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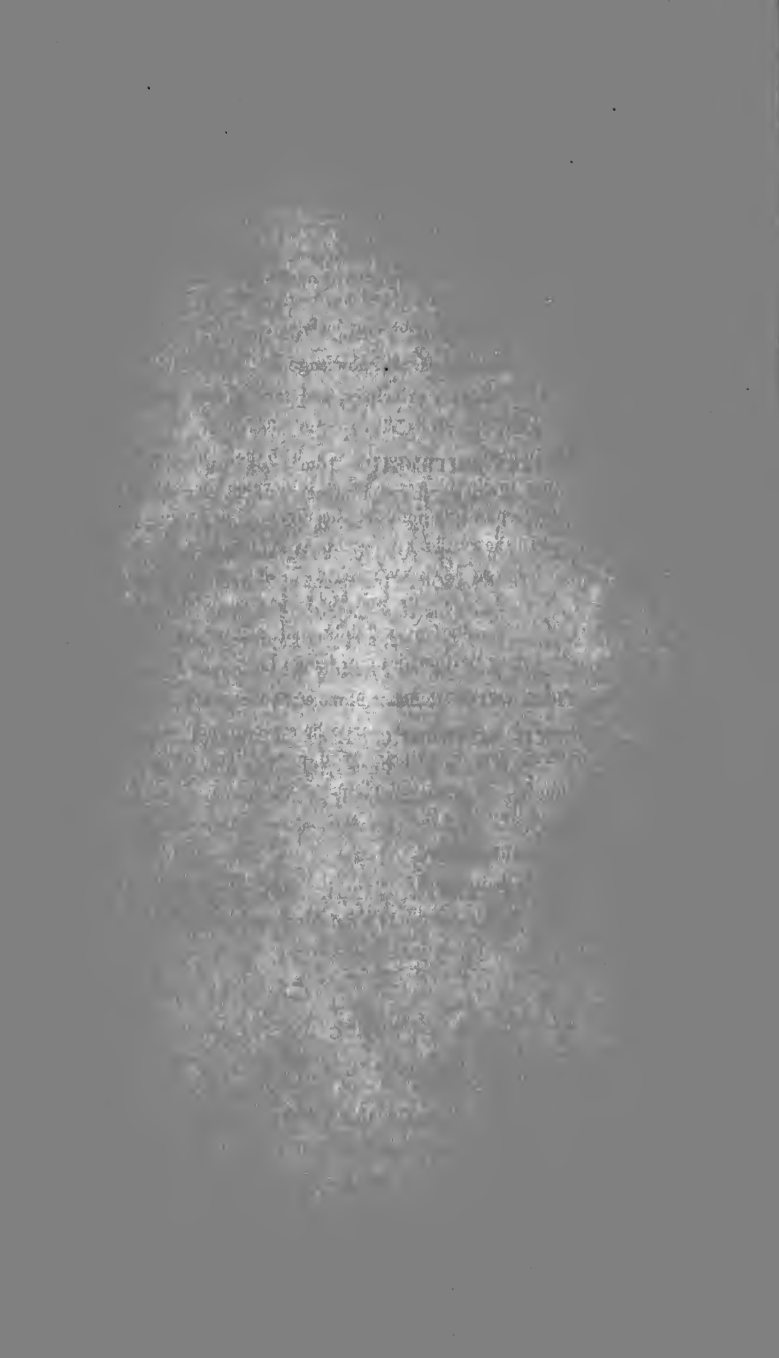
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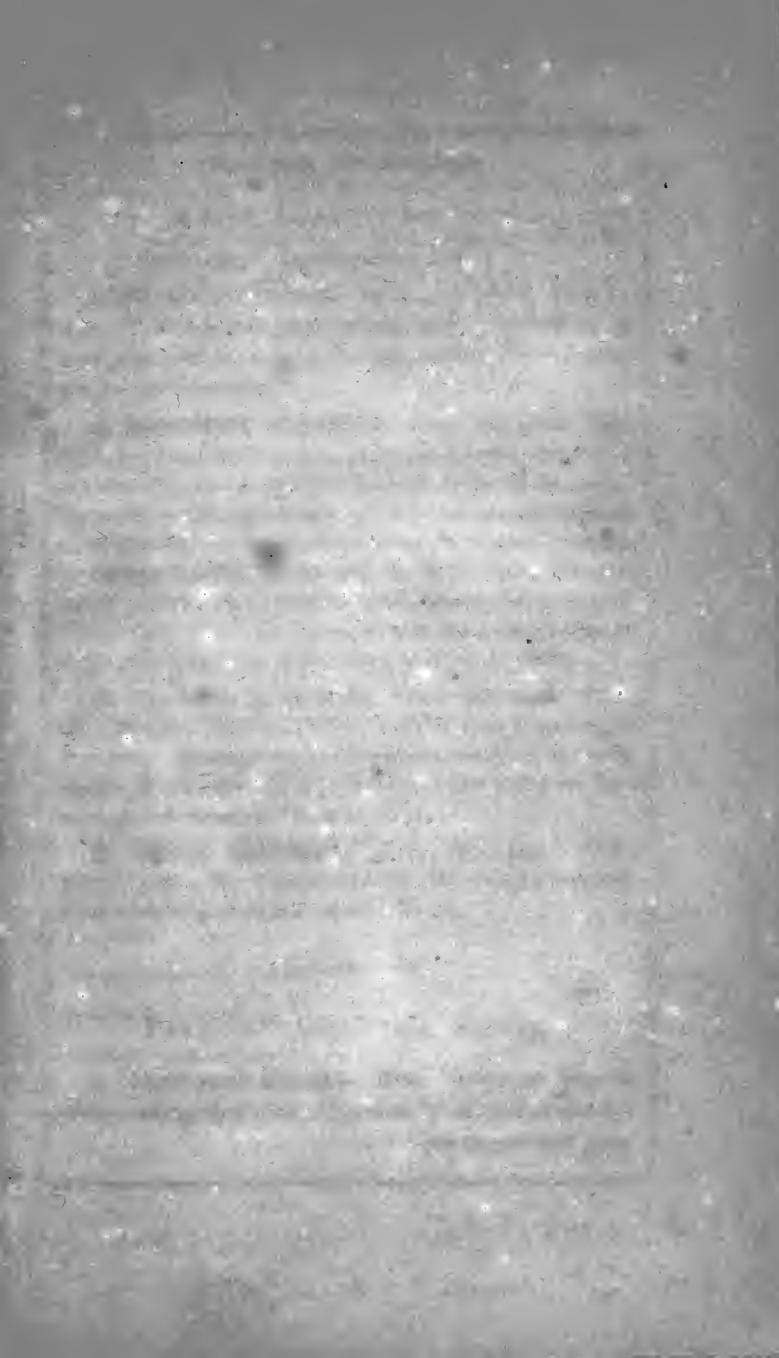


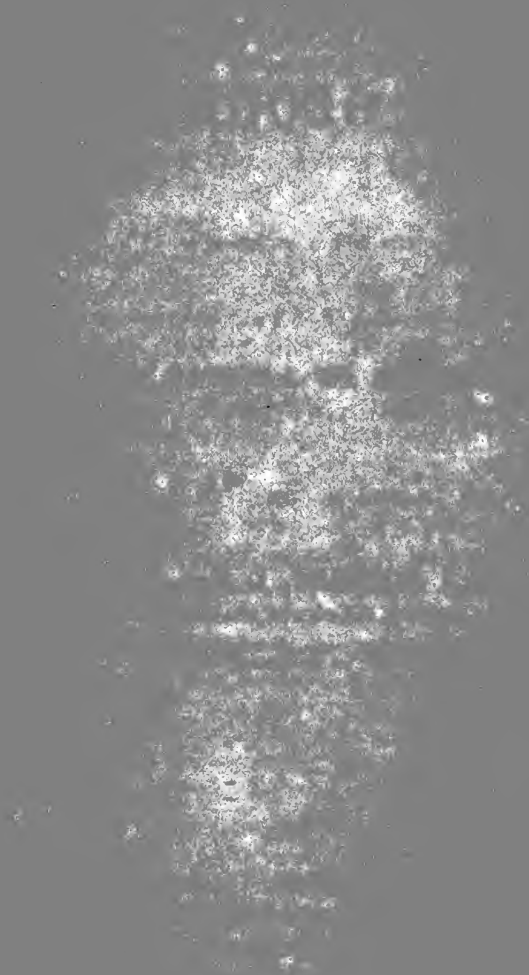
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1773 3
COURSE

OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

ARRANGED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

CONVENIENCE OF RECITATION.

BY

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P R E F A C E .

A FEW words will suffice to account for the appearance of the present work. The writer has not by any means imagined that he had any thing new to offer to the consideration of classical scholars, or that he was more competent than those who had preceded him, to do justice to the important subject here presented: he has been induced solely by his own wants to prepare the volume for publication. Required to teach Ancient Geography in the institution with which he is connected, he has been unable to obtain any text-book that seemed to be well adapted to facilitate recitation. The large and elaborate work of his learned colleague, Dr. Anthon, the only complete system of Ancient Geography, and the best work in this department of study ever published in this country, is too extensive, and goes so much into details, both geographical and historical, as to make selection imperatively necessary, and to require the matter contained in its pages to be broken up into questions to be dictated to the classes, in order to enable them to learn the prescribed lessons. This process involves some inconvenience, and much waste of time. The much smaller work of Dr. Schmitz, entitled: "A Manual of An-

cient Geography," excellent as it is in other respects, seems to be entirely unsuited to the purposes of the recitation room. It is hence solely with the design of furnishing a text-book arranged with special reference to convenience of recitation, that the present work has been prepared: it has cost the writer a great deal of time and labor, and he would fain hope that he has measurably succeeded in supplying a want, of the existence of which his own conviction has been confirmed by repeated assurances from eminent teachers.

In order to attain the object thus had in view, the matter presented in this volume has been broken up into short paragraphs, which are all numbered; and questions referring to these, and marked by corresponding numbers, are given in the lower margin. This arrangement will greatly facilitate the acquisition of the lessons by the pupils, as well as contribute to the convenience of recitation.

Another object kept constantly in view has been, to introduce nothing in this book, which, where sufficient time is devoted to classical studies, should not be required to be learned and recited by every student. As regards this point, there will, doubtless, be difference of opinion; but as the writer has, in respect of the selection and quantity of matter introduced, enjoyed the advice of a distinguished professor of classical learning, he indulges the hope that he has, on the whole, accomplished his object. The profound interest which attaches to the geography of the ancient world arises not only from the historical, but perhaps still more from the mythological, legendary, and literary associations connected with different regions and localities. These, therefore, fill up a large space in this volume. In a few instances, where the prescribed limits have been exceeded, interesting information has been thrown into marginal notes.

The general arrangement of the work, which is un-

deniably peculiar, will require a word of explanation. The volume opens with a short chapter presenting a succinct account of the knowledge of geography possessed by the ancients at different periods, and of the gradual extension of their acquaintance with the inhabited world. Then, taking up Europe, it first describes Greece in pretty ample detail, and afterwards Italy in the same manner. Proceeding next to Asia, it gives a full account of Asia Minor. This constitutes what may be properly termed Classical Geography—that portion of ancient geography which the student most and most constantly needs in his classical reading. And to present all that is essential and important in this, is the main design of the present work. This part of his task accomplished, the writer retraces his steps, returns to Europe, then to Asia, and lastly proceeds to Africa, and gives a far less copious account of what the ancients knew of the remaining parts of the former two continents, and of the northern portion of Africa: an account, however, which contains, as he believes, details amply sufficient for the recitation room, and for the student of ancient history. In adopting this arrangement, which really seems the most natural in a work of this kind, and is based upon the relative importance of the countries described, the advice of a number of distinguished instructors has been taken: all who were consulted agreed unanimously in its appropriateness, not only in a general point of view, but especially as respects the wants and convenience of the recitation room.

In preparing this work, no inconveniently large number of authorities, but the very best that were accessible, have been consulted, carefully compared, and freely used throughout. Where authorities differed as regards the sites of places noted in ancient times, the valuable maps of Kiepert have, in several doubtful instances, been regarded as decisive. No pains have been spared to render the work as correct as our knowledge of the ancient world

will permit, and particular care has been taken accurately to indicate the quantity of all names requiring to be thus marked. The works most relied and most largely drawn upon, are the following: Cramer's Ancient Greece: Cramer's Ancient Italy: Cramer's Asia Minor: Dr. Smith's "New Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology, and Geography," (London, 1850.) Sickler's "Handbuch der alten Geographie:" "Travels in Northern Greece," by Wm. Martin Leake, F. R. S., &c., in 4 vols., London, 1835: "Travels in the Morea. With a Map and Plans," by the same, in 3 vols., London, 1830. Besides these, the following have furnished sundry items of important information: "Peloponnesos: Eine Historisch Geographische Beschreibung der Halbinsel," Von Ernst Curtius. Gotha, 1851: Ukert's "Geographie der Griechen und Römer:" Liddell's Rome: Murray's "Hand-Book for Travellers in the Ionian Islands, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Constantinople:" Willson's "Outlines of History:" "Travels and Researches in Chaldaea and Susiana," by Wm. Kennett Loftus, F. G. S.: Pauly's "Real-Encyclopaedie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft," Stuttgart, 1839-1852: the Conversations-Lexicon of Brockhaus; and Horne's "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures." For the more brief description of the countries not properly classical, the matter has, with constant and careful reference to other authorities, been chiefly taken from the Rev. W. L. Bevan's "Manual of Ancient Geography," London, 1852.

It is proper to state, that whenever to distances in *stadia* the measure in miles is subjoined, and these miles can again be reduced to *stadia* by multiplying by eight, the measure is given in Roman miles. This will, upon the whole, be found sufficiently exact. But, as the Roman mile was 142 yards less than the English statute mile, it is obvious that the precise distance will be obtained in all

such cases, by adding that number of yards for each mile. The English statute mile measures 1760 yards.

A good ancient atlas was long a desideratum in this country. This want has been satisfactorily supplied by the publication of Findlay's "Classical Atlas," and of Long's "Atlas of Classical Geography," either of which will be found sufficient for the most thorough course of ancient Geography ever pursued in colleges or academies.

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF ANCIENT NAMES.

The penults of the most common terminations of ancient names have the following quantities :—

- ācus, as Corinthiācus.
- āna, Sogdiāna.
- ēa, as Apamēa, Caesarēa.
- ēne, as Adiabēne, Cŷrēnē.
- ŷcus, a, um, as Baetīca, Adriaticum.
- īnus, a, um, as Lucrīnus, Clusīnus. Fucīnus is an exception.
- ītis, as Trachonītis.
- ōtis, as Phthiōtis.
- pōlis, as Amphipōlis, Decapōlis.

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ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

ORBIS TERRARUM VETERIBUS NOTUS.

1. Our knowledge of the ancient world is derived almost wholly from the works of Greek and Latin writers, and is, therefore, limited to the countries and places which are mentioned in their writings, or of which their geographers have left us descriptions. Hence it will be advantageous quite briefly to state, in the first place, what portion of the earth's surface was known to them, before we proceed to a description of the different countries into which it was divided.

2. The geographical knowledge of the ancients, limited, at first, among different peoples, to a more or less perfect acquaintance with their own territories and their immediate surroundings, gradually advanced, as conquest or commerce brought them into contact with fresh nations. To the mind of Homer (about 900 B. C.), the earth appeared to be a circular plane, in the middle of which lay Hellas, with its surrounding islands, having for its central point the lofty, cloud-capped Olympus, which was hence also the centre of the whole terrestrial circle, of the entire *Orbis terrarum*. Besides Hellas, Homer's world inclosed Asia Minor, Syria, the Eastern half of the African coast, Sicily, Macedonia, and the Euxine sea. But even of these parts of our world, the knowledge of the great poet was evidently very imperfect and inaccurate: his accounts, rather

1. Whence is our knowledge of Ancient Geography, or of the ancient world, derived? 2. What was Homer's notion of the world? 3. How far did the knowl-

chorographical than geographical, are obscure and fabulous, and embrace, as appears from the specifications above, chiefly the countries lying around the Aegæan or Archipelago, and the S. coast of the Euxine.—Homer regarded his circular plane as bounded by an all-surrounding stream or Ocean, Ὠκεανός, from Hhok, the boundary κατ' ἐξοχήν, and within these limits he knew of only two principal regions, *the side of day*, πρὸς ἡῶτ' ἡέλιόν τε, *morning and noon*, i. e., *the East and under the meridian*, and *the side of night or darkness*, πρὸς ζόφον, *evening and the darkness of night*, i. e., *the West*.

3. In the next five centuries this circle was considerably extended. Herodotus (about 450 B. C.) was acquainted with all the shores of the Mediterranean, the interior of Northern Africa, Asia as far as the Indus and the Caspian, and Europe northwards to the Danube, with the districts adjoining the Euxine.

4. The conquests of Alexander (about 330 B. C.) extending northwards to the Iaxartes and beyond the Indus eastwards, added much to the knowledge of Persia and Western India; and his successors followed up the same line of discovery, by establishing commercial relations with the states of Central India, and even beyond the Ganges.

5. The countries of Western Africa (Numidia and Mauretania), and also of Western Europe (Spain, Gaul, Germany and the British Isles), of which only the coasts and general position had been known to the Greeks, were fully opened by the arms of the Romans, in the centuries preceding and following the Christian era: their system of government by military occupation, involving the formation of roads and the establishment of numerous towns, contributed to an intimate acquaintance with the interior of those countries.

6. Taking ancient geography at its greatest extent, it deals with but a small portion of the habitable world. America was of course utterly unknown. We may say the same of Central and Southern Africa, and of the Northern districts of Europe and Asia: in short, the ancients knew very little of the latter beyond the Ganges and the Himalaya range, and of the former beyond the Vistula and the Danube.

edge of Herodotus extend? 4. What contributed greatly to the extension of geographical knowledge? 5. What led, subsequently, to a still more extended and more intimate knowledge of geography? 6. How may the knowledge of ge-

7. The world within these limits was usually divided into three continents, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The boundaries of the two more important continents will be given more particularly hereafter; we give them here, of all three, in the most general terms. Europe was bounded by the Oceanus Atlanticus in the W., the Mare Internum in the S., and the Tanāis in the E.—Asia by the Oceanus Eōus in the E., the Oceanus Indicus in the S., and the Arabicus Sinus, Mare Internum, and Tanāis in the W.: both these continents were supposed to be bounded in the N. also by an ocean which was called Septentrionālis, or Glaciālis, but of which there was no actual knowledge. Lastly, Africa was bounded by the Mare Internum on the N., the Oceanus Atlanticus on the W., the Arabicus Sinus on the E., and an unknown sea called Oceanus Aethiopicus in the S.

8. The most conspicuous feature in the map of the ancient world is the great internal sea, which belongs equally to the three continents.

9. Later geographers named this sea Mare Mediterraneum, which has been adopted by moderns; but in classical writers this name does not occur. We find it called by the Greeks ἡ ἔσω θάλαττα, or ἡ ἐντὸς θάλαττα, or, more fully, ἡ ἐντὸς Ἡρακλείων στήλων θάλαττα, and by Herodotus ἡδε ἡ θάλαττα; and from its washing the coasts both of Greece and Italy, it was also called, both by Greeks and Romans, *Our Sea*, ἡ ἡμετέρα θάλαττα, ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς θάλαττα, Mare Nostrum; and by Roman geographers Mare Internum; a name corresponding to the Greek terms given above, and denoting the *inward* as opposed to the outward ocean.

10. The northern coast of the Mediterranean is varied by numerous peninsulas, and lined with groups of islands. It was on this account highly favorable to the coasting navigation of early days; and by thus encouraging the growth of commercial enterprise, it became the central abode of the most flourishing nations of antiquity, and the high-road of commerce and civilization.

We shall now consider the three continents separately, in the order suggested by their relative importance.

ography possessed by the ancients be briefly summed up? 7. Within these limits how was the world usually divided, and what were the general boundaries of each division? 8. What is the most conspicuous feature in the map of the ancient world? 9. By what names was this sea designated? 10. What is the character of the northern coast of the Mediterranean, affording what advantages?

CHAPTER II.

EUROPA.

1. Although the name Europe (Εὐρώπη) first occurs in the so-called Homeric hymn to Apollo, it is there used in a very limited application, denoting only Greece exclusive of the Peloponnesus, and perhaps also embracing Macedonia, Illyricum, and Italy. At a later period we find this name employed by Herodotus (IV, 45, 36, 41, 42) to designate the northern portion of the then known and inhabited earth, extending from the pillars of Hercules to the farthest E. of Asia.

2. The derivation of the name is merely conjectural. *In Grecian mythology* it is derived from Eurōpa, the daughter of Agēnor. As respects the *etymological* derivation, it is the opinion of Hermann that, because Europe appeared to the Greeks of Asia Minor as the far-extended coast-land, they gave it the name Εὐρώπη, from Εὐρωπός, ἡ, ὅν, as opposed to στενωπός, "narrow," "strait," "confined." Its most probable derivation, however, is from the Phoenician Aereb, still preserved in the Hebrew, עֶרֶב, "evening," "darkening," "sun-set," so that in its Hellenized form, Εὐρώπη denoted "the evening land," "the land of sun-set," in opposition to Asia, "the land of light, of splendor, of sunrise," the land whence the Asen (Asi), "the men of light" or "of the East" proceeded. This derivation is preferable to that proposed by Bochart, viz., from the Phoenician Urappa, "quasi terram λευκοπρόσωπον, quia Europaei Africanos candore faciei longe superant." "Europe" would then denote "the land of the West."

3. As early as the time of Herodotus either the Phāsis, or the Tanāis, was regarded as the eastern boundary of

1. Where does the name Europe first occur? what was its earliest application? How does Herodotus use it? 2. What is the derivation of the name? 3. In the time of Herodotus, of Plato, and of Eratosthenes, what was regarded as

Europe. Plato says it was the Phāsis, Eratosthenes the Tanāis. With the latter, Pomponius Mela, and Ptolemy agree.

4. Ptolemy (about A. D. 160) gives the following as the boundaries of Europe: from the Mare Atlanticum in the W., to the Tanāis (*Don*), the Palus Maeotis (*Sea of Azof*), the Pontus Euxinus (*Black Sea*), the Propontis (*Sea of Marmara*), the Hellespont (*Dardanelles*) and the Aegæan in the E.: from the Mare Internum in the S. to the Northern Ocean in the N.

5. A striking feature in the European Continent is found in its many large inland seas, and in the great number of large gulfs which, running far inland, wash its broken coasts and open highways to commercial enterprise. Beginning at the N. we have first the *Arctic Ocean* or *Icy Sea*, ὁ Κρόνιος Ὠκεανός, the Mare Crōnium or Pīgrum of the Romans: below this is the Mare Germānicum, the *North Sea* or *German Ocean*: from this several small straits lead into the Sinus Codānus, or *Kattegat*, and the Mare Suēvicum, or *Baltic Sea*; returning thence into the German Ocean, a S. W. course leads us through the Frētum Gallicum, or *Straits of Dover*, into the Oceanus Britannicus, or *British Channel*, and then into the Mare Atlanticum, or *Atlantic Ocean*. Crossing now the Oceānus Cantābricus, or *Bay of Biscay*, and passing through the Fretum Hercūlĕum or *Straits of Gibraltar*, we enter that great inland sea, which the Romans, as we have seen above, called Mare Nostrum, but geographers Mare Internum. That part of the Mare Internum which lies between Hispania and Italia is divided into two very unequal portions by the islands of Sardo, *Sardinia*, and Cynnos, *Corsica*. E. of Sicily a large inlet, the Sinus Hadriaticus, the *Adriatic Sea*, runs in a N. W. direction far into the mainland; and farther E. another, called the Mare Aegæum, *Archipelago*, divides Greece from Asia Minor. From this the Hellespontus, *Dardanelles*, the Propontis, *Sea of Marmara*, and the Bospōrus Thracius, *Strait of Constantinople*, lead into the Pontus Euxinus, the *Black Sea*; and from this, lastly, the Bospōrus Cimmerius, *Strait of Caffa*, or *Feodosia* or *Jenicale*, leads into the Palus Maeōtis, *Sea of Azof* or *Assow*.

the E. boundary of Europe? 4. What were the boundaries of Europe according to Ptolemy? 5. What striking feature does the European continent present? Name and point out the seas and gulfs, beginning at the North. 6. What is said

6. It is said that the Greeks first called the Euxine **Ἀέεος* (*inhospitable*), from the savage character of the peoples on its coast, and from the supposed terrors of its navigation, and that afterwards, when colonies brought civilization to its shores, they changed its name, on their favorite principle of *euphemism* (i. e. abstaining from words of evil omen) to *Εὐέεος*, Ion. *Εὐξεινος*, *hospitable*.

7. Bosphorus, *Βόσπορος*, corrupted by modern orthography to *Bosphorus*, composed of *Βοῦς* and *πορός*, signifies a ford for oxen, or a strait so narrow that it may be crossed by an ox swimming. The legend connects the name with Io, the daughter of Iasus, or Inachus. We have mentioned above the two straits to which geographers have applied the term. The more important of these, the Bosphorus Thracius, or Strait of Constantinople, is a channel about 17 miles in length, with a width varying from half a mile to two miles.

8. The two largest rivers of Europe, as regards the length of their course, are the *Volga*, called by the ancients *Rha*, and the *Don*, *Tanāis*. Of the other more important rivers, the *Ebro*, *Ibērus*, the *Rhone*, *Rhōdānus*, and the *Po*, *Pādus*, empty into the Mediterranean: the *Danube*, *Danūbius* or *Ister*, and the *Dnieper*, *Dānāpris* or *Borysthenes*, into the Black Sea: the *Dwina*, *Carambācis*, into the White or Icy Sea; the *Vistula* and the *Oder*, *Viādus*, or *Viādrus*, into the Baltic: the *Elbe*, *Albis*, the *Weser*, *Visurgis*, and the *Rhine*, *Rhēnus*, into the German Ocean: the *Seine*, *Sequāna*, into the British Channel; the *Loire*, *Līger*, the *Garonne*, *Garumna*, the *Tāgus*, and the *Guadalquivir*, *Bactis*, into the Atlantic. The first two named empty, the *Don* into the Sea of Azof, the *Volga* into the Caspian.

9. The principal mountain chains in Europe are, the *Alps*, *Alpes*, in Switzerland and Italy; the *Pyrenees*, *Pyrenaei Montes*, between France and Spain; the *Apennines*, *Apenninus Mons*, in Italy; the *Ural Mountains*, *Rhipaei* or *Hýperbōrēi Montes*, on the N. E. boundary: the *Carpathian Mountains*, *Carpātes*, between *Dacia* and *Sarmatia*, and the *Haemus* range, *Balkan*, between *Thrace* and *Moesia*.

to have been the earlier name of the Euxine, and how came it to be changed? 7. What is meant by Bosphorus, and what does it denote in Geography? 8. Name and point out the largest and most important rivers of Europe. 9. What are the principal mountain chains of Europe?

SECTION I.

G R A E C I A .

1. By the name Graecia, *Greece*, we mean the peninsula which separates the Aegæan and Ionian Seas. It lies between the 36th and 41st degrees of N. latitude, and between the 21st and 26th degrees of E. longitude.

2. The Greeks called their country Hellas. Among them, however, this name did not signify any particular country, bounded by certain geographical limits, but was used in general to signify the abode of the Hellēnes, as they called themselves, wherever they might happen to be settled. Thus, according to this ethnographic designation, the Greek colonies of Cyrene in Africa, of Syracuse in Sicily, of Tarentum in Italy, and of Smyrna in Asia, are said to be in Hellas.

3. The Romans called the land of the Hellēnes *Graecia*, whence we have derived the name of Greece. They probably gave this name to the country from their first becoming acquainted with the tribe of the Γραικοί, *Graeci*, who appear at an early period to have dwelt on the W. coast of Epirus, and hence were not Greeks in the Grecian sense of the term.

4. The greatest length of Greece proper (including Peloponnesus), from Mt. Olympus to Cape Taenarus is about 250 English miles: its greatest breadth from the W. coast of Acarnania to Marathon in Attica is about 180 miles.

5. Graecia was bounded on the N. by Macedonia and Illyria, from which it was separated by the Cambunian and Ceraunian mountains, on the W. by the Ionian sea, and on the E. and S. by the Aegæan sea.

6. It is one of the most mountainous countries of Europe, and possesses few extensive plains and few continuous valleys. The inhabitants were thus separated from one another by barriers which it was not easy to surmount, and were naturally led to form separate political communities.

1. What do you mean by Graecia or Greece? Where is it situated? 2. How did the Greeks call their country, and what sort of designation is it? 3. What was the origin of the name of Graecia? 4. What are the dimensions of Greece proper? 5. How was Greece bounded? 6. What sort of country is Greece, and

7. The two great divisions of Greece were, I. *Graecia Propria*, *Greece Proper*, comprising all that lies E. of the Isthmus of Corinth, and N. and N. W. of the Corinthiacus Sinus, and is bounded N. and W. by Epirus and Macedonia: this part is also called Middle Greece, because Macedonia and Epirus are sometimes reckoned as component parts of Graecia: excluding these two countries, we may distinguish between Thessaly as *Northern*, and the remainder of Graecia Propria as *Central Greece*; II. Peloponnesus, or the peninsula connected with Hellas proper by the isthmus of Corinth, and lying S. of the Corinthiacus Sinus.

MOUNTAINS OF GREECE.

8. The N. boundary of Greece is a chain of mountains commencing with the lofty Olympus, now *Elymbo*, the reputed abode of the gods, on the E. near the shore of the Aegæan, and terminating in the high promontory of Acroceraunium, *Cape Linguetta*, which projects into the Ionian sea: the Cambunii Montes, *Lacmon*, and the Ceraunii Montes, *Khimara*, form the intervening links. From the centre of this chain proceeds the southerly ridge of Pindus, which may be called the back-bone of the peninsula: the name indeed applies only to the mountain between Thessaly and Epirus; but we may trace the line of elevation uninterruptedly through Tymphrestus, *Velukhi*, and Oeta, *Katavothron*, to Parnassus in Phocis, and thence to Helicon in Boeotia. Immediately S. of Olympus, and separated from it only by the narrow pass of Tempe, is Mt. Ossa, *Kissovo*: proceeding S. E. from here along the shore of the Aegæan, we come to Mt. Pêlion, *Plesidhi*; and near the S. border is the lofty range of Othrys, *Jerako*.

9. In Central Greece we find continuations and more or less detached off-shoots of Pindus, such as Oeta in the N., a rugged pile of mountains, having the famous pass of Thermôpylæ between it and the Maliacus Sinus: Parnassus, *Liokura*, with many rough and rocky peaks: Helicon, *Palaeovouni*: Cithæron, *Elatea*: Hymettus, *Trellavouno*, and Pentelicus, *Pentêle*, the last two being not far from each other in Attica.

how did its character affect the inhabitants? 7. What were the general or main divisions of Greece? 8. Name and point out the chief mountains of N. Greece or Thessaly. 9. What and where were the principal mountains of Central Greece? 10. Name

10. The most noted mountains in the Peloponnesus were Cyllēne, *Mt. Zyria*, the highest, from which, as from the root of an immense claw, the several branches of the colossal mountain-frame of the Peloponnesus spread out: *Lycaeus*: *Maenālus*, *Roīnon*: *Parthenius*, now *Partheni*, running S. E. through Laconia: in the W. the *Erymanthus*, *Kallifoni*: although Cyllene is the highest summit, the loftiest ridge in the peninsula is *Tăŷgētus*, separating Laconica and Messenia, and extending from the frontiers of Arcadia down to the Promontorium Taenārum.

PROMONTORIES OF GREECE.

11. The most noted promontories of Greece were *Actium*, *La Punta*, on the *Sinus Ambracius*, noted for the victory over Antony and Cleopātra, Sept. 2d, B. C. 31:—*Rhion* or *Rhium*, *Kastro Morea*, and *Antirrhion* or *Antirrhium*, *Kastro Roumeli*, or *Castello di Romelia*, lying opposite each other and forming the narrow entrance to the Corinthian gulf, which straits are now called the *Little Dardanelles*:—*Taenārum*, *Cape Matapan*, and *Malēa*, also *Malēa*, *Cape St. Angelo*, the southernmost points of Laconia: *Sunium*, *Cape Colonna*, the southernmost point of Attica: *Artemisium*, *Amoui*, the extreme northern point of the island of Euboea, off which the Greeks defeated the fleet of Xerxes, B. C. 480.

SEAS OF GREECE.

12. The seas belonging to Greece are the *Aegæan*, the *Myrtoan* and the *Ionian*.

13. The *Mare Aegæum*, now the *Archipelago*, was bounded on the N. by Thrace and Macedonia, on the W. by Greece, and on the E. by Asia Minor. The origin of its name is uncertain: some derive it from *Aegeus*, the king of Athens and father of *Theseus*, who threw himself into it: others from *Aegaea*, the queen of the *Amazons*, who perished there; and others, lastly, from *aiŷis*, a *squall*, on account of its sudden and violent storms.

14. The *Aegæan* sea contains in its southern part two groups of islands, the *Cŷclādes*, which were separated

and point out the principal mountains of Peloponnesus. 11. Name and point out the most noted promontories of Greece, beginning at the north-westernmost point and passing thence round the peninsula. 12. What seas belong to Greece? 13. Where is the *Aegæan*, and what is said of the origin of its name? 14. What does the

from the coasts of Attica and Peloponnesus by the Mare Myrtoum, and the Spōrādes, lying off the coasts of Caria and Ionia. The part of the Aegæan which washed the Sporades was called the *Icarian Sea*, *Icārium Mare*, from the island Icaria, one of the Sporades. A number of islands were scattered about the northern part of the Aegæan, the largest of which are Euboea, *Negropont*: Sāmos, now *Samo*: Chios, *Khio*: Lesbos, *Mytilene*; and Lemnos, *Stalimene*.

15. The Iōnium Mare, a part of the Mediterranean between Italy and Greece, was S. of the Adriatic, and began on the W. at Hydruntum in Calabria, and on the E. at Oricus in Epirus, or at the Ceraunian mountains. Its name was usually derived by the ancients from the wanderings of Io, but it was more probably so called from the Ionian colonies, which settled in Cephallenia and the other islands off the W. coast of Greece.

16. Mare Creticum, now *Cretan Sea*, was the name given to that part of the Mediterranean which is between Greece and the Cyclades on the N. and the island of Creta, *Candia*, on the S.

17. The Myrtōum Mare, *Myrtoan Sea*, is that part of the Aegæan which is S. of Euboea, Attica, and Argolis, and extends as far S. as the Malea Promontorium. It derived its name from the small island Myrtos, though others suppose it to come from Myrtilus, whom Pēlops threw into this sea, or from the maiden Myrto.

GULFS OF GREECE.

18. The principal gulfs on the coast of Greece are *a.*, the Sinus Ambracius, *Gulf of Arta*: *b.*, Sinus Corinthiācus, now *G. of Corinth* or *Lepanto*: *c.*, Sinus Mesēniācus, or Asinaeus, or Coronaeus, now *G. of Koron*, or, more recently, *G. of Kalamata*: *d.*, Sinus Lacōnicus, *G. of Kolokythia*: *e.*, Sinus Argōlicus, *G. of Napoli*: *f.*, Sinus Sarōnicus, *G. of Egina*: *g.*, Sinus Maliācus, *G. of Zeitouni*: *h.*, Sinus Pagasæus, *G. of Volo*: and *i.*, Sinus Thermaicus, *G. of Saloniki*.

19. The Ambracius Sinus, *G. of Arta*, between Epi-

Aegæan sea contain? 15. Where was the Ionium Mare, and whence is its name derived? 16. What was the Mare Creticum? 17. Where was the Mare Myrtoum, and whence has its name been derived? 18. Name and point out the principal gulfs on the coast of Greece, beginning with the north-westernmost, and thence passing round the peninsula. 19. Where was the Sinus Ambracius, how large,

rus and Acarnania, is 25 miles long and 10 wide: the narrowest part of the entrance is only 700 yards, but its general width is about half a mile.

20. The Sinus Corinthiæus, *G. of Lepanto*, is between the coasts of Aetolia, Phocis, and Boeotia on the N. and the N. coast of the Peloponnesus on the S. In early times it was called the *Crissæan gulf* (a name afterwards confined to that part between the Locri-Ozolæ and Phocis), and its eastern part the *Alcyonian Sea*.

21. The Sinus Cyparissius was an open bay on the coasts of Elis and Messenia, extending from Ichthys Promontorium, *C. Katakolo*, in the N. to Cyparissium Prom., *C. Arkadhia*, in the S.: its modern name is *Gulf of Arkadhia*.

22. The Sinus Messēniacus, *G. of Kalamata*, is on the S. coast of Messenia, extending from Acritas Prom. on the W. to Thyrides Prom., Cape Grosso, on the S. E. It was also called Asinaeus Sin., from the town of Asine, a little N. of Acritas Prom. Strabo also calls it Coronaeus Sin., whence its modern name, *G. of Koron*, but more recently *G. of Kalamata*.

23. The Sinus Lacōnicus, now *Gulf of Colokythia*, was in the S. of Peloponnesus, between Taenarum Prom. on the W. and the island and promontory of Onūgnāthus on the E., and received the waters of the Eurotas.

24. The Sinus Argōlicus washed the E. coast of Laconia and the S. coast of Argolis. It is now the Gulf of Nauplia or Napoli, so named from a city near its head.

25. The Sinus Sarōnicus, *Gulf of Egina*, lay between Attica and Argolis, commencing between the Sunium Prom. in Attica, and that of Scyllæum in Argolis. It contains within it the islands of Aegina and Salamis. Its name was usually derived from Sarōn, king of Troezen, who was supposed to have been drowned in this part of the sea, while swimming in pursuit of a stag. A different derivation is given by Pliny.

26. The Sinus Opuntius, *Gulf of Talanta*, was on the coast of the Locri Opuntii, between Cynus Prom. on the N. and Cynosūra Prom. on the S.

27. The Maliæus Sinus, *Gulf of Zeitouni*, also writ-

and what the width of its entrance? 20. Where is the Sinus Corinthiæus? What names had it in early times? 21. Where was the Sinus Cyparissius? 22. Where was the Sinus Messeniæus, and what other names had it? 23. Where was the Sinus Loconicus? 24. Where was the Sinus Argōlicus? 25. Where was the Sinus Saronicus, and why was it so called? 26. Where was the Sinus Opuntius?

ten *Zeitun*, was S. of Thessaly, running W. from the N. W. point of the island of Euboea. On the S. side of it was the pass of Thermopylae. It derived its name from the Malienses, who dwelt on its shores. It is sometimes called the Lamiacus Sinus, from the town of Lamia in its neighborhood.

28. The Pagasaeus or Pagasicus Sinus, *Gulf of Volo*, was on the S. coast of Thessaly, being closely embraced by the peninsula of Magnesia on the E. and S. It derived its name from Pagasae, a town on the coast of Magnesia, where Jason is said to have built the ship Argo.

29. The Thermaicus or Thermaeus Sinus, *Gulf of Saloniki*, lay between Thessaly and Macedonia on the W. and the peninsula Chalcidice on the E. It obtained its name from the town Therma at its head: it was also called Macedonicus Sinus.

STRAIT.

30. Euripus is the name that was given to the narrow strait, now called *Strait of Egripo*, which separates Euboea from Boeotia, and which is noted for its extraordinary tides.

LAKES OF GREECE.

31. There were no lakes of much importance in Greece, most of them being little more than marshes. The most noted are: Acherusia, still so called, in the district of Thesprotia in Epirus: Copais or Cephissus Lacus, now *L. Topolias*, in Boeotia, the largest lake in Greece; Boebēis, in the district of Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly: Stymphālis, *Zaraka*, in the N. E. of Arcadia: Lerna or Lerne in Argolis: each of the last two rendered famous by the labors of Hercules.

RIVERS OF GREECE.

32. There are very few large rivers in Greece. Most of them are mere coast-streams, and, flowing into the sea from mountains near the coast, insignificant, often entirely dry during the hot season. The most important were, *a.*,

27. Where was the Sinus Maliacus? Whence is its name derived, and what other name had it? 28. Where was the Sinus Pagasaeus, and named after what? 29. Where was the Thermaicus Sinus, whence deriving its name, also having what other name? 30. What strait belonging to Greece is to be noted? 31. What Lakes can you name in Greece? 32. What is the general character of the rivers

The Penēus, *Salambria*, emptying into the Sinus Thermāicus: *b.*, the Achelōus, *Aspro-potamo*, between Acarnania and Aetolia, emptying into the Mare Ionium: *c.*, the Cephissus, *Mauro-potamo*, which flows into lake Copāis: *d.*, the Alphēus, *Rufia*, which empties into the Mare Ionium: *e.*, the Eurōtas, *Iri* or *Basilo-potamo*, empties into the Sinus Laconicus: the Sperchiūs, *Ellada*, in Thessaly, empties into the Maliacus Sinus. We shall now proceed to describe these, as well as some others, more particularly.

33. The Achelōus, *Aspro-potamo*, one of the largest, by some considered the largest, of the rivers of Greece, rises in Mt. Pindus, flows through Dölōpia, through the territory of the Agraei and the Amphilochi and the Acarnanian plain, and then empties, an impetuous torrent, into the sea, where the cluster of small islands called Echīnādes, now *Isole Curzolari*, is said to have been formed by the great quantity of alluvium brought down by its current. It often causes serious inundations in the whole region through which it flows.

34. The god of this river is described, in the mythological legend, as the son of Oceanus and Tethys, and as the eldest of 3,000 brothers. He fought with Hercules for Deīanira, but was conquered in the contest. He then took the form of a bull, but was again overcome by Hercules, who deprived him of one of his horns, which, however, he recovered by giving up the horn of Amalthēa. According to Ovid the Naiads changed the horn which Hercules took from Achelous into the horn of plenty.

35. Evēnus, now *Fidhari*, formerly called Lycormas, the chief river of Aetolia, rises in Mt. Oeta, and flows with a rapid stream through Aetolia into the sea, 10 miles W. of Antirrhium.

36. According to the legend the Centaur Nessus, who carried Deīanira across this river, was, when he attempted to run away with her, shot by Hercules with a poisoned arrow, which afterwards became the cause of the death of Hercules himself.

37. The Plīstus, *Xero-potamo*, a small river in Phocis, rises in Mt. Parnassus, not half a mile from Delphi, where

of Greece? Name and point out the most important. 33. What and where was the Achelous? What is it said to have formed? 34. What legend is connected with this river? 35. Where and what was the Evenus? 36. What legend is connected with this river? 37. Where does the Plīstus rise, and into what

it receives the small stream Castalia, and falls into the Crissaeon gulf near Cirrha.

38. The Sinus Crissaeus, now Gulf of Salōna, is on the N. side of the Sin. Corinthiacus, between Phocis and the territory of the Locri Ozolae.

39. The Larissus or Larisus, now *Mana*, or *Risso*, a small river forming the boundary between Achaia and Elis, rises in Mt. Scollis, and flows into the Ionian Sea.

40. The Penēus, now *Gastuni*, a river in Elis, rises on the frontiers of Arcadia, flows by the town of Elis, and falls into the sea between the promontories Chelonites or Chelonātas and Ichthys. There is a much larger and more celebrated river of the same name in Thessaly.

41. The most celebrated river of Elis, and at the same time, the largest river of Peloponnesus, was the Alphēus, now *Alfeo*, *Rofeo*, *Ryfo*, or *Rufia*, but chiefly known by this last form of the name, *Rufia*.

42. This river rises a little S. W. of Tegēa in Arcadia, shortly afterwards sinks under ground, appears again near Asēa, and then traverses the remainder of Arcadia, and flows through Elis. Other authorities, however, thus describe its course. It rises at Phylāce, on the S. frontier of Arcadia, shortly afterwards loses itself under ground, appears again near Asēa, and then mingles its waters with those of the Eurōtas. After flowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the two rivers disappear under ground; the Alpheus again rises at Pēgae or Pāgae in Arcadia, and, increased by many affluents, flows N. W. through Arcadia and Elis, not far from Olympia, and falls into the Ionian Sea.

43. The subterranean descent of the river, which is confirmed by modern travellers, gave rise to the story of the river-god Alpheus and the nymph Arethūsa. The latter, pursued by Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into the fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse; but the god continued to pursue her under the sea, and attempted to mingle his stream with the fountain in Ortygia. Hence it was said that a cup thrown into the Alpheus would appear again in the fountain of Arethusa in Ortygia.

44. The Lādōn, *Rufia*, accounted the most beautiful stream in Peloponnesus, rose near Clītor and fell into the

does it empty? 38. Where is the Crissaeon gulf? 39. Where is the Larissus, and where does it empty? 40. Where is the Peneus, and what more celebrated river is there of the same name? 41. What was the most celebrated river of Elis, and at the same time the chief river of Peloponnesus? 42. Where did it rise, and what was its course? 43. What legend is connected with the course of

Alpheus, between Heraea and Phrixa. Its modern name is given as Rufia, the same as that of the Alpheus; but Col. Leake asserts that this name belongs only to the stream formed by the combined waters of the Alpheus and the Ladon, and that above their junction the latter is usually called the *River of Karitena*.

45. The Nēda, now *Buzi*, rises in Arcadia in Mt. Cerausion, a branch of Mt. Lycaeus, and falls into the Ionian Sea, after forming the boundary between Arcadia and Messenia, and between Messenia and Elis.

46. The Pamīsus, now *Pirnatza*, was the chief river of Messenia: it rises in the E. part of the country, 5 miles E. of Ithōme, flows first S. W., and then through the Messenian plain, and falls into the Messenian gulf. The Pamisus runs through the cultivated land with a clear stream, and is navigable to ships more than a mile from the sea: sea-fish ascend into it, chiefly in the spring.

47. The Eurōtas, now *Vasili Potamo*, also written *Basili-potamo*, the chief river in Laconia, but not navigable, rises in Mt. Borēum in Arcadia, then disappears under the earth, rises again near Scīrītis, and flows southwards, passing Sparta on the E., through a narrow and fruitful valley, into the Laconian gulf.

48. The Ināchus, now *Banītza*, the chief river in Argolis, rises in Mt. Lyrceus on the border of Arcadia, flows in a south-easterly direction, receives near Argos the Charādrus, now *Xerias*, and falls into the Sinus Argolicus, S. of Argos.

49. The name Cephīsus or Cephissus was borne by six different rivers in Greece. Of these, the two most important were, the one in Phocis and Boeotia, the other in Attica.

50. The Cephissus, which was the chief river in Phocis and Boeotia, rises near Lilaea at the foot of Mt. Parnassus, in Phocis, flows through a fertile valley in Phocis and Boeotia, and falls into the lake Copāis, which is hence called Cephisis in the Iliad.

51. The Cephissus Atticus (so called to distinguish it from another small stream of the same name in Eleusis

this river? 44. Where was the Ladon, what was it accounted, and what is said of its modern name? 45. Where was the Neda, and what did it form? 46. What and where is the Pamisus, and falls into what? What is the character of its water, how far navigable? 47. What and where is the Eurotas, what is its course and where does it empty? 48. What was the Inachus, rises where, takes what course, and empties where? 49. How many rivers in Greece were called Cephissus, and where were they? 50. Describe the former of these two rivers more particularly. 51. Describe the second of these two rivers: how distinguish-

and near the city of Eleusis), the largest river in Attica, rises in the W. slope of Mt. Pentelicus, and flows past Athens on the W. into the Sinus Saronicus, near Phalërum.

52. The Ilissus, now *Ilisse*, a small river in Attica, rises on the N. slope of Mt. Hymettus, receives the brook Eridānus near the Lyceum outside the walls of Athens, then flows through the E. side of Athens, and loses itself in the marshes in the Athenian plain. In Plato's time it appears to have been a perennial stream, but it is now usually dry, as its waters are drawn off to supply the city.

53. The Asōpus, now *Asopo*, in Boeotia, forming the boundary between the territories of Plataeae and Thebae, takes its rise in Mt. Cithaeron, and after traversing the whole of southern Boeotia, crosses the N. W. corner of Attica, and falls into the Euboean sea near Oropus, and not far from Delphinium, in Attica. Though generally a small and sluggish stream, after heavy rains it could not easily be forded.

54. It was on the banks of the Asopus that the battle of Plataeae was fought, B. C. 479.

55. The Ismēnus, a small river in Boeotia, rises in Mt. Cithaeron, flows through Thebae, and falls into the lake Hylīka, *Senzina* or *Livadhi*. The brook Dirce, so celebrated in Theban story, flowed into the Ismenus. From this river Apollo was called *Ismenius*. His temple, the *Ismenium*, at which the festival of the Daphnephoria was celebrated, was situated outside the city of Thebae.

56. The Sperchius or Sperchēus, *Elladha*, a river in the S. of Thessaly, which rises in Mt. Tymphrestus, runs in an easterly direction through the territory of the Aenīanes, and through the district Mālis, and falls into the innermost corner of the Sinus Maliacus.

57. The Penēus, now *Salambria* or *Salympria*, the chief river of Thessaly, and one of the most important in all Greece, rises near Alalcōmēnae in Mt. Lacmon, a branch of Mt. Pindus, flows first S. E. and then N. E., and after receiving many affluents, of which the most important were the Enīpeus or the Apidānus, the Lethaeus, and the

ed? 52. What is the Ilissus, rises where, receives what, flows where, and whither, and what is its present character? 53. Where does the Asopus rise, forming what, taking what course, falling into what and where? 54. For what is this stream noted in history? 55. Where was the Ismenus, and for what is it noted? 56. Where was the Sperchius, rising where, flowing through what district, emptied into what? 57. What was the most celebrated river in Thessaly, where does it rise, flows in what direction, receives what affluents, and after flowing through what,

Titaresius, forces its way through the vale of Tempe, between Mt. Ossa and Mt. Olympus, into the Sinus Thermaicus. Another of its tributaries was the Phoenix *Salmeniko*, in the S. W.

58. The Enīpeus, *Fersaliti*, rises in the S. W. in Mt. Othrys, and, according to some, flows into the Peneus, after receiving the Apidānus near Pharsālus. We deem it more correct to regard this river as the affluent of the Apidanus, and the latter the tributary of the Peneus.

59. The Apidānus, *Vlacho Iani*, rises in the S. E. in Mt. Othrys, and flowing in a N. W. course through the Thessalian plain, in the S. part of which, near Pharsalus, it receives the Enipeus. It empties into the Peneus.

60. The Lethaeus, *Deresi* or *Trikkalino*, rises in Mt. Pindus, flows S. E. almost parallel with the Peneus, which it gradually approaches, and enters near the centre of Thessaly.

61. The Titarēsīus, now *Elassonitiko* or *Xeraghi*, also called Eurōpus, rises in Mt. Titārus, flows through the country of the Perrhaebi, and falls into the Peneus S. E. of Phalanna. Its waters were impregnated with an oily substance, whence it was said to be a branch of the infernal Styx.

Ere we proceed to describe the divisions of Greece strictly so called, we shall *here* introduce a brief account of Epīrus, because of its important connection with Greece, since from it proceeded the Thessalians, and because from one of its tribes we have the name Graecia, Greece, and for the reason also, that, in later times, it was reckoned as one of the ten districts into which the north of Greece was divided.

1.—*Epīrus*.

1. Epīrus was bounded on the N. by Illyria and Macedonia, on the E. by Thessaly, on the S. by Aetolia and the Sinus Ambracius, and on the W. by the Mare Ionium. The name means "*mainland*," and originated with the inhabitants of the neighboring islands. It is now called *Albania*.

empties into what Sinus? 58. Where does the Enipeus rise? 59. Where did the Apidanus rise, and in what direction was its course? 60. Where does the Lethaeus rise and in what direction does it flow? 61. The Titaresius, having what other name, rises where, flows through what, and enters the Peneus where? What was the character of its waters, giving rise to what?

1. How was Epīrus bounded, and what is the meaning of its name? 2. What

2. The chief rivers were *a.*, the Achelōus, *Aspropotamo*, which traverses the valley immediately below Pin-
*du*s: *b.*, the Arachthus or Arētho, *Arta*, which, after a
 parallel course with that of the foregoing, discharges itself
 into the Sinus Ambracius: *c.*, the Thyamis, *Kalama*,
 forming the boundary between Thesprotia and the district
 of Cestryna, and flowing into the sea opposite Corcȳra:
d., the Acheron, a small river in Thesprotia, flowing
 through the lake Acherusia into the Mare Ionium: it is
 noteworthy only because it was reputed to communicate
 with the infernal regions. It is now called *Suli*.

3. The original population appears to have been Pelas-
 gic; and the ancient oracle of Dōdōna in the country
 was always regarded as of Pelasgic origin. These Pelas-
 gians were subsequently mingled with Illyrians, who at
 various times invaded Epirus and settled in the country.
 Epirus contained 14 different tribes. Of these the most
 important were the Chaōnes in the N. W., the Thesprōti
 in the S. W., and the Molossi in the interior, who gave
 their names to the three principal divisions of the country:
 CHAONIA, THESPRŌTIA and MOLOSSIS. The district about
 the Ambracian Gulf formed an independent State under
 the Corinthian town of Ambracia.

4. The chief towns were, *a.*, Dōdōna, in Molossis, at
 the S. extremity of Lake Pambōtis, now lake of *Ianina*,
 the seat of the ancient oracle of Jupiter: *b.*, Pandōsia,
 in Thesprōtia, on the Acheron: *c.*, Ambracia, now *Arta*,
 a flourishing town on the Arachthus, about 10 miles from
 the gulf, founded by Corinth; and Nicōpōlis, the ruins of
 which are called *Paleoprevyza*, built by Augustus, in mem-
 ory of the battle of Actium, near the neck of the gulf.

5. The important island of Corcȳra, universally re-
 garded by the ancients as the Homeric Schēria, the abode
 of the enterprising and sea-loving Phaeacians, lay opposite
 the coast of Epirus, and is now called *Corfu*. Its two
 chief towns were Corcyra, the modern town of *Corfu*, in
 the middle of the E. coast; and Cassiōpe, N. of the former.
 The island is historically famous from its having been one
 of the proximate causes of the Peloponnesian war.

and where were the chief rivers? 3. What were the inhabitants of the country,
 how many tribes were there, which were the most important, giving name to
 what? 4. What were the chief towns, and where situated? 5. What important
 island lay opposite the coast of Epirus?

2.—*Thessalia.*

1. Thessälia is said to have been originally known by the names of *Pyrrha*, *Aemonia*, and *Aeolis*. The former two appellations belong to mythology: the latter refers to the period when the country was inhabited by Aeolians, who were afterwards expelled by the Thessalians, about 60 years after the Trojan war.

2. This largest division of Greece was bounded on the N. by the Cambunian Mountains, which separated it from Macedonia: on the W. by Mt. Pindus, which separated it from Epirus: on the E. by the Aegæan Sea; and on the S. by the Maliacus Sinus and Mt. Oeta, which separated it from Locris, Phœcis and Aetolia.

3. Thessaly was early divided into the four districts of Hestiaeōtis, Pelasgiōtis, Thessaliōtis, and Phthiōtis. They comprised, however, only the great Thessalian plain lying between the Cambunian Mts. in the N., Mt. Othrys on the S., Mt. Pindus on the W., and Mts. Ossa and Pelion on the E. Besides them we find mention of 4 other districts, viz. Magnēsia, Dölöpia, Oetaea, and Malis. Thus Thessaly was divided into eight districts. Perrhaebia in the N. was not properly a district, since Perrhaebi was the name of a Pelasgic people settled in Hestiaeotis and Pelasgiotis.

4. The Thessalians were a Thesprotian tribe. Under the guidance of leaders who were said to have been descendants of Hercules, they invaded the W. part of the country, and drove out or reduced to subjection the ancient Aeolian inhabitants. Spreading afterwards over the other parts of the country, they compelled the Perrhaebi, Magnetes, Achæan Phthiotæ, etc., to submit to their authority, and pay them tribute.

5. The mountains which form, in part the boundaries of Thessalia, having been already named, we have now only the following few to mention: α., Homöle Mons, still bearing the same name, the extreme point of Magnesia to the N., probably a portion of the chain of Ossa, and celebrated by the poets as the abode of the ancient Cen-

1. By what names was Thessaly originally known? 2. How was Thessaly bounded? 3. Into what districts was Thessaly divided? 4. Where did the Thessalians come from, invading Thessaly under what leaders, and subjugating whom? 5. Name and point out the chief mountains in Thessaly, and give the legends

taurs and Lapithae, and a favorite haunt of Pan, who had a sanctuary here: *b.* Ossa Mons, now *Kissovo*, extending from the right bank of the Peneus along the Magnesian coast to the chain of Pelion. It was supposed that Ossa and Olympus were once united and rent asunder by an earthquake: *c.* Olympus Mons, now *Elymbo*, Turk. *Semavat Evi*, i. e. *Abode of the Celestials*, the S. E. part of the great chain of mountains which extends W. and E. from the Acroceraunian promontory on the Adriatic, to the Thermaic Gulf, and which formed the N. boundary of Greece Proper: in the more specific and ordinary use of the name, Olympus denotes the extreme E. part of the chain, which, striking off from the Cambunian Mts. to the S. E., skirts the slip of coast called Pieria, and forms at its termination the N. wall of the vale of Tempe. Its shape is that of a blunt cone, with its outline picturesquely broken by minor summits: its height is about 9,700 feet, and its chief summit is covered with perpetual snow. In the Greek mythology, Olympus was the chief seat of the third dynasty of gods, of which Zeus was the head. In the legend the giants are represented as piling Pelion upon Ossa, and both upon Olympus, (i. e., on the lower slopes,) in order to scale the *Ὠπάρως*, *heaven*, i. e. the summit of Olympus itself, the abode of the gods: *d.* Pēlion, more rarely Pēlios Mons, in the district of Magnesia, a lofty range between lake Boebēis and the Pagasaeus Sinus, formed the promontories of Sēpias and Aeantium. The connection of this mountain with the war of the giants with the gods has been already referred to. Near its summit was the cave of the Centaur Chīrōn, whose residence was probably placed here on account of the number of the medicinal plants which grew upon the mountain, since he was celebrated for his skill in medicine.

6. In addition to the rivers of Thessaly already described, we only yet mention the Amphrῃsus, now *Armyro*, a small stream flowing into the Pagasaeian Gulf, noted chiefly because of the legend, that on its banks Apollo fed the herds of Admetus, whence "*pastor ab Amphryso*," Virg. Georg. iii. 2.

PLACES IN THESSALY.

7. Gomphi, a town in Hestiaeotis, near the left bank

connected with them, giving an account, *a.*, of Mt. Homōle; *b.* of Mt. Ossa: *c.* of Mt. Olympus: *d.* of Mt. Pelion. 6. What and where was the Amphrysus,

of the Pamisus, S. E. of Phaloria, was a strong fortress commanding the chief pass between Thessaly and Epirus: it was taken and destroyed by Caesar, B. C. 48, but was afterwards rebuilt. It is now *Episkopi*.

8. Tricca, subsequently Tricāla, now *Trikkala*, an ancient town in Hestiaeotis, was situated on the Lethaeus, N. of the Peneus, S. E. of Phaloria, N. E. of Gomphi. Homer represents it as governed by the sons of Aesculapius; and it contained in later times a celebrated temple of this god.

9. Pythium, in the E. part of Hestiaeotis, forming with Azōrus and Doliche the Perrhaebian Tripolis, commanded an important defile leading from Thessaly into Macedonia through Perrhaebia. It was near the W. base of Mt. Olympus, and possessed a temple of Apollo (who was hence called Pythius), which seems to have been held in great veneration, as games were celebrated there in honor of the deity.

10. Gonnus or Gonni, now *Lykostomo*, an ancient and strongly fortified town of the Perrhaebi, on the river Peneus and at the entrance of the gorge of Tempe, 20 miles N. of Larissa. Philip retired thither immediately after his defeat at Cynoscephalae. It was strongly fortified by Perseus (son of Philip V. of Macedon) in his first campaign against the Romans, who made no attempt to render themselves masters of this key of Macedonia.

11. Tempē is a beautiful and romantic valley between Mts. Olympus and Ossa, through which the Peneus escapes into the sea. The lovely scenery of this glen is frequently described by the ancient poets and declaimers; and it was also celebrated as one of the favorite haunts of Apollo, who had transplanted his laurel from this spot to Delphi. The whole valley is rather less than 5 miles in length, and opens gradually to the E. into a spacious plain. Tempe is also of great importance in history, as it is the only pass through which an army can invade Thessaly from the N. In some parts the rocks on each side of the Peneus approach so close to each other as only to leave room between them for the stream; and the road is obliged to be cut out of the rock in the narrowest point. Tempe is the only channel

and noted for what? 7. What and where was Gomphi? 8. Where was Tricca situated, and for what was it noted? 9. Where was Pythium, and how is it noted in mythology? 10. Where was Gonnus, and how distinguished in history? 11. Describe the vale of Tempe, and state for what it was celebrated. 12. Where was

through which the waters of the Thessalian plain descend into the sea; and it was the common opinion in antiquity that these waters had once covered the country with a vast lake, till an outlet was formed for them by some great convulsion in nature, which rent the rocks of Tempe asunder.

12. Larissa, now the same, or *Larza*, an important town in Pelasgiotis, situated on the Peneus, in an extensive plain, was once the capital of the Pelasgi: it retained its importance under the Romans, and after the time of Constantine the Great, became the capital of the province of Thessaly. The name is peculiar to the Pelasgi, denoting, wherever it is found, a Pelasgic settlement, whence Larissa is called in mythology the daughter of Pelasgus.

13. Cranōn or Crannōn, one of the most ancient and considerable towns in Pelasgiōtis, was near Larissa, to the S. W. Thophrastus speaks of a spring near this place remarkable for the property of warming wine when mixed with it, and which retained the heat thus communicated for two or three days. This town is now *Hadjilar*.

14. Scotussa, now *Supli*, a very ancient town in Pelasgiotis, near the source of the Onchestus, S. E. of Larissa, was not far from the hill Cynoscephalæ, rendered memorable by the victory gained there by the Roman consul T. Quintius Flamininus over Philip V. of Macedon, B. C. 197.

15. Phærae, now *Valestino*, one of the most ancient and important cities of Thessaly, in Pelasgiotis, in the S. E. of the Pelasgian plain, W. of Mt. Pelion, S. W. of lake Boebeis, and about 11 miles from its port-town Pagasæ, is celebrated in mythology as the residence of Admetus, and in history on account of its tyrants who extended their power over nearly the whole of Thessaly.

16. The fountains of Hyperæa and Messæis, celebrated by Homer and other poets, are generally supposed to have belonged to this ancient city.

17. Pharsalus, now *Pharsa* or *Fersala*, in the district Thessaliotis, not far from the frontiers of Phthiotis, W. of the river Enipeus, and on the N. slope of Narthacius Mons, was divided into an old and a new city, and contained a

Larissa, and what was its rank? To whom was the name peculiar? 13. What and where was Cranon? In its neighborhood was what spring, possessing what property? 14. Where was Scotussa; what famous site was in its neighborhood, noted for what? 15. What and where was Pherae, and for what was it celebrated both in mythology and history? 16. What celebrated fountains are supposed to have belonged to this city? 17. Where was Pharsalus, and for what is it famous?

strongly fortified acropolis. Near Pharsalus was fought, June 6th, B. C. 48, the decisive battle between Caesar and Pompey, which made Caesar master of the Roman world. It is frequently called the battle of Pharsalia, this being the name of the territory of the town.

18. Aphētae, now the seaport town *Fetio*, according to Cramer, others giving *Trikeri* as its modern name, at the S. W. extremity of Magnesia, on the neck of the Sin. Pagasaeus, is said to have derived its name from the departure (ἀφίημι) of the Argonauts from this place on their voyage to Colchis.

19. Thaumāci, now *Thomoko*, in the N. W. of Phthiotis, to the S. W. of Pharsalus, is said to have derived its name from the singularity of its situation, and the astonishment produced on the minds of travellers upon first reaching it. "You arrive," says Livy, "after a very difficult and rugged route over hill and dale, when you suddenly open on an immense plain like a vast sea, which stretches below as far as the eye can reach." A recent traveller, Mr. Dodwell, says: "The position is strong; and it must at all times have been a place of importance. The view from this place is one of the most wonderful and extensive I ever beheld."

20. Magnēsia, the most easterly district of Thessaly, was a long narrow slip of country, extending from the Peneus on the N. to and nearly round the Pagasaeus Sin. on the S. and bounded on the W. by the great Thessalian plain. It was a mountainous country, as it comprehended the mountains Pelion, Ossa, and Homole. Its inhabitants, the Magnetes, are said to have founded two cities in Asia Minor, viz. Magnesia ad Sipylum, in the N. W. of Lydia, and Magnesia ad Maeandrum in the S. W. of Lydia.

21. Iōlcōs, Lat. form *Iolcus*, was an ancient town in Magnesia, at the head of the Pagasaeus Sin., not quite a mile from the sea. It was celebrated in mythology as the birthplace and residence of Pelias and Jason.

22. Pagāsae, called by the Romans Pagasa-ae, now *Volo*, was on the coast of Magnesia, and on the bay called after it Sinus Pagasaeus or Pagasicus, *Gulf of Volo*. It was the port of Iolcos, and afterwards of Pherae, and is

18. What and where was Aphetae, and why was it so called? 19. Where was Thaumaci, and for what reason was it so called? 20. What and where is Magnesia? Its inhabitants are said to have founded what colonies? 21. Where was Iolcos, and with what legend is it connected? 22. Where was Pagasae, giving name to what, noted in mythology for what, and from what was its own name de-

celebrated in mythology as the place where Jason built the ship *Argo*. Hence some of the ancients derived its name from *πῆρυμ*; but others connected the name with the fountains (*πηγαί*) in the neighborhood.

23. *Dēmētrías*, now *Goritzá*, in *Magnesia*, on the innermost recess of the *Pagasaen* gulf, a short distance S. E. of *Pagasae*, was founded, and named after himself, by *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, and peopled by the inhabitants of *Iolcos* and the surrounding towns; it soon became one of the most important towns in the N. of Greece, and in a military point of view was allowed to rank among the principal fortresses of the country. It was, in fact, most advantageously placed for defending the approaches to the defile of *Tempe*, as well on the side of the plains as on that of the mountains. Its maritime situation also, both from its proximity to the island of *Euboea*, *Attica*, the *Peloponnesus*, the *Cyclades*, and the opposite shores of *Asia*, rendered it a most important acquisition to the sovereigns of *Macedonia*. Hence *Philip*, the son of *Demetrius*, is said to have termed it one of the chains of Greece.

24. *Anticýra*, more anciently *Anticirrha*, was situated on the *Sperchíus*, not far from its mouth. This town, as was also another of the same name in *Phocis*, was celebrated for producing the genuine *hellebore*, the chief remedy in antiquity for madness: hence the proverb *Ἀντικίρρας σε δεῖ*, when a person acted senselessly, and *Naviget Anticyram* (*Hor. Sat. II. 3. 166*).

25. *Lamía*, *Zeitun* or *Zeituni*, in *Phthiotis*, N. (or a little E. of N.) of *Anticyra*, was situated on the small river *Achelous*, and a little over 6 miles inland from the *Maliac* gulf, on which it possessed a harbor called *Phalára*. It has given its name to the war (the *Lamiac War*) which was carried on by the confederate Greeks against *Antipater* after the death of *Alexander*, B. C. 323. The confederates, under the command of *Leosthenes* the Athenian, defeated *Antipater*, who took refuge in *Lamia*, where he was besieged for some months.

26. *Trāchis* or *Trāchin*, also called *Heraclēa Trachiniae*, or *Heraclēa Phthiotidis*, or simply *Heraclēa*, S. of *Anticyra*, in the district *Malis*, was the place to which *Hercules* retired, after having committed an

rived? 23. Where was *Demetrius*; by whom was it founded and named; and what were the advantages of its situation? 24. Where was *Anticyra*, and for what was it noted? 25. Where was *Lamia*, and for what is it noted in history? 26. Where was *Trachis*, and what legend is connected with it? 27. Point out and

involuntary murder, as we learn from Sophocles, who has made it the scene of one of his deepest tragedies, the *Trachiniae*, i. e. "*The Trachinian Women*."

27. Thermōpylæ, often called simply Pylæ (Θερμοπύλαι, Πύλαι), i. e. the *Hot Gates* or the *Gates*, a celebrated pass leading from Thessaly into Locris, lay between Mt. Oeta and an inaccessible morass, forming the edge of the Maliac gulf. At one end of the pass the mountain approached so close to the morass as to leave room for only a single carriage between: this narrow entrance formed the W. gate of Thermopylæ. About a mile to the E., the mountain again approached close to the sea, near the Locrian town of Alpēni, thus forming the E. gate of Thermopylæ. The space between these two gates was wider and more open, and was distinguished by its abundant flow of hot springs, which were sacred to Hercules: hence the name of the place. Thermopylæ was the only pass by which an enemy could penetrate from northern into southern Greece, whence its great importance in Grecian history.

28. Thermopylæ is especially celebrated on account of the heroic defence of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans against the mighty host of Xerxes, B. C. 480.—This mountain-pass commenced from the neighborhood of Trachis, ascended the gorge of the river Asopus and the hill called Anopæa, then crossed the crest of Oeta, and descended in the rear of Thermopylæ near the town of Alpeni.

29. The line of coast has so much advanced by the alluvial deposits of the Sperchius, that the pass no longer exists. But the Thermae, or hot springs, are still there, issuing from two mouths at the foot of the limestone precipices of Mt. Oeta, half way between Bodonitza and Thermopylæ. The temperature of the water is 111° of Fahrenheit at the mouth of the spring. It is impregnated with carbonic acid, lime, salt, and sulphur, and is very transparent. The ground round the springs yields a hollow sound like the solfaterra at Naples.

30. The highest summit of Oeta was, according to Livy, named Callidrōmus; it was occupied by Cato with a body of troops in the battle fought at the pass of Thermopylæ, between the Romans under Acilius Glabrio, and the army of Antiochus, B. C. 191, and owing to this manoeuvre the latter was entirely routed.

describe Thermopylæ. 28. For what is Thermopylæ especially celebrated? 29. What is the present condition of the pass? 30. How is Thermopylæ famous in Roman history?

3.—*Acarnania.*

1. Acarnānia, the most westerly province of Greece, was bounded on the N. by the Sinus Ambracius, on the W. and S. W. by the Ionian Sea, on the N. E. by Amphilochia, which is sometimes included in Acarnania, and on the E. by Aetolia, from which, at a later time it was separated by the Achelous: it had previously encroached on the Aetolian territory. The name does not occur in Homer.

2. In the most ancient times the land was inhabited by the Taphii, Telebōae and Lelēges, and subsequently by the Curētes, emigrants from Aetolia. At a later time a colony from Argos, said to have been led by ACARNAN, the son of Alcmaeon, settled in the country. In the seventh century B. C. the Corinthians founded several towns on the coast.

3. The Acarnanians first emerge from obscurity at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 431, in which, as the allies of the Athenians, they rendered the latter essential services. They were, at that early period, a rude people, living by piracy and robbery, and they always remained behind the rest of the Greeks in civilization and refinement. They were good slingers, and are praised for their fidelity and courage.

4. There were two famous promontories on the coast, Actium and Leucate. Actium Pr. was at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf; off this point Augustus gained the celebrated victory over Antony and Cleopatra, on September 2, B. C. 31. At the S. extremity of Leucadia, (now an island), was the promontory variously called, probably from the white color of the rock, Leucas, Leucātas, Leucātes, or Leucāte, now *Cape Ducato*, on which was a temple of Apollo, who hence had the surname Leucādus. A singular expiatory rite annually performed here gave rise to the well-known story, that lovers leaped from this rock, in order to seek relief from the pangs of love. Thus Sappho is said to have leapt down from this rock, when in love with Phaon; but this well-known story vanishes at the first approach of criticism.

1. How was Acarnania bounded? 2. Who were its first inhabitants, and what colonies came in later? 3. When do the Acarnanians appear in history, and what sort of people were they? 4. What noted Promontories were on the coast, and

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF ACARNANIA.

5. Leucas or Leucădia, now *Santa Maura*, off the W. coast, about 20 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 miles in breadth, derived its name from the numerous calcareous hills which cover its surface. It was originally united to the mainland at its N. E. extremity by a narrow isthmus. Homer speaks of it as a Peninsula, and mentions its well-fortified town Nêricus.

6. The Echīnădes Insulae, now the *islands of Curzolari*, were a group of small islands opposite the mouth of the Achelous. Cramer calls them "rocks, which in process of time have for the most part become connected with the land by the alluvial deposits of the muddy waters of the river." Dr. Smith says that "they are a group of small islands * * *, said to have been formed by the alluvial deposits of the Achelous." They appear to have derived their name from their resemblance to the Echīnus or sea-urchin.

7. The largest of these islands was Dulīchium. It is mentioned more than once in the Odyssey as being well peopled and extensive, and from it Meges, son of Phyleus, went to the Trojan war. At the present day it is united to the mainland.

8. The Echinades being of little importance, we name the following as the principal islands off Acarnania: 1, Ithaca, now *Thiaki*; 2, Cephallenia, now *Cephalonia*; 3, Zacynthus, now *Zante* or *Zacyntho*; 4, Teleboae or Taphiae Insulae, now *Telboides*. These four, together with three others, viz., 1, Leucas, now *Santa Maura*; 2, Paxos, now *Paxo*; and 3, Cythēra, now *Cerigo*; in all, seven islands, now form what is called the Ionian Republic, dependent on Great Britain. Although some of these islands do not lie off the coast of Acarnania, we deem it most convenient to connect them together, and to introduce in this place all the noteworthy islands off the W. coast of Greece.

9. Ithăca, now *Thiaki*, celebrated as the birth-place of Ulysses, lies directly S. of Leucadia, from which it is distant about six miles, and is separated from Cephallenia by

for what are they celebrated? 5. What and where was the island of Leucadia? 6. Where and what were the Echinades Insulae? 7. Which was the principal one of these islands, and for what is it noted? 8. Name the principal islands off the coast of Acarnania, and state what they now form. 9. Where was Ithaca, noted

a channel about 3 miles wide. The island is 14 miles long, and 4 in its greatest breadth. The general aspect of the island is that of extreme barrenness, ruggedness and asperity, and there are not 100 yards of continuous level ground on it, warranting the expression of Cicero that Ulysses loved his country "non quia larga, sed quia sua." The scenery, however, is rendered striking by the bold and broken outline of mountains, promontories and bays, while the openings of the narrow valleys to the sea are wooded with olives, orange or almond trees, or covered with vineyards.

10. The climate of Ithaca is the healthiest of the Seven Islands, and the inhabitants are famous for their longevity.

11. The island is divided into two parts by a deep bay which enters it on the E. side, so that the two parts are connected only by a narrow isthmus not more than half a mile across. This gulf presents a magnificent spectacle, for it branches out into arms and bays, which are sheltered by lofty hills and promontories of rock.

12. In each of the two parts into which the island is thus divided there is a mountain ridge of considerable height, the one in the N. called Nēritum, now *Anoi*, and the one in the S., Nēium, now *Stefano*.

13. The city of Ithaca, the residence of Ulysses, was situated on a precipitous, conical hill, now called *Aeto*, or "eagle's cliff," occupying the whole breadth of the isthmus mentioned above. The acropolis, or castle of Ulysses, crowned the extreme summit of the mountain, and is described by a modern traveller as "about as black and dreary a spot as can well be imagined for a princely residence." It is at the foot of Mt. Neium, and is hence described by Telemachus as "Under Neium," Ἰθάκης Ὑπονῆτον. The walls of the ancient city are in many places well preserved.

14. The port which Homer calls Phorcys, and describes so accurately, is now *Afrikis Bay*: another haven, called Rheithron, situated apparently under Mt. Nēion, is now the *Gulf of Molo*.

15. Cephallēnia, called by Homer Sāmē or Sāmos, the largest island in the Ionian sea, was separated from

as what, what is its general aspect? 10. What is the climate of Ithaca, making its inhabitants famous for what? 11. How and by what is Ithaca divided? 12. What and where were the chief mountains of Ithaca? 13. What city was there and where, and where was the acropolis of Ulysses? 14. What ports had

Ithaca on the E. by a narrow channel. It is now *Cephalonia*.

16. The island is very mountainous, and the highest mountain, called Aenos, now *Monte Nero*, or *M. Elato*, on which stood a temple of Zeus, rises more than 4,000 feet above the sea.

17. Cephallenia was a tetrapolis, containing the four towns, Same, Pale or Palle, Crānii, and Prōni or Pronēsus. It never attained political importance. In the Persian wars the inhabitants of Pale are alone mentioned. In the Peloponnesian war Cephallenia surrendered to the Athenians. Samē, the only town in the island mentioned by Homer, and hence probably the most ancient and important, ventured to oppose the Romans, but was taken by M. Fulvius, B. C. 189.

18. Zacynthus, now *Zante*, to the S. of Cephallenia, with a large and flourishing town upon the E. coast, the citadel of which was called Psophis, was celebrated in antiquity for its pitch wells, which were visited by Herodotus, and which still supply a large quantity of bitumen. About 100 tons of bitumen are at the present day annually extracted from these wells.

19. Zacynthus, inhabited by a Greek population at an early period, is said to have derived its name from Zacynthus, a son of Dardanus, who colonized the island from Psophis in Arcadia; and according to an ancient tradition, the Zacynthians founded the town of Saguntum in Spain.

20. The Taphiae Insulae were a number of small islands between the coasts of Acarnania and Leucadia. They were also called the Tēlebōae Insulae, and their inhabitants were in like manner named Taphii (Τάφιοι) or Tēlebōae (Τηλεβόαι).

21. The largest of these islands is called Tāphos by Homer, but Taphiūs or Taphiūsa by later writers. These islands are mentioned in Homer as the haunts of notorious pirates, and are celebrated in mythology on account of the war carried on between them and Electryon, king of Mycenae.

Ithaca? 15. Cephallenia, how called by Homer, was what and where? 16. What is the nature of the surface, and what the highest mountain? 19. What was Cephallenia: what were its four towns, and what is said of them? 18. Where was Zacynthus, having what town? for what was the island celebrated? 19. What legends are there respecting Zacinthus? 20. Where were the Taphiae Insulae, called also by what other name? 21. Name the principal islands of this group, and state for what the islands were noted. 22. What are the present names of

22. This group is now called the *Telboides islands*, and the present name of Tāphos is *Meganisi*.

PLACES IN ACARNANIA.

23. The chief city of Acarnania was Strātus, a little more than a mile W. of the Achelous. It was a strongly fortified town, and commanded the ford of the Achelous on the high road from Aetolia to Acarnania. Hence it was a place of military importance, and was, at an early period, taken possession of by the Aetolians.

24. Argos Amphilōchicum, the chief town of the Amphilochi, was situated on the Ambracian gulf, and founded by the Argive AMPHILOCHUS.

25. Another town of the Amphilochi was Olpae, *Arapī*, on a height close to the shore of the Ambracian gulf, about 3 miles from Argos. It would have remained unknown but for the decisive victory gained here by the Acarnanians and Amphilochians, under the command of Demosthenes, the Athenian general, B. C. 426, over the Ambraciots and Peloponnesians.

26. Alyzīa or Alyzēa, the ruins of which are in the valley of *Kaudili*, was a town of some note, near the sea, opposite Leucas, with a harbor and a temple both sacred to Hercules. The temple contained one of the works of Lysippus, a group representing the labors of Hercules, which the Romans carried off.

27. Oeniādae (the site, perhaps at *Gardako*, has not yet been ascertained), situated on the Achelous, near its mouth, was surrounded by marshes caused by the overflowing of the river, which thus protected it from hostile attacks. It was called in earlier times Erysichē, and its inhabitants Erysichaei; and it probably derived its later name from the mythical Oeneus, the grandfather of Diomedes. Unlike the other cities of Acarnania, Oeniādae espoused the cause of the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war.

28. This may be the most suitable place to mention the Strōphādes Insūlae, formerly called Plōtae, now called

the group, and of Taphos? 23. What was the chief town of Acarnania, and for what was it noted? 24. What and where was Argos Amphilochicum, founded by whom? 25. What other town of the Amphilochi can you mention, and what makes it noteworthy? 26. What and where was Alyzia, and for what was it celebrated? 27. Where was Oeniadae, how situated, formerly how called, deriving its later name from whom, espousing what side in the Peloponnesian war? 28. What two small islands are S. of Zacynthus, and for what are they remarkable?

Strophadia and *Strivali*, two islands in the Ionian Sea, due S. from the eastern extremity of Zacynthus. They are remarkable only in connection with the mythological legend, that the Harpies were pursued to these islands by the sons of Boreas; and it was from the circumstance of the latter *returning* (στρέφω) from these islands after the pursuit, that they are supposed to have obtained the name of Strophades.

4.—*Aetolia*.

1. Aetōlia was bounded on the W. by Acarnania, from which it was separated by the Achelous, on the N. by Epirus and Thessaly, on the S. E. by the Locri Ozōlae, and on the S. by the entrance to the Corinthian gulf. It was divided into two parts: Old Aetolia, from the Achelous to the Evenus and Calydon, and New Aetolia, or the Acquired, (ἐπίκτητος,) from the Evenus and Calydon to the Ozolian Locrians.

2. The country was originally inhabited by Curetes and Leleges: their country was subsequently invaded by the Aeolians, a Thessalian tribe, when these were expelled from their original settlements, and it was then called Aeolis; but a more complete change was effected by Aetōlus, the son of Endymion, who arrived from Elis, in Peloponnesus, at the head of an army, and, having defeated the Curetes in several actions, forced them to abandon their country, to which the conqueror gave the name of Aetolia.

3. On the coast the country is level and fruitful, but in the interior mountainous and unproductive. The mountains contained many wild beasts, and were celebrated in mythology for the hunt of the Calydonian boar, and the exploits of Meleāger and Tydeus, with those of other Aetolian warriors of the heroic age.

PLACES IN AETOLIA.

4. Conōpe or Conōpa, on the left bank of the Achelous, was advantageously situated for crossing that river. Strabo insinuates that it was, at first, an inconsiderable place, until Arsinoë, the sister and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, erected there a large city, which bore her name. Authorities differ as regards the site of this city; but it

1. How was Aetolia bounded, and how divided? 2. By what people was Aetolia first inhabited, and how did it obtain its name? 3. What is the face of the country, and for what were the mountains celebrated? 4. Where was Conope,

seems to answer to that of *Angelo Castro*, where considerable ruins are pointed out in modern maps. Near it flowed the small stream *Cyāthus*, *Neschio*.

5. E. of the Achelous, and thence extending two-thirds across the S. half of the country, was Lake *Conōpe*, which Ovid (*Metam.* VII. 371 and 380) calls *Hyrie*. It is also called *Lysimachia Lacus*, now Lake *Zygos* or *Angelocastro*. Here also various discrepancies remain to be reconciled.

6. *Calȳdōn* on the *Evenus*, situated on a rocky height, was said to have been founded by *Aetolus* or his son *Calydon*. The surrounding country produced wine, oil, and corn: It is famed in Grecian story, and the theme of poetry from *Homer* to *Statius*. It was in the mountains in its neighborhood that the celebrated hunt of the *Calydonian* boar took place.

7. *Therma* or *Thermum* was some distance E. of *Stratus*, (in *Acarnania*,) and situated in one of the wildest and roughest regions in *Aetolia*, which could be reached only by an exceedingly steep and craggy road, rendered in some places most perilous by the formidable precipices which lined it on either side. So remote, indeed, was its situation, and so difficult the approach to it, that it was considered inaccessible, and therefore deemed the citadel of all *Aetolia*. It was here that the assemblies for deciding the elections of magistrates were held, as well as the most splendid festivals and commercial meetings. Hence the place was stored, not only with abundance of provisions and necessities of life, but with the most costly furniture and utensils of every kind adapted for entertainments. *Philip III.* of *Macedon*, (B. C. 357) in his famous expedition into *Aetolia*, during the Social War, took the city and gave it up to pillage. The invaders did not spare even the temples, but, in revenge for the excesses committed by the *Aetolians* at *Dium* and *Dodona*, defaced more than 2,000 statues, set fire to the porches, and finally razed the buildings themselves to the ground. Out of a great quantity of arms they selected the most costly to carry away, but burnt the greater part, to the number of 15,000 complete suits of armor. All these facts attest the size and opulence of the

how situated, and by whom enlarged? 5. Where was Lake *Conope*, and what other name had it? 6. Where was *Calydon*, by whom founded, and what did the surrounding country produce: how is it famed in mythology? 7. Point out and give an account of *Therma*, or *Thermum*. 8. Point out and describe *Antirrhium*: mention its other names, and state what rendered it important.

town. Some years after, Philip again made a similar expedition against this town, and destroyed it completely.

8. Antirrhium, *Castello di Romelia*, a promontory on the borders of Aetolia and Locris, was so called from its being opposite to Rhium, another point in Achaia. It was sometimes called Molycrium, from its vicinity to the town called Molycria or Molycrium, and was also called Rhium Aetolicum. The narrowness of the strait between these two promontories rendered this point of great importance for the passage of troops to and from Aetolia and the Peloponnesus. On Antirrhium was a temple sacred to Neptune.

5.—*Doris.*

1. The small province of Dōris, the cradle of the Dorian race, lay in the highest valley of the Cephissus, or rather of its tributary, the Pindus, between the diverging ranges of Oeta and Parnassus: it was bounded on the N. by Thessaly, on the W. by Aetolia, on the S. by Locris, and on the E. by Phocis.

2. In this confined and rugged spot there existed a Tetrapolis, or confederacy of four towns, named Pindus, Erinēus, Cytinium, and Boeum, the first two on the left, the others on the right bank of the river. These towns never attained any consequence, and in the time of the Romans were in ruins.

3. The country is of importance, as the home of the Dorians, one of the great Hellenic races, who claimed descent from the Mythical Dorus. The Dorians first inhabited Phthiotis in the time of Deucalion: next, under Dorus, they dwelt in Hestiaeotis at the foot of Ossa and Olympus; expelled thence by the Cadmeans, they settled in Mt. Pindus, and subsequently took up their abode in Dryopis, afterwards called Doris. Their fifth and last migration was to Peloponnesus, which they conquered, according to tradition, 80 years after the Trojan war.

6.—*Locris.*

1. Lōcris derived its name from the Lōcri, its inhabitants.

1. Where and what was Doris, and how was it bounded? 2. What towns did Doris contain? 3. What gives this small country importance? What were the migrations of the Dorians?

1. Point out Locris. The name whence derived? 2. How many and what

2. There were three distinct tribes: the Locri Ozolae, Locri Epicnemidii, and Locri Opuntii.

3. The Locri Ozolae occupied a narrow tract of country, situated on the northern shore of the Corinthian gulf, commencing at the Aetolian Rhium, and terminating near Crissa, the first town of Phocis, on the bay to which it gave its name. Their name, according to fabulous accounts, was derived from some fetid springs near the hill of Taphius, or Taphiassus, situated on their coast, and beneath which it was reported that the centaur Nessus had been entombed.

4. Naupactus was at the western extremity of the Locrian Territory, and close to Rhium of Aetolia. It was said to have derived its name from the circumstance of the Heraclidae having there constructed the fleet (ναῦς and πῆγνυμι) in which they crossed over into Peloponnesus.

5. The acquisition of Naupactus was of great importance to the Athenians during the Peloponnesian war, as it was an excellent station for their fleet in the Corinthian gulf, and not only afforded them the means of keeping up a communication with Corcyra and Acarnania, but enabled them also to watch the motions of the enemy on the opposite coast, and to guard against any designs they might form against their allies.

6. Amphissa stood at the head of the Crissaeen gulf, according to Aeschines sixty stadia, but according to Pausanias, one hundred and twenty stadia from Delphi. It was the most celebrated city of the Locri Ozolae. Several years after the Peloponnesian war Amphissa was destroyed by order of the Amphictyons, for having dared to restore the walls of Crissa, and cultivate the ground which was held to be sacred; and lastly on account of the manner in which they molested travellers who had occasion to pass through their territory. At a later period, however, it seems to have somewhat recovered from this ruined state, when under the dominion of the Aetolians. The modern town of *Salona* represents the ancient Amphissa, and the Sinus Crissaeus now bears the name of the *Gulf of Salona*.

7. The Locri Epicnemidii occupied a small district immediately adjoining Thermopylae, and confined between

divisions of the Locri were there? 3. The Locri Ozolae occupied what district, and why so called? 4. Where was Naupactus, and why so called? 5. When and how did it prove of great importance to the Athenians? 6. Where and what was Amphissa, and what became of it? 7. Why were the Locri Epicnemidii so called,

Mount Cnemis, a branch of Oeta, and the sea of Euboea, and they obtained their name from Mount Cnemis, near which they dwelt.

8. South of Thermopylae, and quite near it, was Alpēni or Alpēnus. Herodotus informs us that Leonidas and his little band drew their supplies from this town.

9. Thrōnium was on the river Boagrius, and at some distance from the coast. During the Peloponnesian war Thrōnium was taken by the Athenians: several years later it fell into the hands of Onomarchus, the Phocian general, who enslaved the inhabitants.

10. The Lichādes were small islands along the coast of the Locri Epicnemidii, deriving their name from Lichas, who was here, according to the legend, hurled into the sea by Hercules, when maddened by the torture which he suffered from the poisoned tunic. There was a monument of Lichas on one of these islands.

11. The Locri Opuntii derived their name from the city of Opūs, their metropolis, and occupied a line of coast of about 15 miles, beginning a little south of Cnemides, [a fortress of the Locri Epicn.,] and extending to the town of Halae, on the frontier of Boeotia.

12. Opus was near the coast of the Opuntian territory, fifteen stadia (Livy says only 1 mile) from the sea. It was one of the most ancient cities of Greece, and celebrated by Pindar as the domain of Deucalion and Pyrrha. This city gave name to the Opuntius Sinus, now the Gulf of Talanti.

13. Atalanta was an island opposite to Opus; it was fortified by the Athenians during the Peloponnesian war, with a view of checking the depredations committed by the Locrian pirates on the coast of Euboea. It is still called Talanta.

7.—*Phocis*.

1. Phōcis derived its name from Phōcus, the son of Aeācus and Psamathe.

2. It was bounded on the N. by the Locri Epicnemidii; N. W. by the Locri Opuntii, E. by Boeotia, S. by the Corinthian gulf, and W. by the Locri Ozolae and by Doris.

and where did they dwell? 8. Where was Alpeni or Alpenus, and noted for what? 9. Where was Thronium, and how noted? 10. Where were the Lichades, and why so called? 11. Why were the Locri Opuntii so called, and where did they dwell? 12. Where was Opus, and how famed? 13. Where and what was Atalanta?

1. Phocis derives its name from whom? 2. How was it bounded? 3. What

3. It extended originally to the Euboean channel, occupying an extent of coast of nearly one day's sail, from the border of the Locri Ozolae to the confines of Boeotia; but it was subsequently cut off entirely from the sea by Locris. It was unequally divided by the range by Parnassus into two portions, the northern consisting of the broad valley of the Cephissus, the southern of a hilly country, broken up by the irregular offsets from that range, which terminates in Mt. Helicon on the confines of Boeotia. Parnassus attains its greatest elevation, 7,500 feet, in the centre of this province, terminating in three peaks, the most important of which was named Lycoreia: its summit was generally covered with snow.

4. Cirrha was at the head of the Crissaeen bay, Sinus Crissaeus, now the gulf of Salona, and close to the mouth of the river Plistus or Pleistus, (Πλειστός.) It was the harbor of Delphi, from which, according to Strabo and Dicaearchus, it was distant eighty stadia.

5. We are told by Athenaeus that war was once waged by the Cirrhaeans against the Phocians. It arose from the circumstance of the former having carried off a Phocian maiden, together with some Argive women, on their return from Delphi. The contest lasted for ten years, when Cirrha was taken. "The Cirrhaean plain and port," says Aeschines, "which are now accursed, were formerly inhabited by the Cirrhaei and Acragallidae, a nefarious race, who violated the sanctity of the temple of Delphi, and ransacked its treasures. The oracle, on being consulted by the Amphictyons, declared that a war of extermination was to be carried on against these offenders, and that their land was never hereafter to be placed in a state of cultivation. This decree was executed in the time of Solon, who took an active part in the expedition. The port of Cirrha was then demolished, and its territory declared accursed, according to the form prescribed by the oracle; but this edict was afterwards violated by the Amphissians, who tilled the land and repaired the port."

6. Crissa, which gave its name to the gulf and plain on which it stood, was situated higher up than Cirrha, towards the foot of Mount Parnassus. It was more especially famous for the celebration of the Pythian games solemnized in its plain.

was its original extent, and how was it divided? 4. Where and what was Cirrha? 5. For what was it noted, and why destroyed? 6. Where and what was Crissa?

7. The ill treatment and vexations to which, according to Strabo, strangers who visited the temple of Delphi were subjected by the Crissaeans, together with the heavy contributions and duties which they laid on all imports from Sicily and Italy, at length induced the Amphictyons to take forcible measures for repressing these malpractices. Eurýlöchus, a Thessalian, was intrusted with the command of the troops on this service, and in the contest that ensued, which is commonly termed the Sacred or Crissaeak war, best known as the First Sacred War, B. C. 595-585—that people were finally conquered, and their town completely destroyed.

8. On the coast, S. E. of the port of Cirrha, was Anticyra celebrated for its manufacture of hellebore, which grew abundantly on the mountains in the vicinity, and was esteemed by the ancient physicians as a cure for insanity. There was another Anticyra at the mouth of the Sperchius, (in the territory of the Malienses,) also noted for its production of hellebore.

9. Delphi was situated in the valley of the Pleistus, at the foot of the S. side of Parnassus. It was the largest city in Phocis.

10. It was the seat of the most renowned oracle of antiquity, the oracle of Apollo, on account of which it was deemed the centre of the world.

11. Its original name was Pytho. The later name appears to have been derived from the cavern whence issued the prophetic vapor; but this is a mere conjecture.

12. It was considered and called the navel of the earth. To this relates the legend that Jupiter himself proved the fact, by despatching two eagles from different quarters of the heavens, which encountered each other in that spot. There was, moreover, in the temple a stone, called the navel-stone, which was adorned with two eagles, and divers other devices.

13. The oracles were delivered by a priestess, called the Pythia. Strabo reports that the sacred tripod was placed over the mouth of the cave whence proceeded the exhalation, and which was of great depth. On this sat the Pythia, who, having caught the inspiration, pronounced

7. Give some account of it. 8. Where was Anticyra, and for what was it noted? What other town was there of the same name? 9. Where and what was Delphi? 10. For what was it celebrated? 11. What was the original name, and whence is its later name supposed to have been derived? 12. What was it considered, and what legend relates to this? 13. How were the oracles delivered, and what

her oracles in extempore verse or prose; if the latter, it was immediately versified by the poets always in the employ of the oracle for that purpose. The oracle itself is said to have been discovered by accident. Some goats, having strayed to the mouth of the cavern, were suddenly seized with convulsions: those likewise by whom they were found in this situation having been affected in a similar manner, the circumstance was deemed to be supernatural, and the cave pronounced the seat of prophecy.

14. It became the richest shrine in Greece, or in the world: the cause of this was that, in consequence of its great and wide-spread reputation, it was consulted not only by Greeks, but by foreign princes and nations, who loaded the altars of the god with rich presents and costly offerings. Delphi derived further celebrity from its being the place where the Amphictyonic council held one of their assemblies.

15. Xerxes, after having forced the pass of Thermopylae, detached a portion of his army into Phocis, with orders to secure Delphi and its treasures. The enterprise failed, owing, as it was reported by the Delphians, to the manifest interposition of the Deity, who terrified the barbarians, and hurled destruction on their scattered bands. Many years subsequent to this event the temple fell into the hands of the Phocians, headed by Philomēlus, who scrupled not to appropriate its riches to the payment of his mercenaries in the war (the Second Sacred War) which he was then (B. C. 352) waging against Thebes. At a still later period (B. C. 279) Delphi became exposed to a formidable attack from a large body of Gauls, (or Celts,) headed by their king Brennus. According to Strabo these barbarians, having forced the defiles of Oeta, possessed themselves of the temple, and ransacked its treasures. The booty which they obtained on this occasion is stated to have been immense; and this they must have succeeded in removing to their own country, since we are told that, on the capture of Tolosa, a city of Gaul, by the Roman general Caepio, a great part of the Delphic spoils were found there. Pausanias, on the contrary, relates that the Gauls met with great disasters in their attempt on Delphi, and were totally discomfited through the miraculous intervention of the god. Historians consider it at all events certain, that the Gauls

first suggested the oracle? 14. What did the Delphic oracle become, and from what cause? And what gave Delphi additional celebrity? 15. What attempts

were repulsed with great loss, including that of their leader Brennus, who fell by his own hand. Sylla is also said to have robbed this temple. Another plunderer was the emperor Nero, who carried off five hundred statues of bronze at one time. But according to Gibbon, Constantine the Great inflicted upon Delphi greater injuries than any of the spoilers who had preceded him. He carried away the sacred tripods to adorn the hippodrome of his new city, and among them the one which the Greeks, after the battle of Plataea, found in the camp of Mardonius. (Decl. and Fall, chap. 17.)

16. The priestess could be consulted only on certain days, and never oftener than once in the course of a month.

17. Mount Parnassus rises above Delphi, and extends from the territory of the Locri Ozolae to the extremity of Phocis, in a N. E. direction, where it joins the chain of Oeta. Towards the S. E. it is connected with those of Helicon and the other Boeotian ridges. Usually, however, the name denotes only the lofty mountain at the foot of which stood the city of Delphi.

18. Mount Parnassus was sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

19. The two lofty rocks which rise perpendicularly from Delphi, and obtained for the mountain the epithet of *δικορῦφος* or the two-headed, were anciently known by the names of Hyampeia and Naupleia; but sometimes that of Phaedriades was applied to them in common.

20. The celebrated Castalian fount, sacred to the Muses, pours down the cleft or chasm between those two summits, being fed by the perpetual snows of Parnassus. "The Castalian Spring," says Dodwell, "is clear and forms an excellent beverage. The water which oozes from the rock, was in ancient times introduced into a hollow square, where it was retained for the Pythia and the oracular priests. The fountain is ornamented with pendant ivy, and overshadowed by a large fig-tree."

21. Higher up the mountain, nearly 7 miles from Delphi was the celebrated Corycian Cave, sacred to the Corycian nymphs and the god Pan. Pausanias describes it as surpassing in extent every other known cavern.

were made to plunder Delphi, and with what success? 16. When and how often could the priestess be consulted? 17. Point out and describe Mount Parnassus. 18. Mt. Parnassus was sacred to whom? 19. The two summits were how called? 20. State where the Castalian fount was, and describe it. 21. Where and what was the Corycian cave? 22. To what use was it put on

22. Herodotus relates that, on the approach of the Persians, the greater part of the population of Delphi ascended the mountain, and sought refuge in this capacious recess. Mr. Raikes, the first modern traveller who discovered its site, describes the narrow and low entrance as spreading at once into a chamber 330 feet long, by nearly 200 wide. The stalactites from the top hung in the most graceful forms the whole length of the roof, and fell like drapery down the sides.

23. Elatēa, next to Delphi the most considerable and important of the cities of Phocis, was situated on the declivities of Mount Cnemis, 180 stadia ($22\frac{1}{2}$ miles) from Amphissa. Its site was a gently rising slope above the plain watered by the Cephissus. It was captured and burnt by the army of Xerxes; but, being afterwards restored, it was occupied by Philip son of Amyntas (i.e. Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander) on his advance into Phocis to overawe the Athenians. The alarm and consternation produced at Athens by his approach is described by Demosthenes in his oration de Corona. Strabo remarks on its advantageous situation, which commanded the entrance into Phocis and Boeotia.

24. Abae, S. E. and not far from Elatea, is said to have been founded by a colony from Argos, and was early celebrated for an oracle of Apollo, held in great esteem and veneration. The temple of Apollo, being richly adorned with treasures and various offerings, was sacked and burned by the Persians. Having been restored, it was again burned by the Boeotians, in the Sacred War. Hadrian caused another to be built, but much inferior in size to the former. Sir W. Gell points out its ruins near the village of Exarcho.

8.—*Boeotia.*

1. Boeotia extends from sea to sea, but is separated from the Euripus or Euboean channel by a continuation of the Locrian mountains, and from the Corinthian gulf by the lofty range of Helicon. On its northern frontier the offshoots of Parnassus and the Locrian mountains leave only a narrow opening through which the Cephissus flows; and on the S. the country is shut in by the lofty barrier of

one occasion, and what is its size? 23. Where was Elatea, and how famed in Grecian history? 24. Where was Abae, and for what famed? Give some account of this city and its temple.

1. How was Boeotia bounded? 2. What is the character of its surface?

Cithaeron. In other words, it had Phocis on the W., the Locri Ozolae on the N. W., the Opuntius Sinus and the Euripus on the N. and N. E., and the Corinthian gulf on the S. W.

2. Boeotia, according to the foregoing description, is a large hollow basin in two unequal sections. It was perhaps the richest and most fertile country of Greece, producing in abundance every article of food. A distinguished feature is the Lake Copais, especially famed for its eels, which grew to a large size and were esteemed by the epicures of antiquity.

3. That portion of the Corinthiacus Sinus lying between the promontory of Antirrhium and the Megarean coast was sometimes named Mare Alcyonium, because its waters were strikingly calm and placid at certain seasons.

4. A few miles inland, and somewhat to the N. W., near Mt. Helicon, was Thisbe, famous for the wild pigeons which, according to Homer, abounded there.

5. Mount Helicon, now *Palaeovouni* or *Zagora*, rises above Thisbe. It was famed in antiquity as the seat of Apollo and the Muses, and has been sung by poets of every age, from the days of Orpheus to the present time. Strabo affirms that Helicon nearly equals Mount Parnassus in height, and retains its snows during a great part of the year.

6. On the summit was the grove of the Muses, adorned with several statues, and a little below was the fountain of Aganippe, whence the Muses, to whom it was sacred, were called Aganippides. The fountain Hippocrène was about twenty feet above the grove: it is said to have burst forth, when Pegasus struck his hoof into the ground. *Ἱπποκρήνη* or *Ἱππουκρήνη* signifies "The horse's fountain." These two springs supplied the small rivers named Olmius and Permessus, which, after uniting their waters, flowed into Lake Copais near Haliartus.

7. Ascrea, celebrated as the residence of Hesiod, was situated on a rocky summit belonging to Helicon. It could boast of considerable antiquity, having been founded, as the poet Hegesinous, quoted by Pausanias, asserts, by Otus and Ephialtes, sons of Aloeus. Col. Leake finds the ruins of Ascrea at the modern *Pyrgaki*, and says, "It is re-

3. What was the Mare Alcyonium, and why was it so called? 4. Where was Thisbe and for what was it famed? 5. Point out and describe Mount Helicon. 6. Name the two fountains of Mt. Helicon, and describe them. 7. Where was

markable that a single tower is the only portion of the ruins conspicuously preserved, just as Pausanias describes Ascrea in his time." (After A. D. 118.) "The place is now called *Pyrgaki* from the tower, which is formed of equal and regular layers of masonry, and is uncommonly large."—Leake, vol. ii. 491.

8. Thespieae, as Strabo informs us, was forty stadia (about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles) from Ascrea, and near the foot of Helicon, looking toward the south and the Crissaeae gulf. Its antiquity is attested by Homer (Il. ii. 498.) The Thespians are worthy of a place in history for their brave and generous conduct during the Persian war. When the rest of Boeotia basely submitted to Xerxes, they alone refused to tender the symbols of submission, earth and water, to his deputies. The troops, also, whom they sent to Leonidas, to aid the Spartans at Thermopylae, chose rather to die at their post than to desert their commander and his heroic followers. Their city was in consequence burned by the Persians, after it had been evacuated by the inhabitants, who retired to the Peloponnesus. A small body of these fought however at Plataeae under Pausanias. The Thespians distinguished themselves also in the battle of Delium, against the Athenians, being nearly all slain at their post. The Thebans afterwards basely took advantage of this heavy loss, to pull down the walls of their city, and bring it under subjection, under the pretext of their having favored the Athenians. They subsequently made an attempt to recover their independence; but failing in this enterprise, many of them sought refuge in Athens. Leake says the ruins of Thespieae are immediately below *Rimoskastro*. Cramer writes *Eremo Castro*. Derived from *Ἐρημόκαστρον*, "Deserted Castle."

9. Leuctra was on the road from Thespieae to Plataeae, and according to Xenophon, in the territory of the former. It is celebrated in history for the signal victory which the great Theban general Epaminondas gained here over the Spartans, and of which Pausanias says that it was the most brilliant ever obtained by Greeks over Greeks. From that moment the power and fame of Sparta began to decline, and after the battle of Mantinea it ceased for ever to be the arbiter of Greece. This spot still retains its ancient name, though pronounced *Lefka*.

Ascrea, and for what was it famed? 8. Point out and give an account of Thespieae.
9. Where was Leuctra, and for what was it famed? 10. Point out Plataeae and

10. Plataeae, one of the most ancient Boeotian cities, was situated at the foot of Mt. Cithaeron, and near the river Asopus, which divided its territory from that of Thebes. The Plataeans, animated by a spirit of independence, had early separated themselves from the Boeotian confederacy, and placed themselves under the protection of Athens. Grateful for the services which they received on this occasion from Athens, they testified their zeal in its behalf, by sending a thousand soldiers to Marathon, who thus shared the glory of that memorable day.

11. Plataeae owes its celebrity chiefly to the great battle which took place near it, and in which the Plataeans most bravely distinguished themselves, so as to earn the thanks of Pausanias and the confederate commanders, who here totally defeated Mardonius, the Persian general. The city, which had been burned by the army of Xerxes, was soon restored, with the assistance of Athens.

12. In the Peloponnesian war, Plataeae was destroyed by a large Peloponnesian force under Archidamus, king of Sparta, who put to death the inhabitants, and razed the town to the ground. Pausanias says that it was again restored after the peace of Antalcidas; but, when the Spartans seized on the Cadmeian citadel, the Thebans, suspecting that the Plataeans were privy to the enterprise, took possession of the town by stratagem, and once more levelled its foundations to the ground. Cassander, king of Macedon, is said to have rebuilt both Thebes and Plataeae at the same time. The ruins of Plataeae are situated upon a promontory projecting from the base of Cithaeron, and the walls may be traced near the little village of *Kockla*.

13. Cithaeron is an elevated ridge, dividing Boeotia first from Megaris, and afterwards from Attica, and finally uniting with Mount Parnes and other summits which belong to the northeastern side of that province. It was dedicated, as Pausanias affirms, to Jupiter Cithaeronius, and was celebrated in antiquity as having been the scene of many events recorded by poets and other writers. Such were the metamorphosis of Actaeon, the death of Pentheus, and the exposure of Oedipus. Here, also, Bacchus was said to hold his revels and celebrate his mystic orgies, accompanied by his usual train of satyrs and frantic bacchantes. Once well

give an account of it. 11. To what does Plataeae chiefly owe its celebrity? 12. What befell Plataeae in the Peloponnesian war, and what became of it afterwards? 13. Point out and describe Mt. Cithaeron. 14. Point out and describe

timbered, it is now barren, but crowned with forests of fir, from which it derives its modern name of Elatea, (Ἐλάτη, the pine or fir-tree.)

14. Thebae, or as it is written in English, Thebes, one of the most ancient and celebrated of the Grecian cities, and capital of Boeotia, was situated near the small river Ismenus, about five miles S. of the lake Hylica. It is said, by a well known legend, to have been originally founded by Cadmus, who gave it the name of Cadmeia, which was, in after times, confined to the citadel only.

15. The later city, which was built around this citadel, was much more extensive on its northern than on its southern side, the northern portion being called Upper, the southern, Lower Thebes. Dicaearchus estimates the circumference of Thebes at seventy stadia, which statement probably includes both suburbs and gardens; for in another place, he assigns to it a smaller extent.

16. The poets ascribe the erection of the walls of the city to Amphion and Zethus, the stones being moved, by the magic notes of Amphion's wonderful lyre, to arrange themselves into walls.

17. Besieged, at a period earlier than the Trojan war, by the Argive chiefs, the allies of Polynices, the Thebans successfully resisted their attacks, and finally obtained a signal victory; but the Epigōni, or descendants of the seven defeated Argive warriors, having raised an army to avenge the defeat and death of their fathers, the city was taken by assault and sacked, and reduced to a most abject condition. Many years after, the Cadmeia (Cadmēa) was surprised and held by a division of the Lacedaemonian troops, until they were compelled to evacuate the place by Pelopidas and his associates.

18. Philip of Macedon, having defeated the Thebans at Chaeronea, placed a garrison in their citadel; but on the accession of Alexander they revolted against that prince, who stormed their city, and razed it to the ground. Olymp. cxi. 2. B. C. 335. Rebuilt, twenty years later, by Cassander, with the aid of Athens and other towns, it was subsequently twice taken and much injured by Demetrius Poliorcetes. At a later period it was greatly reduced and impoverished by the rapacious Sylla.

the situation of Thebae, and give an account of its foundation. 15. What is to be said of the later city, and how does Dicaearchus estimate its extent? 16. What do the poets fable respecting its walls? 17. By whom was Thebes destroyed, and what was its subsequent condition? 18. What treatment did Thebes receive from

19. Near the Homolian gates was a hill and temple consecrated to Apollo Ismenus. At the foot of the hill on which it stood, flowed the little stream Ismenus. Dodwell says: "The Ismenos has less pretensions to the title of a river than the Athenian Ilissus, for it has no water except after heavy rains, when it becomes a torrent and rushes into the lake of Hylīka, or *Hylice*, about four miles W. of Thebes.

20. Sir William Gell noticed a brook to the west of the Cadmeia, by some Turkish tombs, which he considers to be the ancient Dirce, a fountain whose waters emptied into the Ismenus. The fountain of Mars, said to have been guarded by the dragon slain by Cadmus, was above the temple of Apollo Ismenius. Without the walls was the tomb of the sons of Oedipus, and the fountain called Oedipodia.

21. Beyond Dirce, Pausanias points out the remains of Pindar's house, the only building spared by Alexander, and also the chapel erected to Cybèle by the poet.

22. Of the inhabitants of ancient Thebes, Dicaearchus makes the following statement: "The inhabitants are noble-minded, and wonderfully sanguine in all the concerns of life; but they are bold, insolent, proud, and hasty in coming to blows, either with foreigners or their fellow-townsmen. They turn their backs upon every thing which is connected with justice, and never think of settling disputes, which may arise in the business of life, by argument, but by audaciousness and violence. * * * * * The women are the handsomest and most elegant in all Greece, from the stateliness of their forms, and the graceful air with which they move."

23. Coronēa was situate S. W. of lake Copais, and S. E. of Chaeronea. It was a city of considerable antiquity and importance, and it is said to have been founded, together with Orchomenus, by the descendants of Athamas, who came from Thessaly. Several important actions took place, at different times, in its vicinity. Among these, the battle of Coronea was gained by Agesilaus and the Spartans against the Thebans and their allies, in the second year of Olympiad xcvi. B. C. 394. In the vicinity of Coronea was

Philip of Macedon, and what were its subsequent fortunes? 19. Where was the Ismenus? State for what it was famed, and describe it. 20. What celebrated fountains were near Thebes? 21. What lay beyond Dirce? 22. What was the character of the ancient Thebans? 23. Point out and give an account of Coronea.

a celebrated temple erected to Minerva Itōnis, similar to that in Thessaly. It was in this edifice that the general council of the Boeotian states assembled, until it was dissolved by the Romans.

24. At the distance of forty stadia (about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles) to the S. of Coronea rose Mount Libēthrius, one of the summits of Helicon, dedicated to the Muses and the Nymphs, called *Libēthrides*. There was also a fountain named Libēthrias.

25. S. W. of lake Copais, to the W. of Coronea, and toward the borders of Phocis, we find Lebadēa, which derived its name from *Lebadus*, an Athenian. The Homeric Midēa was situated, according to Pausanias, on a height, from whence the inhabitants, under the conduct of this Lebadus, removed to the lower ground, and there built the town to which they gave the name of Lebadeia.

26. This city was celebrated in antiquity for the oracle of Trophonius, son of Ergīnus, king of Orchomenus, who, at a time when the Greeks were chiefly indebted to Phoenicia for artists, obtained, with the aid of his brother Agamedes, such celebrity as a constructor of temples, treasuries, palaces, and other works, that by a consequence, natural in a superstitious age, of the admiration in which his talents were held, he was believed after his death to predict futurity, and to have been, not the son of Erginus, but of Apollo.

27. The extensive reputation which this oracle had obtained at a remote period, is proved by its having been consulted by Croesus and Mardonius; and more than six centuries afterwards, its administrators were still successful in maintaining the popular delusion. The oracle was situated in a cave above the town, into which those who consulted the Fates were obliged to descend, after performing various ceremonies.

28. Below the cave were the grove and temple of Trophōnius, the fountains of Lēthē and Mnēmōsŷnē, and the temples of Proserpine, Dēmētēr, Jupiter and Apollo; a chapel dedicated to Bona Fortuna; all of which were filled with statues by the first artists; whence Pausanias observes that Lebadea was as

24. Where was Mount Libethrius, and for what was it famed? 25. Point out and give an account of Lebadea, (Modern Livadia.) 26. For what was this city celebrated? 27. What proves the extensive reputation of this oracle, and where was it situated? 28. What was below the cave, and what does Pausanias say of

richly ornamented with works of art as any city of Greece. It is, however, said to have been plundered by the troops of Mithridates.

29. To the N. W. of Lebadea was Chaeronēa, a city of some consequence, and celebrated in history from the important military events which occurred in its territory, and also as being the birth-place of Plutarch. The celebrated battle of Chaeronea, gained by Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Boeotians, was fought in the third year of the 110th Olympiad, or 338 B. C. Two hundred and fifty-two years later, i. e. 86 B. C., this town witnessed another bloody engagement between the Romans under the command of Sylla, and the troops of Mithridates, commanded by Taxiles and Archelaus.

30. On the western shore of the Copaic or Cephissic lake, (Lake Copais) as it is sometimes called, and near where the Cephissus discharges its waters into that lake, was Orchōmēnus, the second city of Boeotia, and at one time even rivalling Thebes itself, in wealth, power, and importance.

31. Its first inhabitants are said to have been the Phlegyae, a lawless race, who regarded neither gods nor men. The Phlegyae having been destroyed by the gods for their impiety, were succeeded by the Minyae, who came apparently from Thessaly, and are commonly looked upon as the real founders of Orchomenus, which thence obtained the surname of Minyan.

32. At this period Orchomenus was so renowned for its wealth and power, that Homer represents it as vying with the most opulent cities in the world. These riches are said to have been deposited in a building erected for that purpose by Minyas, and which Pausanias describes as an astonishing work, and equally worthy of admiration with the walls of Tiryns or the pyramids of Egypt. Thebes was at that time inferior in power to the Minyeian (Μινύειος) city, and in a war with Erginus, king of the latter, was compelled to become its tributary. As another proof of the wealth and civilization to which Orchomenus had attained, it is mentioned that Eteocles, one of its early kings, was the first to erect and consecrate a temple to the Graces,

Lebadea, as respects works of art? 29. Where was Chaeronea, and for what was it famed? 30. Point out and give an account of Orchomenus. 31. Who were its first inhabitants, what was their character, what befell them, and who were the real founders of the city. 32. How does Homer describe this city, and what

whence Orchomenus is designated by Pindar as the city of the Graces, whose worship prevailed there pre-eminently. In a war waged against Hercules its power was greatly impaired, though at the period of the Trojan war it still retained its independence.

33. It appears to have been annexed to the Boeotian Confederacy about 60 years after the siege of Troy, in consequence of the expulsion of the Minyans by the Aeolians, who had themselves been expelled from their places of abode, by the Thessalians, after whom the country thus occupied was named Thessaly. It was occupied by the Lacedaemonians at the time they held the Cadmean citadel, but joined the Thebans after the battle of Leuctra. The latter, however, being now in the height of their ascendancy, not long after made an expedition against Orchomenus, and, having seized upon the town, put to death the male inhabitants, and enslaved the women and children. During the Sacred War it was twice in the possession of Onomarchus and the Phocians; but on peace being concluded, it was given by Philip to the Thebans.

34. Orchomenus was not restored to liberty and independence till the time of Cassander, when that prince rebuilt Thebes. Besides the temple of the Graces, Pausanias mentions those of Bacchus and Hercules: the latter stood at the distance of seven stadia from the town. Here were also the tombs of Minyas and Hesiod. Modern travellers point out the ruins of this celebrated city near the village of *Scriptu*.

35. Near Orchomenus flowed the small river Melas, which empties itself into the Copaic or Cephissian lake. In the marshes formed near the junction of this river with the Cephissus grew the reeds so much esteemed by the ancient Greeks for the purpose of making flutes and other wind instruments. The marshes still produce these reeds in abundance.

36. Copae, which gave its name to the lake on which it stood, Lake Copais, was a small town of considerable antiquity. It was on the northern shore of the lake and noted for containing temples of Ceres, Bacchus, and Serāpis. According to Leake, the village of *Topolia* now occupies the site of Copae.

is said of its riches? 33. Under what circumstances did it lose its independence? 34. How did this city recover its independence: what remarkable structure did it contain? 35. What river near Orchomenus was noted for what? 36. Where was

37. The Copais palus, by which name it is most commonly known, received various names from the different towns situated along its shores. At Haliartus it was called Haliartus lacus; at Orchomenus, Orchomenius. Pindar and Homer distinguish it by the name of Cephissus. The appellation of Copais, however, finally prevailed, as Copae was situated near the deepest part of it.

38. It is by far the most considerable lake of Greece, being not less than 380 stadia, or 47 miles in circuit. Pausanias states that it was navigable from the mouth of the Cephissus to Copae. As this considerable extent of water had no apparent discharge, it sometimes threatened to inundate the whole surrounding country.

39. Tradition, indeed, asserted that near Copae there stood, in the time of Cecrops, two ancient cities, named Eleusis and Athenae. Steph. Byz. reports, that when Crates drained the waters which had overspread the plains, the latter town became visible.

40. Fortunately for the Boeotians, nature had supplied several subterraneous canals, by which the waters of the lake found their way into the sea of Euboea. Their number is uncertain, but Dodwell was informed by the natives that there were as many as 15. He himself observed only 4, one at the foot of Mount Ptoos, near Acraephia, which conveys the waters of Copais to the lake Hylika, a distance of about 2 miles. The other, Katabothra, as they are called by the modern Greeks, are on the N. E. side of the lake.

41. The Copais palus was especially famed for its eels, which grew to a large size, and were esteemed by the epicures of antiquity. We know from Aristophanes, that they found their way to the Athenian market; and Dodwell says that "they are as much celebrated at present, as they were in the time of the ancients."

42. To the northwest of Thebae, on the northern shore of Lake Hylika, was Hyle, a small town, celebrated by Homer in more than one passage. Hyle appears from the Iliad (VIII. v. 219) to have been renowned for the manufacture of those Boeotian shields, which became the common-

Copae, and for what was it noted? 37. Point out Lake Copais, and give an account of its names. 38. What is said of its dimensions, and what does Bausanias state regarding it? 39. What does tradition say and Stephanus of Byzantium report regarding this lake? 40. How was the danger of inundation averted? 41. For what was this lake principally famed? 42. Where was Hyle, and for what was

est type of the coins of this province; for the celebrated sevenfold shield of Ajax was made by Tichius of Hyle.

43. To the northeast of Thebes, on the Euripus, was Aulis, a seaport town, so celebrated in history as the rendezvous of the Grecian fleet, when about to sail for Troy. Strabo remarks, that as the harbor of Aulis could not contain more than fifty ships, the Grecian fleet must have assembled in the neighboring port of Bathys, which was much more extensive.

44. Anthēdōn was 160 stadia (about 20 miles) N. of Thebes, by a cross road open to carriages. The city, which is not extensive, is situated on the Euboean coast. "Nearly all the inhabitants," says Dicaearchus, "are fishermen, who derive their subsistence from trading in hooks, fish, purple and sponges. They grow old in their huts on the sea-shore in the midst of sea-weeds, and are all thin, and red in the face. The very tips of their nails are worn away in their sea-faring employment. The greater part of them are mariners and shipwrights. So far are they from tilling the ground, that they are possessed of none at all. They affirm that they are descended from Glaucus, the sea god, who is said to have been a fisherman." This place was famous for its wine. Pausanias informs us that the Cabīri were worshipped at Anthedon. Near the sea was the spot called the leap of Glaucus.

45. Tanāgra was a considerable town situated in a rich and fertile country on the left bank of the Asopus. Its more ancient appellation was said to be Graea. Aristotle represents it as identical with Oropus. An obstinate battle was fought between the Athenians and Lacedaemonians in the vicinity of Tanagra, prior to the Peloponnesian war, when the former were forced to yield to the superior courage and discipline of their enemies. This city was famed, as Pausanias reports, for its breed of fighting cocks. Speaking of the modern village of Skimatari, Leake says: "Three miles to the south of it is Grimadha or Grimala, once perhaps the name of a modern village, but now attached only to the ruins of a Hellenic city which was certainly Tanagra."

46. To the N. E. of Thebes, and in the E. corner of Boeotia, very near the sea, was Dēlium, celebrated for its

it famed? 43. Where was Aulis, and for what was it famed? 44. Where was Anthedon, and what is said of its inhabitants? 45. Where was Tanagra, and for what was it noted? 46. Where was Delium, for what battle is it noted, and what

temple dedicated to Apollo, and also for the battle which took place in its vicinity between the Athenians and Boeotians, when the former were totally routed. It was in this engagement that Socrates saved the life, according to some accounts, of Xenophon, or, according to others, of Alcibiades.

47. To the E. of Delium was Oröpus. From its situation on the borders of Attica and Boeotia, it was a continual subject of dispute between the two people. But it does not seem ever to have been an Attic demus, although several geographers place the town in Attica. Dodwell says that Oropus is now called Ropo [Oropo].

9.—*Megaris.*

1. Megäris was bounded on the N. by Boeotia, on the E. by Attica and the Saronic gulf, on the S. by the Isthmus of Corinth, and on the W. by the Corinthian gulf.

2. With the exception of the plain in which the city of Megara itself was situated, the country was rugged and mountainous, and, from the poverty of its soil, inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants, who must have derived their supplies from Attica and Corinth.

3. The only spot to be remarked on the southern coast is the celebrated Scironian Defile, said to have been the haunt of the robber Sciron, until he was destroyed by Theseus. This narrow pass was situated, as we learn from Strabo, between Megara and Crommyon, a small maritime town belonging to Corinth. The road followed the shore for several miles, and was shut in on the land side by a lofty mountain, while towards the sea it was lined by dangerous precipices. Pausanias reports that it was afterwards rendered more accessible by the emperor Hadrian, so that two carriages could pass each other. It is now again too narrow for two vehicles. The Scironian way, now called Kaki Scala, is difficult and rugged, and only frequented by foot passengers. The precipices are two hours from Megara and six from Corinth.

4. The capital of Megaris was Megära. It was situated at the foot of two hills, on each of which a citadel had

incident occurred in the engagement? 47. Where was Oropus, and to what did its situation give rise?

1. How was Megaris bounded? 2. What was the character of its surface?
3. Describe the Scironian Pass. 4. What and where was the chief city of Megaris?

been built : these were named Caria and Alcathous. It was connected with the port of Nisaea by two walls, the length of which, according to Thucydides, was about 8, according to Strabo, 18 stadia.

5. They were erected by the Athenians at the time that the Megareans placed themselves under their protection. The distance from Athens was 210 stadia. Dio Chrysostom calls it a day's journey: modern travellers reckon eight hours.

6. A prominent feature of this city was the aqueduct of Theagenes, a work remarkable for its magnitude and the number of columns with which it was decorated. The city was adorned with many temples, pillars, and other fine structures.

7. As has been already said, the port of Megara was Nisaea, protected by a citadel of the same name. This was a place of considerable strength, but might be cut off from the city by effecting a breach in the long walls. The port, according to Pausanias, was sheltered by the small island of Minoa, which lay off it. Strabo speaks also of a promontory of the same name. With reference to these two statements Leake holds the following language: "Pausanias, in describing Minoa as an island, adverted perhaps to its earlier condition rather than to that which existed in his time: for Strabo, near two centuries before, had applied to it the word *ἄκρα*, or promontory. The examples of the conversion of islands into peninsulæ are so numerous on the coasts of Greece, that the present instance has nothing surprising in it, especially as the strait which separated Minōa from the main appears from Thucydides to have been narrow at the entrance from the sea, and to have terminated in a marsh, over which there was a bridge or causeway."

10.—*Attica*.

1. Tradition derived the name of Attica from Atthis, daughter of Cranaus, one of the earliest kings of the country, as we are informed by Pausanias, Strabo, and Apollodorus. It is acknowledged, however, that previous to the reign of Cranaus this portion of Greece was called Acte,

Describe it. 5. By whom and when were the walls erected, and how far was it from Athens? 6. What was a prominent feature of this city, and with what was the city adorned? 7. Point out and describe the port of Megara.

1. What is the derivation of the name Attica? 2. What was the shape of At.

either from Actaeus, one of its most ancient chiefs, or, as Strabo supposes, from its maritime situation and great extent of coast, the Greek word Ἀκτή denoting sea-beach or strand.

2. Attica may be considered as forming a triangle, the base of which is common also to Boeotia, while the two other sides are washed by the sea, having their vertex formed by Cape Sunium. The prolongation of the western side, till it meets the base at the extremity at Cithaeron, served also as a common boundary to the Athenian territory, as well as that of Megara. Thus the country was bounded, N. by Boeotia; W. by Megaris; S. by the Saronic Gulf; E. by the Aegaeen Sea.

3. Attica is divided by many ancient writers into three districts:—1. The Highlands, (ἡ διακρία, also ὄρεινὴ Ἀττικὴ,) the N. E. of the country, containing the range of Parnes and extending S. to the promontory Cynosura: the only level part of this district was the small plain of Marathon opening to the sea. 2. The Plain, (ἡ πεδία, το πεδίων,) the S. W. of the country, included both the plain round Athens and the plain round Eleusis, and extended S. to the promontory Zoster. 3. The Sea-coast District, (ἡ παραλία,) the southern part of the country, terminating in the promontory Sunium. Besides these three divisions we read also of a fourth, The Midland District, (μεσόγαια,) still called Mesogia, an undulating plain in the middle of the country, bounded by Mount Pentelicus on the N., Mount Hymettus on the W. and the sea on the E. The soil of Attica is not very fertile: the greater part of it is not adapted for growing corn; but it produces olives, figs and grapes, especially the two former, in great perfection. The country is dry: the chief river is the Cephissus, which rises in Parnes, and flows through the Athenian plain. The abundance of wild flowers in the country made the honey of Mt. Hymettus very celebrated in antiquity. Excellent marble was obtained from the quarries of Pentelicus, N. E. of Athens, and a considerable supply of silver from the mines of Laurium, near Sunium.

4. The capital of Attica was Athēnae, (Ἀθῆναι, also, Ἀθῆνη in Homer, now *Athens*,) situated about 30 stadia

tica, and what were its boundaries? 3. How was Attica divided, the Highlands containing what? What did the Plain include? What and where was the third division, and what other division was there, where, how called, and what were its character, boundaries, and productions? 4. What and where was the chief

from the sea, on the S. W. slope of Mount Lycabettus, between the Cephissus on the W. and the Ilissus on the E., the latter of which streams flowed close by the walls of the town.

5. Maritime Athens may be considered as divided into the three quarters of Piræus, Munychia, and Zea, which accordingly are the three ports or harbors of Athens.

6. The Piræus (also Piræeus) is by far the largest and most important of these three ports. It was situated in the peninsula about 5 miles S. W. of Athens. This peninsula, which is sometimes called by the general name of Piræeus, contained three harbors, Piræus proper, on the western side, Zea on the eastern side, separated from Piræeus by a narrow isthmus, and Munychia (now Phanari) still further to the E. The position of Piræus and of the Athenian harbors has been usually misunderstood. In consequence of a statement in an ancient scholiast it was generally supposed that the great harbor of Piræeus was divided into three smaller harbors, Zea for corn vessels, Aphrodisium for merchant ships in general, and Cantharus for ships of war; but this division of the Piræeus is now rejected by the best topographers. Zea was a harbor totally distinct from the Piræus, as has been already stated: the northern portion of the Pyraeus seems to have been used by the merchant vessels, and the Cantharus, where the ships of war were stationed, was on the southern side of the harbor, near the entrance. The entrance of the harbor, which was narrow by nature, was rendered still narrower by two mole-heads, to which a chain was attached to prevent the ingress of hostile ships. The town or demus of Piræus was surrounded with strong fortifications by Themistocles, and was connected with Athens by means of the celebrated Long Walls (τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη) under the administration of Pericles. The town possessed a large population and many public and private buildings. The most important of its public buildings were the Agora Hippodamia, a temple of Zeus Soter, a large stoa, a theatre, the Phreatys or tribunal for the admirals, the arsenal, the docks, &c. It has already been said that the harbor of Zea lay between the Piræus and Munychia, which was the smallest and most easterly of the three, and is now called Phanari. The entrance to the harbor of Munychia was very narrow,

city of Attica? 5. How many ports or harbors had Athens? What were their names? 6. Give some accounts of these ports. 7. What and where was Phalerum?

and could be closed with a chain. The hill of Munychia contained several public buildings.

7. Phalērum (Φάληρον: Φαληρεὺς) was the most easterly of the harbors of Athens, and the one chiefly used by the Athenians before the Persian wars. Phalerum is usually described as the most easterly of the *three* harbors in the peninsula of Piraeus: but this is obviously incorrect. Phalerum lay S. E. of the three which we have already named, nearer the city, at Hagios Georgios. After the establishment by Themistocles of the three harbors in the peninsula of Piraeus, Phalerum was not much used; but it was connected with the city by means of a wall called the Phalerian Wall, (Φαληρικὸν τεῖχος.) Phaleron or Phalerus was also an Attic demus, containing temples of Zeus, Demeter, and other deities.

8. The celebrated Long Walls (Longi Muri, τὰ Μακρὰ Τείχη) which connected Athens with its several ports, were first planned and commenced by Themistocles after the termination of the Persian war. His object was evidently to prevent any invading army from intercepting the communication between the city and the Piraeus; but he did not live to terminate this great undertaking, which was continued after his death by Cimon, and at length completed by Pericles. One of these long walls was designated by the name of Piraic, and sometimes by that of the northern wall, βορείον τεῖχος; its length was forty stadia, (about 5 miles.) The other was called the Phaleric or southern wall, and measured 35 stadia, (about 4 miles.) Between these two, at a short distance from the former and parallel to it, another wall was erected, thus making two walls leading to the Piraeus (sometimes called τὰ σκέλη) with a narrow passage between them.

9. There were, therefore, three long walls in all; but the name of Long Walls seems to have been confined to the two leading to the Piraeus, while the one leading to Phalerum was distinguished by the name of the Phalerian Wall, (τὸ Φαληρικὸν τεῖχος.) In the Peloponnesian war, we learn from Thucydides that the exterior or Piraic wall alone was guarded, as that was the only direction in which the enemy could advance, there being no passage to the south and east of Athens, except through a difficult pass between the city and Mount Hymettus, or by making the circuit of that

8. How or by what were the principal harbors connected with the city? 9. How many long walls were there, and what is said of the application of the name?

mountain, which would have been a very hazardous undertaking. The Long Walls remained entire about fifty-four years after their completion, till the capture of Athens in the Peloponnesian war, eleven years after which Conon rebuilt them with the assistance of Pharnabazus. In the siege of Athens by Sylla, they were again broken down, and almost entirely destroyed. Col. Leake informs us that some vestiges of this great work are still to be seen.

10. The entire circuit of the walls was $174\frac{1}{2}$ stadia, (nearly 22 miles,) of which 43 stadia (nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles) belonged to the city proper, 75 stadia ($9\frac{1}{2}$ miles) to the long walls, and $56\frac{1}{2}$ stadia (7 miles) to Piræus, Munychia, and Phalerum. Toward the end of the Peloponnesian war Athens contained ten thousand houses, which, at the rate of twelve inhabitants to a house, would give a population of 120,000, though some writers make the inhabitants as many as 180,000.

11. Aegālëos (Aegaleus) is a mountain in Attica, opposite Salamis, noted as the spot from which Xerxes witnessed the defeat of his fleet B. C. 480. Modern name *Skar-manga*.

12. The Thriasian Plain (τὸ Θριάσιον πεδίον, Thriasius Campus) derived its name from the demus or village of Thria: it was a part of the Eleusinian plain, extending between the range of Aegaleus and Eleusis, along the borders of the bay, and to the N. of it, and was famed for its fertility.

13. Eleusis was situated N. W. of Athens, on the coast, near the frontiers of Megara and the mouth of the Eleusinian Cephissus. Its origin is of the highest antiquity, as it appears to have existed as early as the time of Cecrops. It possessed a magnificent temple of Demeter, (Ceres,) and it gave its name to the great festival and mysteries of the Eleusinia, which were celebrated in honor of Demeter and her daughter Persëphōnē, (Proserpina.) It was death to divulge these mysteries, a festival peculiar to Eleusis while this was an independent state; but after the Eleusinians had been conquered by the Athenians in the reign of Erechtheus, the Eleusinia became a festival common to both cities, though the superintendence of the festival remained with the descendants of Eumolpus, the king of Eleusis.

10. What was the extent and the population of Athens? 11. Where was Mount Aegaleos, and for what noted? 12. Whence did the Thriasian plain derive its name, and for what was it noted? 13. Point out and give an account of Eleusis. 14.

14. Opposite the Eleusinian coast was the island of Salamis, now *Koluri*, called in earlier times Sciras and Cychrea, from the heroes Scirus and Cychreus; also Pityussa, from its abounding in firs. It had been already celebrated in the earliest period of Grecian history from the colony of the Aeacidae, who settled there before the siege of Troy. The possession of Salamis was once obstinately contested by the Athenians and Megareans, and Strabo affirms that both parties interpolated Homer, in order to prove from his poems that it belonged to them. Conquered by Solon, according to some by Pisistratus, it ever after remained subject to the Athenians. When Xerxes invaded Greece, the Athenians retired to this island with their families.

15. It is chiefly memorable on account of the great battle fought off its coast, in which the Persian fleet of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks B. C. 480. The battle took place in the strait between the eastern part of the island and the coast of Attica, and the Grecian fleet was drawn up in the small bay in front of the town of Salamis. A trophy was erected to commemorate this splendid victory on the isle of Salamis, near the temple of Diana, and opposite to Cynosura, where the strait is narrowest. Here it was seen by Pausanias, and some of its vestiges were observed by Sir W. Gell, who reports that it consisted of a column on a circular base.

16. Laurium, celebrated for its silver mines, was a range of hills in the southern part of Attica, a little N. of the promontory of Sunium. In early times these mines were so productive that every Athenian citizen received annually 10 drachmae. On the advice of Themistocles the Athenians applied this money to equip 200 triremes shortly before the invasion of Xerxes. In the time of Xenophon the produce of the mines was 100 talents, (\$105,660.) They gradually became less and less productive, and in the time of Strabo, (B. C. 54 to A. D. 24,) they yielded nothing.

17. Sūnium, one of the most celebrated sites in Attica, forms the extreme point of that province towards the S. Near the promontory stood the town of the same name with a harbor. Regattas were held here in the minor Panathenaic festivals. Off Sunium is an insular rock, known

Where was Salamis, and for what is it famed? 15. For what is the island chiefly memorable, and what was erected in commemoration of the event? 16. Point out and give an account of Laurium. 17. Where and what was Sunium? 18. Where

to the ancients by the name of Patroclus, but called by the modern Greeks *Gaidaro-Nesi*, the Ass's Island. The modern name of Sunium is *Capo Colonna*, from the ruins of the temple of Minerva which are still to be seen on its summit.

18. On doubling cape Sunium, sailing eastward, the first harbor which presented itself was Panormus, i. e. "*All-Port*," or a place always fit for landing, (*Πάνορμος*.) It is now *Porto Raphiti*, and lies opposite the southern extremity of Euboea.

19. Braurōn was a demus in Attica, on the eastern coast, on the river Erasīnus. It was celebrated in mythology as the spot where Iphigenia first landed after her escape from Tauris with the statue of Diana. From this circumstance the goddess was here held in peculiar veneration under the title of Brauronēa or Brauronia. The modern site is called *Vraona* or *Vrana*.

20. Marathon was a demus of Attica, situated on a bay on the eastern coast, 22 miles from Athens by one road, and 26 miles by another. Leake thinks the site of the ancient town of Marathon was probably not at the modern village of Marathona, but a place called Vrana, a little to the south of Marathon, where some place Brauron. Marathon was situated in a plain, which extends along the sea-shore, about 6 miles in length, and from 3 miles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is surrounded on the other three sides by rocky hills and rugged mountains. Two marshes bound the extremity of the plain.

21. Through the centre of the plain runs a small brook, called Asōpus. In this plain was fought the celebrated battle between the Persians and Athenians, B. C. 490. The Persians were drawn up on the plain, and the Athenians on some portion of the high ground above the plain; but the exact ground occupied by the two armies cannot be identified, notwithstanding the investigations of modern travellers. The tumulus raised over the Athenians who fell in the battle, is still to be seen.

22. Rhamnūs was situated on a small rocky peninsula on the eastern coast of Attica 60 stadia from Marathon. It derived its name from the rhamnus, a kind of prickly shrub in which it abounded. It possessed a celebrated

and what was Panormus? 19. Where was Brauron, and noted for what? 20. Where was Marathon, and noted for what? 21. What flowed through this plain, and what great event occurred here? 22. Point out and give an account of

temple of Nemesis, who is hence called by the Latin poets Rhamnusia dea or virgo. In this temple there was a colossal statue of the goddess, made, in the highest style of the art, by Agoracritus, the disciple of Phidias. There are still remains of this temple, as well as of a smaller one to the same goddess.

23. The celebrated Hymettus Mons, or *Mount Hymettus*, forms the southern portion of the considerable chain which, under the several names of Parnes, Pentelicus, and Brilessus, traverses nearly the whole of Attica from N. E. to S. W. It was divided into two summits, one of which was Hymettus, properly so called; the other, Anydros, or the dry Hymettus. The former is now *Trelovouni*, the latter *Lamprovouni*. Hymettus was especially famous for its fragrant flowers and excellent honey. It produced also marbles much esteemed by the Romans, and, according to some accounts, contained silver mines.

24. Acharnae (*Ἀχαρναί*) was the principal demus of Attica; 60 stadia N. of Athens. It possessed a rough and warlike population, who were able to furnish 3,000 hoplitae at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. Their land was fertile, and they carried on considerable traffic in charcoal.

25. Dēcēlēa, now Biala-Castro, lay N. W. of Athens, on the borders of Boeotia, near the sources of the Cephissus. This town was always considered of great importance, from its situation on the road to Euboea, whence the Athenians derived most of their supplies; when, therefore, by the advice of Alcibiades, it was occupied and garrisoned by a Lacedaemonian force, they suffered great loss and inconvenience. Thucydides reports that Decelea was visible from Athens: and Xenophon observes that the sea and Piraeus could be seen from thence. Sir W. Gell describes this place as situated on a round detached hill, connected by a sort of isthmus with Mount Parnes.

26. Phyle, a strongly-fortified place, was situated on the confines of Boeotia and on the southwestern slope of Mount Parnes. It is memorable as the place which Thrasybulus and the Athenian patriots seized soon after the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 404, and whence they directed their operations against the thirty tyrants at Athens. Sir W. Gell

Rhamnus. 23. Point out and give an account of Hymettus. 24. Point out and give an account of Acharnae. 25. Where was Decelea or Deceleia, and how noted? 26. Where and what was Phyle? Give an account of it. 27. Where was

says that the fortress of Phyle is now called *Bigla Castro*, and gives the following description: "It is situated on a lofty precipice, and, though small, must have been almost impregnable, as it can only be approached by an isthmus on the east. Hence is a most magnificent view of the plain of Athens, with the Acropolis and Hymettus, and the sea in the distance."

27. Mount Parnēs, now *Nozea*, the highest mountain of Attica, in some parts as high as 4,000 feet, rises on the N. E. frontier of that province, and is, in fact, a continuation of Mount Cithaeron, from which it extended eastward, as far as the coast at Rhamnus. It was well wooded, abounded in game, and on its lower slopes produced excellent wine.

28. On the frontiers of Boeotia, and on the road from Eleusis to Plataeae, was the town of Eleutherae, which appears to have once belonged to Boeotia, but finally became included within the limits of Attica. Pausanias reports that the Eleutherians were not conquered by the Athenians, but voluntarily united themselves to that people from their constant enmity to the Thebans. According to the legend, Bacchus was born in this town. Leake differs from Gell and others as regards the site of ancient Eleutherae, and fixes it at the modern Myupoli.

11.—Euboea.

1. Euboea, the largest island of the Aegaeen sea, extends along the coasts of Attica, Boeotia, and the southern part of Thessaly. From these countries it is separated by the Euboean sea, which is called the Euripus in its narrowest part.

2. This island is about 90 miles in length, and its extreme breadth is 30 miles, but in the narrowest part it is only 4 miles across. Throughout its entire length runs a lofty range of mountains, which rise in one part as high as 7,266 feet above the sea. It contains, nevertheless, many fertile plains, and was celebrated in antiquity for the excellence of its pasturage and cornfields.

3. The most ancient name of Euboea, according to

Mount Parnes, and for what was it famed? 28. Point out and give an account of Eleutherae.

1. Where was Euboea, and how separated from the main-land? 2. What are its dimensions, and what the nature of the surface? 3. What were the earliest

Strabo, was Macris, which it obtained, as he affirms, from its great length in comparison with its breadth. Besides this, it was known at different times by the various appellations of Oche, Ellöpia, Asöpis and Abantia. Homer, who calls the island Euboea, always employs the appellation of Abantes to denote its inhabitants.

4. The modern name of Euboea is *Negropont*, formed by a series of corruptions from the name Euripus, now Egripo, which designated the narrow channel that separates the island from the Boeotian coast, from which it is said to have been severed by an earthquake.

5. Hestiaea, one of the most considerable of the Euboean cities, was situated in the north-eastern extremity of the island. It is said to have been founded by an Athenian colony in the district of Ellopia, which once gave its name to the whole country. After the retreat of the Grecian fleet from Artemisium, the town fell into the hands of the Persians; but on the termination of the Persian war, it became, with the rest of Euboea, subject to Athens. Hestiaea probably took an active part in the attempt subsequently made by the Euboeans to shake off the galling yoke of the Athenians, for Pericles treated the inhabitants with great severity, expelled them from their possessions, and sent Athenian colonists to occupy the lands which they had occupied. The unfortunate exiles probably withdrew to Macedonia. The name of their town was now changed to Oreus, which at first was that of a small place dependent on Hestiaea at the foot of Mount Telethrius.

6. In the territory of Hestiaea was the celebrated promontory of Artemisium, at the point where the strait between Euboea and Thessaly begins to narrow. The name was derived from a temple dedicated to Diana, which stood on the headland, and was applied to the whole of the coast in that immediate vicinity. It was off this coast that the Greeks defeated the fleet of Xerxes, B. C. 480. The modern name of the promontory is *Amoui*, according to recent maps.

7. On the western coast, S. of Telethrius Mons, was Aegae, celebrated for the worship of Neptune, who had here a splendid temple, and was hence called Aegaeus. Strabo asserts that Aegae gave its name to the Aegaeon sea. Its present site is *Akio*.

names of Euboea? 4. What is its modern name, and how did it originate?
5. Point out Hestiaea, and give some account of it. 6. Point out and give an ac-

8. Chalcis, now *Egripo* or *Negroponte*, the most celebrated and important city of Euboea, was situated on the narrowest part of the Euripus, and united with the mainland by a bridge. It was a very ancient town, originally inhabited by Abantes or Curetes, and colonized after the siege of Troy by Attic Ionians under the Cothus. Its flourishing condition at an early period is attested by the numerous colonies which it planted in various parts of the Mediterranean. It founded so many cities in the peninsula in Macedonia between the Strymonic and Thermaic gulfs, that the whole peninsula was called Chalcidice. In Italy it founded Cumae, and in Sicily, Naxos.*

9. The Euripus was supposed to have been formed by an earthquake or some other convulsion of nature, which tore Euboea from the Boeotian coast. Several of the ancients have reported that the tide in this strait ebbed and flowed seven times in the day, and as many times during the night, and that the current was so strong as to arrest the progress of ships in full sail. Livy, however, contradicts this popular notion, and attributes the variableness of the current to the effect of winds, which are so violent as to

* From Herodotus we learn that the Chalcidians, having joined the Boeotians in their depredations on the coast of Attica soon after the expulsion of the Pisistratidae, afforded the Athenians just grounds for reprisals. They accordingly crossed over into Euboea with a large force, and after defeating the Chalcidians, occupied the lands of the wealthiest inhabitants, and distributed them among four thousand of their own citizens. These, however, were obliged to evacuate the island on the arrival of the Persian fleet under Datis and Artaphernes. The Chalcidians, after the termination of the Persian war, became again dependent on Athens with the rest of Euboea, and did not regain their liberty till the close of the Peloponnesian war, when they asserted their freedom, and, aided by the Boeotians, fortified the Euripus and established a communication with the continent by throwing a wooden bridge across the channel. Towers were placed at each extremity, and room was left in the middle for one ship only to pass. This work was undertaken in the third year of the ninety-second Olympiad, or 410 years B. C.

Chalcis was a place of great military importance, as it commanded the navigation between the N. and S. of Greece, and hence it was often taken and retaken by the different parties contending for the supremacy in Greece. The consul Mummius, the destroyer of Corinth, treated the Chalcidians with great severity for having favored the Achaeans in their conquest with Rome; and the epitomist of Livy asserts that their town was actually destroyed. Procopius names it among the towns restored by Justinian. In the middle ages it assumed the name of Euripus, which was corrupted into Egripo, and in process of time to Negroponte, the modern appellation of the whole island, as well as that of its capital.

count of Artemisium. 7. Where was Aegae, celebrated for what, and giving name to what? 8. Point out and give an account of Chalcis. 9. Point out and describe the Euripus. 10. Where and what was Eretria; by whom was it founded,

cause the sea to rush through the channel like a mountain-torrent.*

10. To the S. E. of Chalcis was Erëtria, now *Palaeo-Castro*, an ancient and important town on the Euripus, with a celebrated harbor Porthmos, now *Porto Bufalo*; it was founded by the Athenians, but had a mixed population, among which was a considerable number of Dorians.

11. Its commerce and navy raised it in early times to importance: it contended with Chalcis for the supremacy of Euboea: it ruled over several of the neighboring islands, and planted colonies in Macedonia and Italy. It was destroyed by the Persians, 490 B. C., and most of the inhabitants were led away captive; these were, however, treated with clemency by Darius, and allowed to settle in the Cissian territory. Those who were left behind built, at a little distance from the old city, the town of New Eretria, which, however, never became a place of importance.

12. Carystus, now *Karysto* or *Castel Rosso*, was a town on the southern coast of Euboea, at the foot of Mount Oche. It was founded, in remote antiquity, by Drÿôpes, a Pelasgic people, and called, according to tradition, after Carystus, son of Chiron.

13. In the neighborhood was excellent marble, which was exported in large quantities, and the mineral called asbestos was also found here. We learn from Strabo, that the spot which furnished the marble was named Marmarium, and that a temple had been erected here to Apollo Marmarius. Marmarium was exactly opposite to Halae Araphenides in Attica.

* The Jesuit Babin, who had a favorable opportunity of observing the flux and reflux of the strait, agrees with Livy so far as to show the error of the common opinion entertained by the ancients, that the change of current occurred seven times a day, but he does not confirm the ancient historian as to its total irregularity and its entire dependence on the winds, which doubtless, however, have some effect. Babin seems to have ascertained that the tide was sometimes regular as in the ocean, and other times irregular, and that both the regular and irregular tides followed the phases of the moon, though not to such degree that the tides could be predicted to within a day or two before or after the changes: the regular days were generally nineteen in the month, the irregular eleven, and the former were in the first and third quarters, the latter in the second and fourth. According to some modern writers, the water sometimes runs as much as 8 miles in an hour.

and what sort of population had it? 11. What is said of its commerce; by whom was the city destroyed, and what was done with its inhabitants? 12. Point out and give an account of Carystus. 13. What was found in the neighborhood? 14. What promontories were in this vicinity?

14. In this vicinity was the promontory of Geraestus, which terminates the island to the S. W.: now Cape *Man-telo*: also the promontory of Caphāreus, now *Capo d'Oro*, so famed for the destruction of the Grecian fleet on its return from Troy.

12.—*Peloponnesus*.

1. Peloponnesus, in Greek ἡ Πελοπόννησος, prior to the migration of the Phrygian Pelops, from whom it derived its name, is said to have borne that of Apia, which, according to Aeschylus, it obtained from Apis, son of Apollo. In shape it resembles the leaf of a plane tree, being indented by numerous bays on all sides. It is from this circumstance that the modern name of *Morea* is doubtless derived, that word signifying a *mulberry leaf*.

2. The principal mountains of Peloponnesus are those of Cyllēne, now *Zyria*, and Erymanthus now *Olenos*, in Arcadia, and Taygetus now *St. Elias* in Laconia.

3. Its rivers are the Alpheus, now *Rufia*, traversing Arcadia and Elis: the Eurotas, now *Iri* or *Basilipotamo*, which takes its source in the mountains that separate Arcadia from Laconia, and, confining its course within the latter province, falls into the Sinus Laconicus: and the Pamisus, now *Pirnatza*, a river of Messenia.

4. The Peloponnesus contains but one small lake, that of Stymphālus, now *Zaraka*, in Arcadia.

5. Corinthia (Κορινθία) embraced the greater part of the Isthmus of Corinth, with the adjacent part of the Peloponnesus: it was bounded N. by Megaris and the Corinthian gulf, S. by Argolis, W. by Sicyonia and Phliasia, and E. by the Saronic gulf.

6. Ancient writers do not agree in their estimate of the breadth of the Isthmus; the real distance, however, in the narrowest part cannot be less than 6 miles, as the modern name of *Hexamilion* sufficiently denotes.

7. Corinth was a mountain city. Not that, as in the case of other Grecian cities, the Acropolis occupied a

1. What is the derivation of the name Peloponnesus, and what is the form of the country? 2. Name the principal mountains of Peloponnesus. 3. Name the chief rivers and point them out. 4. What lake in Peloponnesus? 5. What and where was Corinthia, and how was it bounded? 6. What was the width of the Isthmus, and hence it was how called? 7. Point out and describe Corinth.

height, whilst the city was spread over the surrounding or adjacent plain; but a colossal mountain, 1770 feet in height, and rising above the plain of the Isthmus, bore upon its helmet-shaped summit the Acropolis, the lower city being spread over its broad foot, which somewhat resembled a table, and having an elevation of 170 feet, declined abruptly toward the bay of Lechaion (*Lechaeum*). The walls, which included the Acrocorinthus, were 86 stadia (10 miles) in circumference.

8. Its favorable position between two seas, the difficulty of carrying goods round the Peloponnesus, and the facility with which they could be transported across the isthmus, raised Corinth in very early times to great commercial prosperity, and made it the emporium of the trade between Europe and Asia.

9. Corinth had two harbors, Cenchreae and Schoenus on the E., or Saronic gulf, and one, Lechaeum, on the W. or Corinthian gulf. Some writers, regarding Cenchreae and Schoenus as entirely distinct, give Corinth three harbors. Schoenus lay a little to the N. of Cenchreae, which is now called Cechriaes.

10. In Homer Corinth is called Ephÿra (Ἐφύρη).

11. Strabo says that at the narrowest part of the isthmus (at Schoenus) the Diolcos, or land-carriage for transporting vessels across the isthmus, was established. This process could be accomplished only with the vessels usually employed in commerce, or with lembi, which were light ships of war, chiefly used by the Illyrians and Macedonians.

12. The tediousness and expense attending this process, and still more, probably, the danger and difficulty of the circumnavigation of Peloponnesus, led to frequent attempts at different periods, for effecting a junction between the two seas; but all proved equally unsuccessful, owing, as Pausanias insinuates, to divine interposition.

13. According to Strabo, Demetrius Poliorcetes abandoned the enterprise, because it was found that the two gulfs were not on the same level. The project was subsequently renewed by Julius Caesar, Caligula and Nero: the latter is even said to have encouraged the workmen by digging himself. Travellers inform us that some re-

8. What were the advantages of its situation? 9. Point out and name its harbors. 10. What was the earlier name of Corinth? 11. Where and what was the Diolcos? 12. For the purpose of getting rid of this process, what was frequently attempted? 13. Why did Poliorcetes abandon the enterprise; by whom was it

mains of the canal undertaken by this emperor are still visible, reaching from the sea, N. E. of Lechaëum, about half a mile across the isthmus.

14. We hear also of various attempts made to raise fortifications across the Isthmus for the security of the Peloponnesus when threatened with invasion. This was first undertaken before the battle of Salamis, when, as Herodotus relates, the Peloponnesian confederates, having first blocked up the Scironian way, collected together a vast multitude, who worked night and day, without intermission, on these fortifications. Every kind of material, such as stones, bricks and timber, were employed, and the interstices filled up with earth and sand.

15. Many years after, the Macedonians and their allies again endeavored to fortify the Isthmus from Cenchreae to Lechaëum against Epaminondas; but this measure was rendered fruitless by the skill and conduct of that general, who forced a passage across the Oneian mountains. Cleomenes also threw up trenches and lines from Acrocorinthus to the Oneian mountains, in order to prevent the Macedonians, under Antigonus Doson, from penetrating into the peninsula.

16. The isthmus derived great celebrity from the games which were held there every five years in honor of Palæmon, or Melicerte and Neptune.

17. When the Achæans became involved in a destructive war with the Romans, Corinth was the last hold of their tottering republic, and had its citizens wisely submitted to the offers proposed by the victorious Metellus, it might have been preserved: but the deputation of that general being treated with scorn and even insult, the senate decreed the destruction of the city, and entrusted the execution of this sentence to the consul L. Mummius. Accordingly, in 146 B. C. this general took and destroyed Corinth, and treated it in the most barbarous manner. Its inhabitants were sold as slaves: its works of art, which were not destroyed by the Roman soldiery, were conveyed to Rome: its buildings were razed to the ground: and thus was destroyed the "*lumen totius Graeciae*," as Cicero calls the city. For a century it lay in ruins: only the

renewed, and what do modern travellers say of this locality? 14. What other structures were raised on the Isthmus; for what purpose? 15. Who made the second attempt of this kind, and who engaged in this work after them? 16. What contributed greatly to the celebrity of the Isthmus? 17. When, why, and by

buildings on the Acropolis and a few temples remained standing. In 46 B. C. it was rebuilt by Caesar, who peopled it with a colony of veterans and descendants of freedmen. The site of Corinth is indicated by seven Doric columns, which are the only remains of the ancient city.

18. The greatness of Corinth at an early period is attested by numerous colonies, Ambracia, Corcȳra, Syracusae, Apollōnia, Potidaea, &c. The most celebrated of these colonies were Corcyra and Syracuse.

A.—Achaia.

1. Achaia was first called Aegiālus, either from a hero of that name, or, more probably from the maritime situation of the country; for *Αἰγιαλός* denotes the sea-shore, or a coast-land. The earliest inhabitants of the country were a Pelasgic race; but as these were afterwards blended with a large Ionian colony from Attica, the name of Aegialus was lost in that of Ionia.

2. On the conquest of the greater part of Peloponnesus by the Heraclidae and the Dorians 80 years after the Trojan war, and B. C. 1,104, many of the Achaei under Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, having been driven from their dwelling-places in Laconia and Argolis, took possession of the northern coast of Peloponnesus, and then the name Aegialus or Aegialēa, was changed into Achaia.

3. When the Romans had become masters of Greece, the Roman province of Achaia included Peloponnesus, and northern Greece S. of Thessaly. It was formed on the dissolution of the Achaean League, in B. C. 146, and hence derived its name.

4. Achaia was bounded on the N. by the Sinus Corinthiacus, on the S. by Elis and Arcadia, on the W. by the Ionian sea, and on the E. by Sicyonia.

PLACES IN ACHAEA.

5. Pellēnē, the most easterly of the 12 Achaean cities, and bordering on Sicyonia, was situated on a lofty and precipitous hill about 60 stadia from the sea, and strongly fortified. In the Peloponnesian war, Pellene sided with Sparta.

whom was Corinth destroyed, and by whom restored? 18. Where were the colonies of Corinth established, and which were the most celebrated?

1. What was the earliest name of Achaia, and why was it so called? 2. When and how was the name changed into Achaia? 3. Under Roman rule, what was meant by Achaia, and why was it so called? 4. How was Achaia bounded?

Between Pellene and Aegae there was a smaller town of the same name, where the celebrated Pellenian cloaks (πελληνιακαὶ χλαῖναι) were made, which were given as prizes to the victors in the games celebrated at this place in honor of Mercury.

6. Aristonautae, the harbor or port-town of Pellene, was 60 stadia from that town: it was so called from the Argonauts having touched there in the course of their voyage.

7. The river Crāthis rises in a mountain of the same name in Arcadia, receiving the Styx, and, flowing down from Nonacris, falls into the sea near Aegae. It was from this stream that the Italian Crathis, which flowed between Crotona and Sybaris, derived its appellation.

8. Hēlice was near the sea, N. W. of Aegae, and was the ancient capital of Achaia. It was here that the general meeting of the Ionians was convened, whilst yet they were in possession of Aegialus. A prodigious influx of the sea, caused by a violent earthquake, overwhelmed and completely destroyed Helice, together with Bruma, two years before the battle of Leuctra, Olymp. ci. 4., or 373 B. C. It was said that some vestiges of the submerged city were to be seen long after the terrible event had taken place. As the event took place in the night, it is not likely that any of the inhabitants escaped. The earth sunk into the ground, and the place on which the cities stood was ever afterwards covered by the sea.

9. Aegium, after the destruction of Helice the capital of Achaia, was also on the coast, to the N. W. of Helice. For a long time the general states of Achaia held their assemblies in this town, until a law was made by Philopomen, by which each of the confederated towns became in its turn the place of rendezvous.

10. The promontory of Drēpānum (Δρέπανον, a sickle), derived its name from the fable of Saturn's scythe. It is still called *Drepano*. A little to the W. of Drepanum was the more celebrated point of Rhium, surnamed Achaicum, to distinguish it from the Molycrian or Aetolian Rhium on the opposite coast, from which it was separated by a narrow strait of only 7 stadia, considerably

5. Point out and describe Pellene. 6. What and where was its harbor, and what is the derivation of its name? 7. Where was the Crathis, and to what did it give name? 8. Where and what was Helice, and what was its fate? 9. Where was Aegium, and famed for what? 10. Point out Drepanum Promontorium. 11.

less than an English mile. This strait is now called the *Little Dardanelles*.

11. Patrae, now *Patras*, was situated W. of Rhium near the opening of the Corinthian gulf, and is said to have been built on the site of three towns, called Aroe, Anthea and Messatis, which had been founded by the Ionians when they were in possession of the country. On their expulsion by the Achaeans, these three small towns fell into the hands of Patreus, an illustrious chief of that people; and he, uniting them into one city, called it by his name.

12. Its maritime situation, opposite the coast of Aetolia and Acarnania, rendered it a very advantageous port for communicating with these countries; and, in the Social War, Philip of Macedon frequently landed his troops there in his expeditions into Peloponnesus. In consequence of assisting the Aetolians against the Gauls in B. C. 279, Patrae became so weakened that most of the inhabitants deserted the town, and took up their abodes in the neighboring villages. Under the Romans it continued to be an insignificant place till the time of Augustus, who rebuilt the town after the battle of Actium, again collected its inhabitants, added to them those of Rhypae, and bestowed upon the town the privileges of a Roman colony. Strabo describes Patrae in his time as a flourishing and populous town with a good harbor. The modern Patras is still an important place, but contains few remains of antiquity.

13. Dyme or Dymae (Δύμη or Δύμαι: from δύω, δύμι, to set), was situated in Western Achaia about 40 stadia beyond the mouth of the Pirus. Strabo is of opinion that the appellation of Dyme, which was previously called Palæa, had reference to its western situation with regard to the other cities of the province, and adds that it was originally called Stratos.

B.—Sicyonia.

1. Sicyōnia was a small district in the N. E. of Peloponnesus, bounded on the E. by the territory of Corinth, on the W. by Achaia, on the S. by the territory of Phlius and Cleōnae, and on the N. by the Corinthian gulf.

2. The chief town of Sicyonia was Sicyōn (Σικυών),

Where was Rhium, and styled what? 12. The strait how wide in this place and how called? 13. Where was Patrae, and how famed? 14. What were the advantages of its situation, and what was its fate in the Social War? 15. Where was Dyme, and why was it so called?

1. What and where was Sicyonia, and how bounded? 2. What was its chief

which was situated a little to the W. of the river Asopus, and at the distance of 20, or, according to others, 12 stadia from the sea.

3. The ancient city, which was situated in the plain, was destroyed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, and a new city, which bore, for a short time, the name of Demetrias, was built by him on the high ground close to the Acropolis. Sicyon was one of the most ancient cities of Greece.

4. It is said to have been originally called Aegialēa or Aegiali (Αἰγιάλεια, Αἰγιαλοί), after an ancient king, Aegialeus; to have been subsequently named Mecōne, and to have been finally called Sicyon from an Athenian of this name.

5. Sicyon is represented by Homer as forming part of the empire of Agamemnon; but on the return of the Heraclidae it became subject to the Dorians. It was the native town of Aratus, who united it to the Achaean league in 251 B. C.

6. Sicyon was for a long time the chief seat of Grecian art. The town was likewise celebrated for the taste and skill displayed in the various articles of dress made by its inhabitants, among which we find mention of a particular kind of shoe, that was much prized in all parts of Greece.

C.—Elis.

1. Elis, a country on the western coast of Peloponnesus, was bounded by Achaia on the N., by Arcadia on the E., by Messenia on the S., and by the Mare Ionium on the W. It thus occupied that portion of the Peninsula which is situated between the rivers Larissus, *Risso*, and Neda, *Buzi*, which served to separate it, the former from Achaia, the latter from Messenia.

2. In earlier times this tract of country was divided into several districts or principalities, each occupied by a separate clan or people. Of these the Caucōnes were probably the most ancient and also the most widely disseminated, since we find them occupying both extremities of the province, and extending even into Achaia. Next to these were the Epēi, who are placed by Homer in the northern part of the province, and next to Achaia. Pausa-

town and where? 3. Give some account of Sicyon. 4. What is said of its name? 5. How does Homer represent this city, and what did it become after the return of the Heraclidae? 6. What was Sicyon for a long time, and for what else was it celebrated?

1. How was Elis bounded? 2. What were the divisions of Elis? 3. Into

nias derives their name from Epeus, son of Endymion, one of the earliest sovereigns of the country.

3. Elis was generally divided into three parts:—1. Elis Proper or Hollow Elis (ἡ Κοίλη Ἑλίας), the northern part, watered by the Peneus, of which the capital was also called Elis. 2. Pisātis, the middle portion, of which the capital was Pisa. 3. Triphylia, the southern portion, of which Pylos was the capital, lay between the Alpheus and the Neda.

4. The country was fertile, watered by the Alpheus and its tributaries, and is said to have been the only country in Greece which produced flax.

PLACES IN ELIS.

5. The first town on the Elëan side of the Larissus was Buprasium, often mentioned by Homer as one of the chief cities of the Epëans.

6. Cyllëne, the haven of Elis, was situated 120 stadia from that town, and to the W. of Cape Araxus. It seems to have been the usual place of embarkation for those who sailed from Peloponnesus to Sicily and Italy. Its remains are near *Lechena*.

7. Beyond Cyllene was the promontory Chelonātas, which forms the extreme point of Peloponnesus towards the N. W. It is now called *Cape Tornese*.

8. The City of Elis was situated on the Peneus, 120 stadia from the sea. It was, like many other towns of Greece, at first composed of several (eight) detached villages, which, being united after the Persian war, formed one considerable city.

9. At the foot of Mount Scollis, about 70 or 80 stadia to the S. E. of Elis on the road to Olympia, near the confluence of the Ladon and the Peneus, was the ancient city of Pylōs, which disputed with two other towns of the same name the honor of being the capital of Nestor's dominions. These were Pylos of Triphylia, and the Messenian Pylos. The Elean city is, for distinction's sake, called Pylos Elidis. There has been much controversy, which of these three places was the Pylos founded by Neleus and governed by Nestor and his descendants. The town in Elis has little or

what three parts was Elis divided? 4. What was the character of the country? 5. Where and what was Buprasium? 6. Where and what was Cyllene? 7. What promontory was near Cyllene? 8. Point out the city of Elis; when and how was it formed? 9. Where was Pylos? How many other towns of the name? How are

no claim to the honor, and the choice lies between the towns in Triphylia and Messenia. The ancients usually decided in favor of the Messenian Pylos; but most modern critics support the claims of the Triphylian city.

10. To the S. E. of Elean Pylos, between the Erymanthus and the Ladon, and near the former river was Mount Phölōē, now called *Maurobouni*.

11. Pisātis was the middle portion of Elis, or that part of the Elean territory, through which flowed the Alpheus after its junction with the Erymanthus. Its chief city, Pisa, was situated N. of the Alpheus, at a very short distance E. of Olympia, and, in consequence of its proximity to the latter place, was frequently identified by the poets with it. Pisa was the city of Oenomaus and Pelops, and formerly disputed with Elis the presidency of the Olympic games. In the war waged by the two cities for this honor. Pisa was so completely destroyed, that not a trace of it was left in later times.

12. Olympia was the name of a small plain in Elis, in which the Olympic games were celebrated. It was surrounded on the N. and N. E. by the mountains Crōnion and Olympus, on the S. by the river Alpheus, and on the W. by the river Cladēus. In this plain was the sacred grove of Zeus, called Ἄλτις, (an old Elean form of ἄλσος, a grove,) situated at the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Alpheus and Cladeus, and 300 stadia distant from the town of Pisa. The Altis and its immediate neighborhood were adorned with numerous temples, statues, and public buildings, to which collectively the general appellation of Olympia was given; but there was no town of this name.

13. The Altis was surrounded by a wall. It contained the following temples: 1. The Olympiëum, or temple of Zeus Olympius, which was the most celebrated of all the buildings at Olympia, and which contained the masterpiece of Grecian art, the colossal statue of Zeus by Phidias. The statue was made of ivory and gold, and the god was represented as seated on a throne of cedar-wood, adorned with gold, ivory, ebony and precious stones. 2. The Heraeum, or temple of Hera, which contained the celebrated chest of Cypselus, and was situated N. of the Olympiëum. 3. The Metrōum, or temple of the Mother of the gods.

they distinguished from each other, and for what famed? 10. Point out Mount Pholoe. 11. Where was Pisatis; where its chief city, and for what was it famed? 12. Point out and describe Olympia. 13. By what was the Altis surrounded, and

There was a large number of other buildings in the Altis. The two chief buildings outside the Altis were the Stadium to the E. of Mt. Cronion, in which the gymnastic games were celebrated, and the Hippodromus, a little S. E. of the Stadium, in which the chariot-races took place. At the place which formed the connection between the Stadium and Hippodromus, the Hellanodicae, or judges of the Olympic games had their seats.

14. The Olympic games were celebrated from the earliest times in Greece, and their establishment was assigned to various mythical personages, particularly Hercules. There was an interval of four years between each celebration of the festival, which interval was called an Olympiad; but the Olympiads were not employed as a chronological era till the victory of Coroebus in the foot-race, B. C. 776.

15. Triphylia was the southern portion of Elis, lying between the Alpheus and the Neda: it is said, by some authors, to have derived its name from Triphylus, an Arcadian prince; by others, from the three different tribes by which it was peopled.

16. Scyllus (Σκυλλοῦς), a town in Triphylia, was situated on the river Selinus, 20 stadia S. of Olympia. This place is rendered interesting from Xenophon having fixed his abode there during his exile. The town itself had been destroyed by the Eleans, in consequence of its uniting against them in the war with Pisa. But the territory being afterwards wrested from Elis by the Lacedaemonians, they made it over to Xenophon, when that celebrated Athenian was banished by his fellow-citizens, for having served in the army of the younger Cyrus. He erected here a sanctuary to Artemis, which he had vowed during the retreat of the Ten Thousand.

17. Pylos of Triphylia, or Pylus Triphyliaeus, regarded by Strabo with great probability as the city of Nestor, is placed by that geographer at a distance of 30 stadia from the coast, and near a small river once called Amathus and Pamisus, but subsequently Mamaus and Arcadicus. Notwithstanding its ancient celebrity, this city is scarcely mentioned in later times, and Pausanias does not appear even to have been aware of its existence.

what did it contain? 14. What is said of the Olympic Games? 15. Where was Triphylia, and what was the origin of the name? 16. Where was Scyllus, and for what was it noted? 17. Point out and describe Triphylian Pylos.

D.—Messenia.

1. We learn from Pausanias that Messēnia derived its appellation from Messēne, wife of Polycaon, one of the earliest sovereigns of the country.

2. Messenia was bounded E. by Laconia, N. by Elis and Arcadia, S. and W. by the Ionian sea. It was separated from Laconia by Mt. Taygetus. The river Neda formed the northern frontier between Messenia and Elis. The area of Messenia is about 1,162 square miles.

3. Messenia was, for the most part, a mountainous country, and contained only two plains of any extent: in the N. the plain of Stenyclērus, and in the S. a still larger plain, through which the Pamisus flowed, and which was called Macaria, or the Blessed, on account of its great fertility. Hence Messenia is described by Pausanias as the most fertile country in Peloponnesus; and it is praised by Euripides on account of its climate, which was neither too cold in winter, nor too hot in summer.

CITIES AND OTHER PLACES IN MESSENIAS.

4. Cyparissia was a town on the W. coast of Messenia, S. of the river Cyparissus, and on a promontory and bay of the same name, near the Cyparissium Promontorium and on the Sinus Cyparissius.

5. Pylos Messeniacus was in the S. W. of the province, at the foot of Mt. Aegaleus on a promontory at the N. entrance of the basin, now called the *bay of Navarino*, the largest and safest harbor in all Greece.

6. Coryphasium was a promontory which enclosed the harbor of Pylos on the N., and had a town of the same name upon it. It is doubtless identical with the point of land on which Old Navarino is situated.

7. The harbor of Pylos was fronted and protected by the small island of Sphactēria, also called Sphagia even to this day, which stretched along the coast about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, leaving only two narrow entrances at each end.

8. This island is celebrated in Grecian history from the defeat and capture of a Lacedaemonian detachment in the seventh year of the Peloponnesian war, and the harbor pro-

1. What is the derivation of the name Messenia? 2. How was Messenia bounded? Its area how many square miles? 3. What was the character of the country? 4. Point out Cyparissia. 5. Point out and describe Messenian Pylos. 6. Where and what was Coryphasium? 7. Where and what was the island Sphactēria? 8. For what is this island celebrated, and what has given the harbor pro-

tected by it has been rendered famous in modern times by the victory of the English, French and Russian fleets over those of the Turks and Egyptians, 20th October, 1827.

9. The southernmost promontory of Messenia was *Acritas*, (*Ἀκρίτας*), which is now called Cape Gallo.

10. *Stenyclērus* was an ancient town in the N. of Messenia, and was situated in the *Stenyclēricus Campus* or *Stenyclerian Plain*: both city and plain received their name from the hero *Stenyclerus*. Pausanias relates that the *Stenyclerian* plain was even in his day celebrated in the songs of the natives as the scene of *Aristomenes*' achievements.

11. *Messēnē*, situated at the foot of Mt. *Ithōmē*, now *Vourkano*, was founded by *Epaminondas*, B. C. 369, and completed and fortified within the space of 85 days. It was one of the most strongly fortified cities of Greece: Pausanias states, that its walls were the strongest he had ever seen, being entirely of stone, and well supplied with towers and buttresses. The citadel was situated on Mt. *Ithome*, celebrated in history for the long and obstinate defence which, in their first and in their last revolt, the *Messenians* there made against the *Spartans*, B. C. 723 and B. C. 455. *Strabo* compares the *Messenian Acropolis* to *Acrocorinthus*, being situated like that citadel on a lofty and steep mountain, enclosed by fortified lines, which connected it with the town. Hence these two were justly esteemed the strongest places in the *Peloponnesus*.

12. *Aulōn* was that district of Messenia which bordered on *Triphylia* and part of *Arcadia*, being separated from these two provinces by the *Neda*. Its city of the same name is placed by Pausanias near the mouth of the *Neda*.

13. Higher up the *Neda* stood *Ira*, a mountain-fortress, celebrated in the history of the *Messenian wars* as the last hold whither *Aristomenes* retreated, and which he so long defended against the enemies of his country. It was taken by the *Spartans* B. C. 668.

E.—Laconia.

1. *Lacōnia*, as the *Spartan Territory* was called by

tected by it celebrity in modern times? 9. What was *Acritas Promontorium*? 10. Where was *Stenycleras*; it gave name to what and was how famed? 11. Point out and give an account of *Messene*; for what was Mt. *Ithome* celebrated? 12. Where and what was *Aulon*? 13. Where was *Ira*, and famed for what?

1. What was the Greek name of this province? 2. How was *Laconia* bound-

the Romans, would be more correctly termed *Lacōnica*, as the Greeks call it *Λακωνική*, scil. *γῆ*.

2. Laconia was bounded on the N. by Argolis and Arcadia, on the W. by Messenia, and on the E. and S. by the Aegæan Sea.

3. Laconia was a long valley, running southwards to the sea, and was inclosed on three sides by mountains. On the N. it was separated by Mt. Parnon from Argolis, and by Mt. Sciritis from Arcadia. It was bounded by Mt. Taygetus on the W. and by Mt. Parnon on the E., which are two masses of mountains extending from Arcadia to the southern extremities of the Peloponnesus. Mt. Taygetus terminating at the promontory Taenarum, now *Cape Matapan*, and Mt. Parnon, continued under the names of Thor-nax and Zarex, terminating at the promontory Malea, now *Cape St. Angelo*.

4. The river *Eurōtas* flows through and drains the valley lying between these mountain-masses and falls into the *Sinus Laconicus*. In the upper part of its course the valley is narrow, and near Sparta the mountains approach so close to each other as to leave little more than room for the channel of the river. It is for this reason that we find the vale of Sparta called the hollow *Lacedaemon*, ἡ κοίλη *Λακεδαίμων*. Below Sparta the mountains recede, and the valley opens out into a plain of considerable extent.

5. The soil of this plain is poor, but on the slopes of the mountains there is land of considerable fertility.

6. Off the coast shell-fish were caught, which produced a purple dye inferior only to the Tyrian.

7. *Laconica* or *Laconia* is well described by Euripides as difficult of access to an enemy. On the N. the country could be invaded only by the valleys of the *Eurotas* and the *Oenus*: the range of *Taygetus* formed an almost insuperable barrier on the W.; and the want of good harbors on the E. coast protected it against invasion by sea on that side.

PLACES IN LACONIA.—ISLANDS OFF THE COAST.—PROMONTORIES.

8. *Gythium* or *Gythium*, now *Palaeopoli*, near *Mara-thonisi*, an ancient town on the coast of *Laconia*, founded by the Achæans, lay near the head of the *Sinus Laconicus*,

ed? 3. What was the character of the country? 4. What was the character of the valley of the *Eurotas*? 5. What was the nature of the soil? 6. What was obtained on the sea-coast? 7. What were the natural defences of *Laconia*? 8.

S. W. of the mouth of the Eurotas. It served as the harbor of Sparta, from which it was distant 240 stadia, and was important in a military point of view.

9. Cranaë, the island to which Paris first carried Helen from Peloponnesus, is said by some to be an island off Gythium, by others to be the island Helena off Attica, and by others again to be Cythera.

10. Hēlos was a town on the coast of Laconia, in a marshy situation, whence its name (ἐλος=marsh). The town was in ruins in the time of Pausanias. It was commonly said that the Spartan slaves, called Hēlots (ἑλωτες), were originally the Achæan inhabitants of this town, who were reduced by the Dorian conquerors to slavery; but this account of the origin of the Helotes seems to have been merely an invention, in consequence of the similarity of their name to that of the town of Helos.

11. Cythēra, now *Cerigo*, was a mountainous island off the S. E. point of Laconia, with a town of the same name in the interior, the harbor of which was called Scandēa. It was colonised at an early time by the Phœnicians, who introduced the worship of Aphrodite into the island, for which it was celebrated. The goddess was hence called Cytheraea, Cytherēis; and according to some traditions it was in the neighborhood of this island that she first rose from the foam of the sea.

12. The possession of Cythera was accounted of great importance, as its harbors sheltered the Spartan fleets, and afforded protection to all merchant vessels against the attacks of pirates.

13. Boeae was situated at the southern extremity of the Boeaticus Sinus near Cape Malea. The town gave name to the gulf.

14. The two most celebrated promontories on the coast of Laconia were Taenārum, *C. Matapan*, and Malēa, *C. St. Angelo*.

15. Taenārum promontorium formed the southerly point of the Peloponnesus: on this promontory stood a celebrated temple of Poseidon, possessing an inviolable asylum. Here was also a cave, through which

Where and what was Gythium? 9. Where was the island Cranae, and how famed? 10. Where was Helos; why was it so called, and what is said of it? 11. Point out Cythera, and give the legend connected with it. 12. Of what use was Cythera to Sparta? 13. Where was Boeae, and to what did it give name? 14. Name the two chief promontories of Laconia, and point them out on the map. 15. What did Taenarum promontory form, and for what was it noted? 16. How

Hercules is said to have dragged Cerberus to the upper world ; also a statue of Arion seated on a dolphin, since he is said to have landed at this spot after his miraculous preservation by a dolphin. In the time of the Romans there were celebrated marble quarries on the promontory, which is now Cape Matapan. Strabo reckons 670 stadia from Taenarum to the promontory of Malëa, now *Cape St. Angelo*, including the sinuosities of the coast.

16. Cape Malea was by the ancients accounted the most dangerous point in the circumnavigation of the peninsula : hence the proverbial expression : " After doubling Cape Malea, forget your country."

17. Sparta (Σπάρτη, Dor. Σπάρα), also called Lacedaemon (Λακεδαίμων), the capital of Laconia and the chief city of Peloponnesus, was situated on the right bank of the Eurotas, now *Iri* or *Vasili potamo*, about 20 miles from the sea. It stood in a plain which contained in it several rising grounds and hills. This plain was shut in on the E. by Mt. Menelaïum, and on the W. by Mt. Taygetus ; whence Homer calls the city " the hollow Lacedaemon." It was of a circular form, about 6 miles in circumference, and consisted of several distinct quarters, which were originally separate villages, and which were never united into one regular town.

18. The site of Sparta is occupied by the modern villages of *Magula* and *Psykhiko* ; and the principal modern town in the neighborhood is *Mistra*, which lies about 2 miles to the W. on the slopes of Mt. Taygetus.

19. During the flourishing times of Greek independence, Sparta was never surrounded by walls, since the bravery of its citizens and the difficulty of access to it were supposed to render such defences needless. It was first fortified by the tyrant Nabis ; but it did not possess regular walls till the time of the Romans.

20. Therapnae or Therapne (Θεράπναι or Θεράπνη), was a town on the left bank of the Eurotas, and about 2 miles, S. E. of Sparta. It received its name from Therapne, daughter of Lelex, and is celebrated in mythology as the birthplace of Castor and Pollux, and contained temples of these divinities, as well as temples of Menelaus and Helen, both of whom were said to be buried here.

was Cape Malea regarded by the ancients ? 17. Point out and give some account of Sparta. 18. By what is the site of Sparta now occupied, and what modern town is in the neighborhood ? 19. When was Sparta completely surrounded with

21. Am̄yclae was a very ancient town on the Eurotas, in a beautiful country, 40 stadia (according to Dodwell. Dr. Smith says 20 miles, which, if Dodwell's statement is correct, must be wrong. Polybius makes it only 20 stadia) S. E. of Sparta. It is said to have been founded by the ancient Lacedaemonian King Am̄yclas, father of Hyacinthus, and to have been the abode of Tyndareus, and of Castor and Pollux, who are hence called *Amyclaei Fratres*. Its most celebrated structure was the temple of the Amyclæan Apollo.

22. N. of Sparta was Sellāsia, situated on the river Oenus, and commanding one of the principal passes leading to Sparta. Here the celebrated battle was fought between Cleomenes III. and Antigonus Doson B. C. 221, in which the former was defeated.

F.—Argolis.

1. According to Strabo, Argos (τὸ Ἄργος, -εος) signified a plain in the language of the Macedonians and Thessalians. The district Argos in Peloponnesus was called Argōlis by Herodotus, but more frequently by other Greek writers either Argos, Argīa, or Argolice. Thus Argos is the name that was originally applied to the country or province; but under the Romans Argolis became the usual name of the country, while the word Argos or Argi was confined to the town.

2. Argolis under the Romans signified the country bounded on the N. by Sicyonia and Corinthia, on the W. by Arcadia, on the S. by Laconia, and included towards the E. the whole Acte or peninsula between the Saronic and Argolic gulfs; but during the time of the Grecian independence, Argolis or Argos was only the country lying round the Argolic gulf, bounded on the W. by the Arcadian mountains, and separated on the N. by a range of mountains from Corinthia, Cleonae, and Phlius.

3. Argolis, as understood by the Romans, was for the most part a mountainous and unproductive country: the only extensive plain adapted for agriculture was in the neighborhood of the city of Argos. Its rivers were insignificant, and mostly dry in summer: the most important was the Inachus.

walls? 20. Where was Therapne, and how famed? 21. Where was Amyclae, and how famed? 22. Where was Sellasia, and how famed?

1. From what was the name Argolis derived? 2. How was Argolis bounded?

PLACES IN ARGOLIS.—ISLANDS OFF THE COAST.

4. Lerna or Lerne (Λέρνη), was a district in Argolis, not far from Argos. In this district, near the N. W. angle of the Sinus Argolicus, was a marsh and small river of the same name. This marsh or lake was celebrated as the place where Hercules killed the Lernæan hydra.

5. Argos, now *Argo*, the capital of Argolis, and, next to Sparta, the most important town in Peloponnesus, was situated in a level plain a little to the W. of the Inachus. It had an ancient Pelasgic citadel, called Larissa, and another built subsequently on another height. It possessed numerous temples, and was particularly celebrated for the worship of Hera, whose great temple, Heraeum, lay between Argos and Mycenæ. The remains of the Cyclopiæan walls of Argos are still to be seen. The city is said to have been founded by Inachus, or his son, Phorōneus, or grandson, Argus.

6. Naupliæa, situated on the Saronic gulf, was the port of Argos. Although the only good harbor that Argolis possessed, it was never a place of importance in antiquity, and was in ruins in the time of Pausanias. It is now called *Nauplia*, or *Napoli di Romania*, and is one of the most important cities in Greece.

7. Mÿcænæ (Μυκῆναι), about 6 miles N. E. of Argos, is situated on a hill at the head of a narrow valley. It is said to have been founded by Perseus, and was subsequently the favorite residence of the Pelopidae. During the reign of Agamemnon it was regarded as the first city in all Greece; but after the conquest of Peloponnesus by the Dorians, it ceased to be a place of importance. It still, however, continued an independent town until B. C. 468, when it was attacked by the people of Argos.

8. The massive walls of Mycenæ resisted all the attacks of the Argives; but the inhabitants were at length compelled by famine to abandon their town. They effected their escape without a surrender, and took refuge, some at Cleonæ, some in Achaia, others in Macedonia. Mycenæ was now destroyed by the Argives and was never rebuilt.

9. There are still, however, numerous remains of the an-

3. What was the character of the country? 4. Where was Lerna, and how famed? 5. Point out and give some account of Argos. 6. What and where was the port of Argos? 7. Point out and give some account of Mycenæ: by whom is it said to have been founded? 8. What was the fate of the city and its inhabit-

cient city, which, on account of their antiquity and grandeur, are some of the most interesting in all Greece. Of these the most remarkable are the subterranean vault, commonly called the "Treasury of Athens," but which was more probably a sepulchre, and the Gate of Lions, so called from two lions sculptured over the gate. The ruins are close to the village of *Krabata*.

10. Tiryns, S. E. of Argos and one of the most ancient towns in all Greece, is said to have been founded by Proetus, the brother of Acrisius, who built the massive walls of the city with the help of the Cyclôpes. Proetus was succeeded by Perseus; and it was here that Hercules was brought up. Hence we find his mother Alcmena called Tirynthia, and the hero himself Tirynthius.

11. The town was destroyed by the Argives, and most of the inhabitants were removed to Argos. Tiryns was built upon a hill of small extent, rising abruptly from the dead level of the surrounding country. The remains of the city are some of the most interesting in all Greece, and are, with those of Mycenae, the most ancient specimen of what is called Cyclopian architecture. They consist of masses of enormous stones, rudely piled in tiers above one another.

12. Troezên, more rarely Troezêne, was the capital of Troezênia, a district in the S. E. of Argolis on the Saronic gulf, and opposite the island of Aegina. The town was situated at some little distance from the coast, on which it possessed a harbor called Pôgôn (Πόγων, the beard), opposite the island of Calauria. Troezen was a very ancient city, and is said to have been originally called Poseidonia, on account of its worship of Poseidon.

13. It received its later name from Troezên, one of the sons of Pélops, and it is celebrated in mythology as the place where Pittheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus, lived, and where Theseus himself was born. It was a city of some importance, as it sent five ships of war to Salamis, and 1,000 heavy-armed men to Plataeae. When the Persians entered Attica, the Troezenians distinguished themselves by the kindness with which they received the Athenians, who were obliged to abandon their city.

ants? 9. What remains of the ancient city still exist? 10. Where, what and by whom founded was Tiryns: what legend is connected with it? 11. By whom was the town destroyed, and what interesting remains of it are still to be seen? 12. Point out and give some account of Troezen. 13. From whom did it receive its later name: how is it noted in mythology, and for what is it distinguished in

14. The island of Calauria possessed a celebrated temple of Poseidon, which was regarded as an inviolable asylum. Hither Demosthenes fled to escape Antipater, and here he took poison, B. c. 322.

15. Aegina, now called *Eghina* or *Enghia*, is a rocky island in the middle of the Sinus Saronicus, about 200 stadia in circumference. It was originally called Oenōne or Oenopia, and is said to have obtained the name of Aegina from Aegina, the daughter of the river god Asopus, who was carried to the island by Zeus, and there bore him a son Aeacus. As the island had then no inhabitants, Zeus changed the ants into men (*Myrmidones*), over whom Aeacus ruled.

16. It was first colonized by Achaeans, and afterwards by Dorians from Epidaurus. It early became a place of great commercial importance, and its silver coinage was the standard in most of the Dorian states. In the 6th century B. c., Aegina became independent, and, for a century before the Persian war, was a prosperous and powerful state. The Aeginetans fought with 30 ships against the fleet of Xerxes, at Salamis, B. c. 480, and, are allowed to have distinguished themselves above all the other Greeks by their bravery. After this time its power declined. In B. c. 429 the Athenians took possession of the island and expelled its inhabitants; and though a portion of them was restored by Lysander in B. c. 404, the island never recovered its former prosperity.

17. In the N. W. of the island there was a city of the same name, which contained the Aeacēum or temple of Aeacus.

18. On a hill in the N. E. of the island was the celebrated temple of Zeus Panhellenius, said to have been built by Aeacus, the ruins of which are still extant. The sculptures which occupied the tympana of the pediment of this temple were discovered in 1811, and are now preserved at Munich. In the half century preceding the Persian war, and for a few years afterwards, Aegina was the chief seat of Greek art: the most eminent artists of the Aeginetan school were Callōn, Anaxagoras, Glaucias, Simōn, and Onātas.

history? 14. For what is the island of Calauria remarkable? 15. Where is Aegina, and for what is it famed in mythology? 16. How was it famed in the historical period of Greece? 17. What and where was its capital city, and for what remarkable? 18. What was in the N. E. of the island, and what remains of Aeginetan art are extant?

G.—Arcadia.

1. Arcădĭa, lying in the middle of Peloponnesus, was bounded E. by Argolis, N. by Achaia, W. by Elis, and S. by Messenia and Laconica or Laconia.

2. Next to Laconia it was the largest country in the Peloponnesus: its greatest length was about 50 miles, its breadth from 35 to 41 miles. It was surrounded on all sides by mountains, which likewise traversed it in every direction, and it may be regarded as the Switzerland of Greece.

MOUNTAINS, CITIES, ETC., IN ARCADIA.

3. Its principal mountains were Cyllēne and Erymanthus in the N., Artemisius in the E., and Parthenius, Maenālus and Lycaeus in the S. and S. W.

4. Mount Cyllēne, the loftiest and most celebrated mountain of Arcadia, rises between Stymphālus and Phenēus on the borders of Achaia. According to the poets it was the birthplace of Mercury, who was hence called Cyllenius, and to whom a temple was dedicated on the summit. It is now called Zyria.

5. The N. and E. parts of the country were barren and unproductive: the W. and S. were more fertile, with numerous valleys where corn was grown. The Arcadians, said to be descended from the eponymous hero Arcas, regarded themselves as the most ancient people in Greece: the Greek writers call them indigenous (*αὐτόχθονες*), and Pelasgians.

6. In consequence of the physical peculiarity of the country, they were chiefly employed in hunting and the tending of cattle, whence their worship of Pan, who was especially the god of Arcadia, and of Artemis. They were a people simple in their habits and moderate in their desires: they were passionately fond of music, and cultivated it with great success (Virg. Ecl. x. 32), which circumstance was supposed to soften the natural roughness of their character. Like the Swiss, the Arcadians frequently served as mercenaries, and in the Peloponnesian war, they

1. How was Arcadia bounded? 2. What was its extent, and what its general features? 3. What and where were its principal mountains? 4. Where was Mount Cyllene, and how famed? What is its modern name? 5. What was the character of the country, as what did its inhabitants regard themselves, and how were they called by Greek writers? 6. What was the chief employment of the inhabitants;

were found in the armies of both the Lacedaemonians and Athenians.

7. Mantinēa, the ruins of which are now called *Palaeopoli*, was one of the most ancient and important towns in Arcadia, situated on the small river Ophis, near the centre of the E. frontier of the country. It is celebrated in history for the great battle fought under its walls between the Spartans and Thebans, in which Epaminondas fell, B. C. 362.

8. In the N. E. of Arcadia was the town of Stymphālus, the district of which was one of military importance, since it commanded one of the chief roads from Arcadia to Argolis. The town was situated on a mountain of the same name, and on the N. side of the lake Stymphālis, now *Zaraka*, on which dwelt, according to tradition, the celebrated birds called Stymphālides, destroyed by Hercules.

9. In the N. W., on the frontiers of Achaia and Elis, was Erymanthus, now *Kallifoni*, a lofty mountain celebrated in mythology as the haunt of the savage Erymanthian boar destroyed by Hercules.

10. Megalōpōlis, now *Simano* or *Simanu*, the most recent, but the most important of the cities of Arcadia, was founded by the advice of Epaminondas after the battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371, as a barrier against the Spartans, and was formed out of the inhabitants of 38 villages. It was situated in the district Maenalia, near the frontier of Messenia, on the river Helisson, which flowed through the city, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It was the birth-place of Philopoemen and of the historian Polybius.

11. To the N. W. of Megalopolis was Lycaeus or Lycēus, a lofty mountain from the summit of which a great part of the country could be seen. It was one of the chief seats of the worship of Zeus, who was hence surnamed Lycaeus, and had a temple here. Here also was celebrated the festival or games of the Lycaea. Pan was also called Lycaeus, because he was born and had a sanctuary in this mountain.

12. Phigalia, at a later time called Phialia, now *Paolitza*, was a town in the extreme S. W., on the frontiers of Messenia and Elis, and upon the river Lymax. It owes its celebrity in modern times to the remains of a splendid

what their character and habits, and what their practice in war? 7. Where was Mantinea, and for what is it celebrated in history? 8. Where was Stymphalus, and for what famed? 9. Where was Mount Erymanthus, and how famed in mythology? 10. Where was Megalopolis; why founded, and celebrated as the birth-place of whom? 11. Where was Mons Lycaeus, and how famed? 12. Where was

temple of Apollo Epicurius in its territory, and to the beautiful Phigalian Marbles, representing the combat of the Centaurs and the Lapithae. They are now in the British Museum.

13. N. E. of Megalopolis was Tegĕa, one of the most ancient and important cities of Arcadia. The Tegeatae sent 3,000 men to the battle of Plataeae, in which they were distinguished for their bravery.

14. Mount Maenălus extended from Megalopolis to Tegea, and was celebrated as the favorite haunt of the god Pan. The mountain was so celebrated, that the Roman poets frequently use the adjectives Maenalius and Maenalis as equivalent to Arcadian.

13.—The Grecian Islands.

1. The Cyclădes are a group of islands in the Aegæan sea, and were so called because they lay in a circle (ἐν κύκλῳ) around Delos, the most important of them. The most important of them were Dēlos, Ceos, Serīphos, Rhēnīa, Siphnos, Cimōlos, Naxos, Păros, Sŷros, Mycōnos, Tēnos, Andros.

2. According to a legend, founded perhaps upon some tradition of its late volcanic origin, Delos was called out of the deep by the trident of Poseidon, but was a floating island until Zeus fastened it by adamantine chains to the bottom of the sea, that it might be a secure resting-place to Leto, for the birth of Apollo and Artemis.

3. The city of Delos stood on the W. side of the island, at the foot of Mount Cynthus, from which Apollo received the surname of Cynthius, Artemis that of Cynthia.

4. The modern names of Delos are *Delo*, *Deli*, *Dili*, or *Sdili*.

5. Ceos, between the Attic promontory Sunium and the island Cythnus, is chiefly known as the birthplace of Simonides.

6. Cythnos, now *Thermia*, was celebrated for its

Phigalia, chiefly famed for what? 13. Where was Tegea, and how famed in history? 14. Where was Mount Maenalus, and for what noted?

1. Where were the Cyclades; why so called, and which the most important? 2. What is the legend about Delos? 3. What mountain in Delos, and what epithets were derived from this? 4. What are the modern names of Delos? 5. Where was Ceos, and how famed? 6. For what was Cythnos celebrated? 7.

cheese and also for its warm springs, whence its modern name.

7. Serīphus, now *Serpho*, was a small rocky island about 12 miles in circumference. It is celebrated in mythology as the island where Danaë and Perseus landed after they had been exposed by Acrisius, where Perseus was brought up, and where he afterwards turned the inhabitants into stone with the Gorgon's head.

8. Mēlos, now *Milo*, is the most westerly of the group, whence it was called *Zephyria* by Aristotle. It is of volcanic origin: it contains mines of sulphur and alum. Its soil is very fertile, and it produced in antiquity, as it does at present, abundance of corn, oil, wine, &c.

9. Siphnos, now *Siphno*, about 40 miles in circumference, lies S. E. of Serīphus. In consequence of their gold and silver mines, of which the remains are still visible, the Siphnians attained great prosperity, and were regarded in the time of Herodotus as the wealthiest of the islanders.

10. Cimōlus, or Cimōlis, now *Cimoli* or *Argentiere*, is between Siphnos and Melos, and was celebrated for its fine white earth, used by fullers for cleaning cloths.

11. Oleārus or Oliarus, now *Antiparos*, is W. of Paros, and celebrated in modern times for its stalactite grotto.

12. Pāros, now *Paro*, was S. of Delos and N. E. of Siphnos. The most celebrated production of this island was its marble, which was extensively used by the ancient sculptors. It was chiefly obtained from a mountain called Marpessa. Paros was the birthplace of the poet Archilocus.

13. Naxos, now *Naxia*, the largest of the group, is situated nearly halfway between the coasts of Greece and Asia Minor. It was especially celebrated for its wine, and hence plays a prominent part in the legends about Dionysus, who was worshipped here. Here the god is said to have found Ariadne after she had been deserted by Theseus. The marble of the island was considered equal to the Parian.

14. Sýros, or Syrus, now *Syra*, is between Rhēnēa

For what is Seriphus celebrated? 8. Where was Melos, and what was its character? 9. Where is Siphnos, and for what were its inhabitants noted? 10. Where was Cimolos or Cimolis, (now Cimoli or Argentiere,) and noted for what? 11. Where is Olearos, and for what celebrated? 12. Where is Paros, and for what celebrated? It was the birthplace of whom? 13. Where is Naxos, and for what celebrated? 14. Where was Syros, and noted as the birthplace of whom?

and Cythnos, and is noted as the birthplace of the philosopher Pherecydes.

15. Mycōnos, now *Mycono*, is S. E. of Tenos and E. of Delos. It is celebrated in mythology as one of the places where the giants were defeated by Hercules. The island was poor and unproductive, and its inhabitants were rapacious. It became proverbial for the large number of bald persons among its inhabitants.

16. Tēnos, now *Tino*, S. E. of Andros and N. of Delos, was originally called Hydrussa, because it was well watered, and Ophiussa, because it abounded in snakes.

17. Andros, now *Andro*, the most northerly, and one of the largest of the Cyclades, lies S. E. of Euboea. It was celebrated for its wine, and contained a famous temple of Dionysos, to whom the whole island was regarded as sacred.

18. Gŷārus, now *Chiura*, or *Jura*, is S. W. of Andros: it was poor and unproductive, and inhabited only by fishermen. Under the Roman emperors it was a place of banishment.

19. The Spōrādes (Σποράδες, scil. νῆσοι, from σπείρω, to scatter) were a group of *scattered* islands in the Aegæan sea off the island of Crete and the W. coast of Asia Minor, so called in opposition to the Cyclades, which lay, as we have seen, in a circle around Delos. The division, however, between these two groups of islands was not well defined: and we find some of the islands at one time described as belonging to the Sporades, and at another as belonging to the Cyclades.

20. Thēra, now *Santoria*, the chief island of the group, is distant from Crete 700 stadia, and 25 miles S. of the island of Ios. It is 36 miles in circumference, and in figure exactly like a horse-shoe. It is clearly of volcanic origin. Therasia, a small island to the W., and still bearing the same name, was torn away from Thera by some volcanic convulsion. Thera is said to have been originally inhabited by Phœnicians, but was afterwards colonized by Lacedæmonians and Minyans of Lemnos under the guidance of the Spartan Theras, who gave his name to the island. In B. C.

15. Where was Myconos, and for what is it celebrated in mythology, and what was the character of the island and of its inhabitants? 16. Where was Tenos, and what other names had it? 17. Where was Andros, and for what was it noted? 18. Where was Gyarus, what was its character, and for what did the Romans use it? 19. Where were the Sporades, and why so called? 20. Where was

631 Battus conducted a colony from Thera to Africa, where he founded the celebrated city of Cyrene.

21. Anăphe, now *Anaphi* or *Nanfio*, is a small island E. of Thera, with a temple of Apollo Aegletes, who was hence called Anaphēus.

22. North of Thera is Ios, now called *Nio*, where, according to some accounts, Homer was interred. It was also said that the poet's mother was a native of this island.

23. Carpathus, now *Scarpanto*, is between Crete and Rhodes, in the sea named after it.

24. Creta, ordinarily called Crete, now *Candia*, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean sea, is nearly equidistant from Europe, Asia, and Africa, but always reckoned as part of Europe. Its name is variously accounted for by different authors, of whom the generality, however, derive it from Cres, a son of Jupiter and the nymph Idaea.

25. The length of the island from E. to W. is about 160 miles: its breadth is very unequal, being in the widest part about 35 miles, and in the narrowest only 6.

26. The principal capes or promontories of Creta were: 1. In the extreme E., Salmōnium promontorium, or Salmōna, now *Cape Salmon* or *Salmone*; and 2. In the W. Criū-mētōpon, (Κριὸν μέτωπον, the ram's head or front,) the extreme point of which is called Corȳcum promontorium, (Κόρυκος ἄκρα.)

27. A range of mountains runs through the whole length of the island from E. to W., sending forth spurs N. and S.: in the centre of the island rises Mt. Ida far above all others: its summit is said to be 7,674 feet above the level of the sea. Its modern name is *Psilorati*.

28. It has been remarked by several ancient writers, that Homer in one passage (Il. B. 649) ascribes to Crete one hundred cities, and in another only ninety, (Odys. T. 174;) a variation that has been accounted for on the supposition that ten of the Cretan cities were founded posterior to the siege of Troy. As there are serious objections to this explanation, we prefer that suggested by other authors, viz., that during the siege of Troy the ten deficient cities had been destroyed by the enemies of Idomeneus. (Strab. X., p. 479 sq.)

Thera, and what is its character? 21. Where was Anaphe, and for what was it noted? 22. Where was Ios, and how famed? 23. Where was Carpathus, and to what did it give name? 24. Where is Creta, and whence is its name derived? 25. What is the size of the Island? 26. Name and point out the two principal capes or promontories. 27. What famous mountain-range in Crete? 28. What

29. Cydōnia, more rarely Cydōnis, now *Khania* or *Canea*, one of the chief cities of Crete, the rival and opponent of Cnossus and Gortyna, was situated on the N. W. coast, and derived its name from the Cydōnes, a Cretan race, placed by Homer on the W. part of the island. At a later time a colony of Zacynthians settled in Cydonia: they were driven out by the Samians about B. C. 524. Cydonia was the place from which quinces (*Cydonia mala*) were first brought to Italy.

30. Cnōsus or Gnōsus, subsequently Cnossus or Gnossus, a very ancient city and the capital of King Minos, was situated in a fertile country on the river Caeratus (which was originally the name of the town) at a short distance from the N. coast. Cnossus is frequently mentioned by the poets, in consequence of its connection with Minos, Ariadne, the Minotaur, and the Labyrinth.

31. In the E. of the island was Mount Dicte, on which, according to some accounts, Zeus was born and brought up.

32. Gortyn or Gortyna, 6 miles from the foot of Mt. Ida, one of the most ancient cities, and the second city in Crete, was inferior only to Cnossus; and on the decline of the latter place under the Romans, it became the metropolis of the island.

33. Phoenix, a harbor on the S. of the island, was visited by St. Paul during his voyage to Rome, (Acts xxvii. 12.)

34. The Cretans were celebrated as archers, and frequently served as mercenaries in the armies of other nations.

35. The Cretans bore a very bad character among the ancients: the historian Polybius accuses them of numerous vices, and the apostle Paul, quoting the Cretan poet Epimenides, describes them as "always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies." (Titus I. 12.)

does Homer ascribe to Crete, and how is the discrepancy accounted for? 29. Where was Cydonia, and how famed? 30. Where was Cnossus, and how famed? 31. Where was Mount Dicte, and celebrated for what? 32. Where was Gortyna, and how noted? 33. Where was Phoenix, and for what noted? 34. For what were the Cretans celebrated? 35. What was the character of the Cretans?

SECTION II.

I T A L I A .

1. Most of the ancients, according to their usual custom, derived the name *Itālīa* from an ancient King *Itālus*; but others, still more absurdly, connected it with the old Italian word *Italus*, (in Oscan, *vitlu* or *vitelu*,) an ox, because the country was rich in oxen. But there can be no doubt that *Italia*, or *Vitalia*, as it was also called, was the land of the *Itāli*, *Vitali*, *Vitelli*, or *Vituli*, an ancient race, who are better known under the name of *Sicūli*.

2. Besides *Italia*, the country was called by various names, especially by the poets. These were *Hespēria*, a name which the Greeks gave to it, because it lay to the W. of Greece, or *Hesperia Magna*, to distinguish it from Spain: and *Saturnia*, because Saturn was said to have once reigned in *Latium*. The names of separate parts of Italy were also applied by the poets to the whole country. Thus it was called *Oenotria*, originally the land of the *Oenotri*, in the country afterwards called *Bruttium* and *Lucania*: *Ausonia*, or *Opica*, or *Opicia*, originally the land of the *Ausōnes* or *Ausonii*, *Opīci*, or *Osci*, on the W. coast, in the country afterwards called *Campania*. *Tyrrhenia*, properly the land of the *Tyrrheni*, also on the W. coast, N. of *Ausonia* or *Opica*, and more especially in the country afterwards called *Etruria*: *Iapygia*, properly the land of the *Iapyges* on the E. coast, in the country afterwards called *Calabria*: and *Ombria*, the land of the *Umbri* on the E. coast, alongside of *Etruria*.

3. The name *Italia* was originally used to indicate a very limited extent of country. According to the Greeks it was originally only the southernmost part of what was afterwards called *Bruttium*, and was bounded on the N. by a line drawn from the *Sinus Terinaeus* or *Lameticus* to the *Sinus Scylacius* or *Scylleticus*. They afterwards extended the name to signify the whole country S. of *Posidōnia* or *Paestum* on the W. and *Tarentum* on the E. After the

1. What is the origin of the name *Italia*? 2. What other names had Italy; what was their origin and their particular application? 3. What was the earliest applica-

Romans had conquered Tarentum and the S. part of the peninsula, about B. C. 272, the name Italia had a still further extension given to it. It then signified the whole country subject to the Romans, from the Sicilian straits as far N. as the Arnus and the Rubico. The country N. of these rivers continued to be called Gallia Cisalpina and Liguria down to the end of the republic. Augustus was the first who extended the name of Italia so as to comprehend the whole of the basin of the Po and the S. part of the Alps, from the maritime Alps to Pola in Istria, both inclusive.

4. Italia was bounded on the W. by the Mare Ligustum and Tyrrhenum, Tuscum or Inferum: on the S. by the Mare Siculum or Ausonium: on the E. by the Mare Adriaticum or Superum: and on the N. by the Alps, which sweep round it in a semicircle, the river Varus (*Var*, *Varo*) separating it on the N. W. from Transalpine Gaul, and the river Arsia (*Arsa*) on the N. E. from Illyricum.

5. At the time of Augustus the following were the chief divisions of Italy:—I. UPPER ITALY, which extended from the Alps to the rivers Macra on the W. and Rubico on the E. It comprehended: 1. Liguria. 2. Gallia Cisalpina. 3. Venetia, including Carnia. 4. Istria. II. CENTRAL ITALY, sometimes called ITALIA PROPRIA (a term not used by the ancients) to distinguish it from Gallia Cisalpina or Upper Italy, and Magna Graecia or Lower Italy, extended from the rivers Macra on the W. and Rubico on the E. to the rivers Silarus on the W. and Frento on the E. It comprehended: 1. Etruria. 2. Umbria. 3. Picenum. 4. Samnium, including the country of the *Sabini*, *Vestini*, *Marrucini*, *Marsi*, *Peligni*, &c. 5. Latium. 6. Campania. III. LOWER ITALY, or MAGNA GRAECIA, included the remaining part of the peninsula, S. of the rivers Silarus and Frento. It comprehended: 1. Apulia, including Calabria. 2. Lucania. 3. Bruttium.

6. The most ancient inhabitants of Italy were Pelasgians or Oenotrians, a branch of the same great race who originally inhabited Greece and the coasts of Asia Minor: they were also called Aborigines and Siculi, who were the same as the Vitali or Itali. At the time when Roman history begins, Italy was inhabited by the following races:—1. The Etruscans. 2. The Umbrians. 3. The

tion of the name Italia, and to what was it gradually extended? 4. How was Italia bounded? 5. Into what divisions was Italia formed in the time of Augustus? 6.

Sacrani, Casci, or Prisci, Oscan tribes, who had been driven out of the mountains by the Sabines, had overcome the Pelasgian tribes of the Siculi, Aborigines, or Latins, and, uniting with these conquered people, had formed the people called Prisci Latini. 4. The Opici or Oscans, who were also called Ausones or Aurunci, and to whom the Volsci, Sidicini, Saticuli, and Aequi also belonged. 5. The various Sabellian or Sabine tribes, from whom sprung the warlike race of the Samnites. 6. In the S. E. the Daunians or Apulians, &c.

7. The Oscan language was closely connected with the other ancient Italian dialects, out of which the Latin language was formed, and it continued to be spoken by the people of Campania long after the Oscans had disappeared as a separate people. A knowledge of it was preserved till a late period at Rome by the *Fabulae Atellanae*, which were a species of farce or comedy written in Oscan.

8. To the districts in the S. of Italy, which were inhabited by the Greeks was given the name of *Magna Graecia* or *G. Major*.

MOUNTAINS.

9. *Alpes*, the *Alps*, which name is probably derived from the Celtic Alb or Alp, "a height," form the boundary of Northern Italy from the Ligusticum Mare to the Mare Hadriaticum. In the time of the emperors the different parts of the Alps were distinguished by the following names, most of which are still retained:—1. *ALPES MARITIMAE*, the *Maritime* or *Ligurian Alps*, from Genua (*Genoa*) where the Apennines begin, run W. as far as the river Varus (*Var*) and M. Cema, (*la Caillole*), and then N. to M. Vesulus, (*Monte Viso*), one of the highest points of the Alps. 2. *ALPES COTTIAE* or *COTTIANAE*, the *Cottonian Alps*, (so called from a King Cottius in the time of Augustus,) from Monte Viso to Mont Cenis. 3. *ALPES GRAIAE*, (probably a Celtic name,) the *Graian Alps*, from Mont Cenis to the Little Saint Bernard, inclusive. The Little St. Bernard is probably the pass by which Hannibal crossed the Alps. 4. *ALPES PENNINAE*, the *Pennine Alps*, from the Great St. Bernard to the Simplon inclusive, the highest

Name the principal tribes by which Italy was inhabited in the earlier times. 7. What is said of the Oscan language? 8. *Magna Graecia* why so called? 9. The Alps why so called? mention the several divisions, and the modern names of the

portion of the chain, including Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cervin. The name Penninae is probably derived from the Celtic Pen, "a height." 5. ALPES LEPONTIORUM or LEPONTIAE, the *Lepontian* or *Helvetian Alps*, from the Simplon to the St. Gothard. 6. ALPES RHAETICAE, the *Rhaetian Alps*, from the St. Gothard to the Orteler by the pass of the Stelvio. 7. ALPES TRIDENTINAE, the mountains of Southern Tyrol. 8. ALPES NORICAE, the *Noric Alps*, N. E. of the Tridentine Alps, comprising the mountains in the neighborhood of Salzburg. 9. ALPES CARNICAE, the *Carnic Alps*, E. of the Tridentine, and S. of the Noric, to Mount Terglu. 10. ALPES JULIAE, the *Julian Alps*, from Mount Terglu to the commencement of the Illyrian or Dalmatian Mountains, which are known by the name of the Alpes Dalmaticae, further north by the name of the Alpes Pannonicae. The Alpes Juliae were so called because Julius Caesar and Augustus constructed a road across them: they are also called Alpes Venetae.

10. Apenninus Mons, now called the *Apennines*, is a chain of mountains which runs through Italy from N. to S., and forms the backbone of the peninsula. It is a continuation of the Alpes Maritimae, begins near Genua, and ends at the Sicilian Sea, and throughout its whole course sends out numerous branches in all directions. It rises to its greatest height in the country of the Sabines, where one of its points (now Monte Corno) is 9,521 feet above the sea.

PROMONTORIES.

11. Eighteen promontories on the coast of Italia are to be particularly noted:—I. Three on the Upper or N. E. coast: 1. Polaticum Prom., now *C. Promontoire*, being the most southerly point of Istria. 2. Cumerium Pr., *Monte Comero*. 3. Gargānum Pr., *Monte Gargano*, in Apulia, famous for its oak forests. II. Seven on the S. E. coast: 1. Iapygium Pr. or Salentinum Pr., now *Capo di Leuca*. 2. Crimisa Pr., now *Capo dell' Alice*. 3. Lacinium Pr., now *Capo delle Colonne*, or *C. Nao*. 4. Iapygium tria Pr., very near each other: now *Capo Castella*, *C. Rizzuto*, *C. della Nave*. 5. Cocinthum Pr., *C. Stilo*. 6. Zephyrium Pr., now *Capo di Bruzzano*. 7. Herculis Pr., now *Capo Spartivento*, the

principal summits. 10. What was the principal range of mountains in Italy, and what its direction? 11. Point out and name the principal promontories of Italia,

most southerly point of Italy in Bruttium. III. Eight on the lower or S. W. coast : 1. Leucöpetra, or Petra Pr., now *Capo dell' Armi*. 2. Caenys Pr., now *Punta del Pezzo*, also *Coda di Volpe*, according to some, *Capo di Cavallo*, in Bruttium, opposite Sicily. 3. Palinūrum Pr., now *C. Palinuro*, on the W. coast of Lucania. It is said to have derived its name from Palinurus, the son of Iasus, and pilot of the ship of Aeneas, who fell into the sea, and was murdered on the coast by the natives. 4. Posidium Pr., now *Punta della Licosa*, in Lucania, opposite the island Leucosia, the S. point of the gulf of Paestum. 5. Minervae Promontorium, now *Punta della Campanella* or *della Minerva*, a rocky promontory in Campania, running out a long way into the sea, 6 miles S. E. of Surrentum, on whose summit was a temple of Minerva, which was said to have been built by Ulysses, and which was still standing in the time of Seneca. Here the Sirens are reported to have dwelt. 6. Misēnum Pr., now *Punta di Miseno*, in Campania, S. of Cumae, said to have derived its name from Misēnus, the companion and trumpeter of Aeneas, who was drowned and buried here. The bay formed by this promontory was converted by Augustus into an excellent harbor, and was made the principal station of the Roman fleet on the Tyrrhene sea. A town sprung up around the harbor, and here the admiral of the fleet usually resided. The Roman nobles had previously built villas on the coast. Here was the villa of C. Marius, which was purchased by Lucullus, and which afterwards passed into the hands of the emperor Tiberius, who died in this place. 7. Circeium Pr., also written Circaeum, now *Monte Circello*, on the coast of Latium. The oysters caught off this point were celebrated. Some writers suppose Circe to have resided on this promontory, and that hence it derived its name. 8. Populōnium Pr., now *Capo di Campana*, a lofty hill in Etruria, sinking abruptly to the sea. On it was the ancient town of Populonia, of the walls of which there still are remains, showing that the city was only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference.

RIVERS.

12. The Pădus, now the *Po*, was the chief river of Italy. It rises from two springs on the E. side of Mount Vesulus

giving the modern names. 12. Trace the Padus ; what its principal mouth, and

(*Monte Viso*) in the Alps, and flows with a general easterly direction through the great plain of Cisalpine Gaul, which it divides into two parts, Gallia Cispadana and Gallia Transpadana. About 20 miles from the sea the river divides itself into two main branches, of which the N. one was called Padoa (*Maestro*, *Po Grande*, or *Po delle Fornaci*) and the S. one Olana, (*Po d'Ariano*;) and each of these now falls into the Adriatic by several mouths. The ancient writers enumerate seven of these mouths, some of which were canals. The southernmost is the principal mouth, and is called Pădŭsa, now *Primaro*. It was also called Ostium Spineticum, from the town of Spina at its mouth.

13. The Greek poets described the Padus, under the name Eridānus, as the stream which received the falling Phaeton and collected the amber tears of his sorrowing sisters; but they added no local marks by which the identity of the Eridanus with the great river of Italy could be certified. It is certain, however, that the names of Padus and Eridanus in process of time became synonymous.

14. The principal tributaries of the Padus on the N. were:—1. The Duria, now the *Dora Baltea*, which rises in the S. of the Alps. 2. The Ticīnus, now the *Tessino*, which rises in Mons Adula, (St. Gothard,) and after flowing through Lacus Verbanus, (Lago Maggiore,) flows into the Padus near Ticinum. Upon the bank of this river Hannibal gained his first victory over the Romans by the defeat of P. Scipio, B. C. 218. 3. The Addŭa, now *Adda*, which rises in the Rhaetian Alps and flows through the Lacus Larius, (Lago di Como.) 4. The Minciŭs, now *Mincio*, flows through the Lacus Benacus, (Lago di Garda;) falls into the Po a little below Mantua.

15. The two most important tributaries of the Padus from the S. are the Tanārus, now *Tanaro*, and more to the E. the Trebīa, now *Trebbia*, memorable for the victory which Hannibal gained over the Romans B. C. 218.

16. The Rhēnus, now *Reno*, was a small tributary of the Padus, near Bononia, on a small island of which Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus formed the celebrated second triumvirate.

what the number of its mouths? 13. For what was this river famed in mythology? 14. Name and point out the principal tributaries of the Padus on the North, beginning at the West. 15. Two principal tributaries of Padus on S. and the easternmost of the two famed for what? 16. Where was the Rhenus, and how noted in Roman his-

17. The Arnus, now *Arno*, was the chief river of Etruria. It rises in the Apennines, flows by Pisae, and falls into the Tyrrhenian Sea.

18. The chief river in central Italy is the Tiberis, also called Tiberis, Thybris, Amnis Tiberinus, or simply Tiberinus, now *Tiber* or *Tevere*, on which stood the city of Rome. It is said to have been originally called Albula, and to have received the name of Tiberis in consequence of Tiberinus, King of Alba, having been drowned in it. It has been supposed that Albula was the Latin and Tiberis the Etruscan name of the river. The Tiber rises from two springs of limpid water in the Apennines, near Tifernum, and flows in a S. W. direction, separating Etruria from Umbria, the land of the Sabines, and Latium.

19. The tributaries of the Tiberis from the E. were:—1. the Tina, now *Timia*; 2, the Nar; 3, the Allia; 4, the Anio; and 5, the Almo.

20. The Nar, now *Nera*, rising in Mons Fiscellus, on the frontiers of Umbria and Picenum, flows in a S. W. direction and falls into the Tiber not far from Oriculum. It was celebrated for its sulphureous waters and white color. It formed the boundary between Umbria and the land of the Sabini.

21. The Allia, or more correctly Alia, now *Aia*, rises about 11 miles from Rome, near Crustumerium, and flows into the Tiber about 6 miles from Rome. It is memorable by the shameful defeat of the Romans by the Gauls on its banks, July 16, B. C. 390, which day, called "dies Alliensis," was hence marked as an unlucky day in the Roman calendar.

22. The Anio, now *Teverone* (a corruption of Tiberinus) or *l'Aniene*, anciently Anien, (hence the Gen. Anienis,) the most celebrated of the tributaries of the Tiber, rises in the mountains of the Hernici near Treba, (Trevi,) flows first N. W., then S. W. through narrow mountain-valleys, forms at Tibur beautiful water falls, (hence "praeceps Anio,") and flows, forming the boundary between Latium and the land of the Sabines, into the Tiber 3 miles above Rome.

23. The Clitumnus, now *Clitumno*, a small river in

tory? 17. Where was the Arnus? 18. Where was the Tiberis: what other names had it, and what did it separate? 19. What tributaries had the Tiber from the East? 20. For what was the Nar noted, and what did it separate? 21. Where was the Allia; for what memorable, giving rise to what phrase? 22. Where and what was the Anio, and what was formed by it? 23. Where was the

Umbria, springs from a beautiful rock in a grove of cypress trees, where was a sanctuary of the god Clitumnus, and falls into the Tinaia.

24. The Velinus, now *Velino*, in the territory of the Sabines, rises in the central Apennines, and falls into the Nar. The river in the neighborhood of Reate overflowed its banks and formed several small lakes, the largest of which was called Lacus Velinus, (*Piedi Lago*, also *Lago delle Marmore*.) In order to carry off these waters, a channel was cut through the rocks by Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, by means of which the waters of the Velinus were carried through a narrow gorge to a spot where they fell from a height of several hundred feet into the Nar. This fall, which is one of the most celebrated in Europe, is known at the present day by the name of the fall of Terni, or the Cascade delle Marmore. The region through which this river flows is one of the most beautiful in all Italy.

25. The tributaries of the Tiber from the W. were:—*A.* The Cremëra, a small river in Etruria, which falls into the Tiber a little above Rome: it is memorable for the death of the 300 Fabii. Its modern name is *Valca*.

B. The Clanis, now *Chiana*, also in Etruria, rises S. of Arretium, forms two small lakes near Clusium, W. of Lacus Trasimenus, and flows into the Tiber E. of Vulsinii.

26. The Liris, more anciently called Clanis or Glanis, now *Garigliano*, rises in the Apennines W. of the Lacus Fucinus, and flows into the Sinus Caietanus near Minturnæ. Its stream was sluggish.

27. The Vulturnus, now *Volturno*, the chief river in Campania, rises in the Apennines in Samnium, and falls into the Tyrrhene Sea.

28. The Aufidus, now *Ofanto*, was the principal river of Apulia, and rising in the Apennines in the territory of the Hirpini in Samnium, flows at first with a rapid current, and then more slowly, into the Adriatic. The celebrated village of Cannæ, where Hannibal so signally defeated the Romans, was situated about 5 miles from Canusium towards the sea, and at no great distance from the Aufidus.

29. The Metaurus, now *Metaro*, a small river in Um-

Clitumnus, and for what noted? 24. Where was the Velinus? What change was made in its course, and what was thus formed? 25. What tributaries had the Tiber on the West? 26. Where was the Liris, and what its character? 27. Where was the Vulturnus? 28. Where was the Aufidus, what its character, what famous battle-field near it? 29. Where was the Metaurus, and for what mem-

bria, flowing into the Adriatic, is rendered memorable by the defeat and death of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, on its banks, B. C. 207.

30. The Rubico, (Rubicon,) now *Pisatello*, a small river, falling into the Adriatic a little N. of Ariminum, formed the boundary in the Republican period between the province of Gallia Cisalpina and Italia proper. It is celebrated in history on account of Caesar's crossing it at the head of his army, by which act he declared war against the republic.

31. The Athësis, now the *Adige* or *Etsch*, next to the Padus the largest river in Italia, rises in the Rhaetian Alps, flows through Upper Italy past Verona, and falls into the Adriatic by many mouths.

32. The Timävus, now *Timao*, was a small river in the N. of Italy, forming the boundary between Istria and Venetia, and falling into the Sinus Tergestinus in the Adriatic, between Tergeste and Aquileia. This river is frequently celebrated by the poets and other ancient writers, who speak of its numerous sources, its lake, and its subterraneous passage; but these accounts seem, to a great extent, fabulous.

LAKES.

33. The lakes in Latium are:—*A.* The Regillus Lacus, now *Lago Regillo*, or, according to Long, *Cornufelle*, to the E. of Rome, in the territory of Tusculum, between Labicum and Gabii. It is memorable for the victory gained on its banks by the Romans over the Latins B. C. 498. It cannot be identified with certainty with any modern lake.

B. Lacus Albānus, now *Lago di Albano*, was a small lake, about 5 miles in circumference, W. of the Mons Albanus, between Bovillae and Alba Longa: it is the crater of an extinct volcano, and is many hundred feet deep. The emissarium which the Romans bored through the solid rock during the siege of Veii, in order to carry off the superfluous water of the lake, is extant at the present day.

34. The lakes in Campania are:—*A.* The Lacus Avernus, now *Lago Averno*, close to the promontory which runs out into the sea between Cumae and Puteoli. This lake fills the crater of an extinct volcano: it is circular,

orable? 30. Where was the Rubico, and what gave it importance? 31. Where was the Athësis, and how did it rank? 32. Where was the Timävus, and how was it celebrated? 33. What lakes are to be noted in Latium? 34. Give an ac-

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, is very deep, and is surrounded by high banks, which in antiquity were covered by a gloomy forest sacred to Hecate. From its waters mephitic vapors arose, which are said to have killed the birds that attempted to fly over it, from which circumstance its Greek name Ἄορνος λίμνη, was supposed to be derived, from α, priv., and ὄρνις. The lake was celebrated in mythology on account of its connection with the lower world.

B. The Lacus Lucrinus was properly the inner part of the Sinus Cumanus or Puteolanus, a bay on the coast of Campania, between the promontory Misenum and Puteoli, running a considerable way inland. But at a very early period the Lucrine lake was separated from the remainder of the bay by a dike 8 stadia in length, which was probably formed originally by some volcanic change, and was subsequently rendered more complete by the hand of man. Being thus separated from the sea, it assumed the character of an inland lake, and is therefore called Lacus by the Romans. Its waters still remained salt, and were celebrated for their oyster beds. Immediately behind the Lucrine was the Lacus Avernus. In the time of Augustus, Agrippa made a communication between these two lakes, and also between the Lucrine and the Sinus Cumanus, thus forming out of the three the celebrated Julian Harbor. The Lacus Lucrinus* was filled up by a volcanic eruption in 1538, when a conical mountain rose in its place, called Monte Nuovo. The Avernus has thus become again a separate lake, and no trace of the dike is to be seen in the Gulf of Pozzuoli.

35. The Lacus Ampsanctus or Amsanctus, now *Lago d'Ansanti* or *Mufiti* or *Mofete*, was a small lake in Samnium near Aeculanum, from which mephitic vapors arose. Near it was a chapel of the god Mephitis, with a cavern from which mephitic vapors also came, and which was therefore regarded as an entrance to the lower world, (Virg. *Æn.* VII. 363 sq.)

36. In Etruria the following four lakes are to be noted:—the Lacus Trasimēnus, the L. Volsiniensis, the L. Vadimōnis, the L. Sabātīnus.

A. The Lacus Trasimēnus, now *Lago di Perugia*,

count of the lakes in Campania: *A.* of the Avernus. *B.* of the Lucrinus. 35. What lake in Samnium, and what its character? 36. What lakes to be noted in Etruria? *A.* Where was the Lacus Trasimēnus, and for what noted in history?

between Clusium and Perugia, is memorable for the victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans under Flaminius, B. C. 217.

B. The Lacus Volsiniensis or Vulsiniensis, now *Lago di Bolsena*, derived its name from the ancient city Vulsinii at its N.E. extremity. This lake contains two beautiful islands.

C. The Lacus Vadimōnis, now *Lago di Bassano*, was a small circular lake, with sulphureous waters. It is celebrated in history for the defeat of the Etruscans in two great battles, first by the dictator Papirius Cursor, in B. C. 309, from the effects of which they never recovered; and again in 283, when the allied forces of the Etruscans and Gauls were routed by the consul Cornelius Dolabella. The lake has so shrunk in dimensions that it is now only a small stagnant pond, almost lost in the tall reeds and bulrushes which grow in it.

D. The Lacus Sabātinus derived its name from Sabate, a city situated not far, probably, from the site of the present *Bracciano*, which now gives its name to the lake. It was said that a town had formerly been swallowed up by the L. Sabatinus; and it was even asserted that in calm weather its ruins might still be seen below the surface of the water.

37. In the centre of Italy and in the country of the Marsi was the Fucinus Lacus, a large lake, about 30 miles in circumference, into which all the mountain streams of the Apennines flow. As the water of this lake had no visible outlet, and frequently inundated the surrounding country, the emperor Claudius constructed an emissarium or artificial channel for carrying off the waters of the lake into the river Liris. This emissarium is still nearly perfect: it is almost 3 miles in length. It appears that the actual drainage was relinquished soon after the death of Claudius, for it was reopened by Hadrian. This lake is now called *Lago di Celano*, or *Fucino*, or *Capistrano*.

38. The following four lakes are in Gallia Cisalpina:—1. Lacus Verbānus. 2. Lacus Lārius. 3. Lacus Sebīnus. 4. Lacus Benācus.

39. Of the lakes in Gallia Cisalpina, the Lacus Ver-

B. Whence the name of the L. Volsiniensis, and for what is it noted? *C.* Describe the L. Vadimonis, and state for what it is celebrated. *D.* From what did the Lacus Sabatinus derive its name, and what is reported respecting it? 37. What lake in the country of the Marsi, and what is particularly noteworthy respecting it? 38. What four lakes in Gallia Cisalpina? 39. Where was the Lacus

bānus is both the farthest N. and the farthest W. It is the largest lake in all Italy, being about 40 miles in length from N. to S.; its greatest breadth is 8 miles. It is formed by the river Ticinus (*Tessino*) and other streams descending from the Alps; and the river Ticinus issues from its southern extremity. Its modern name is *Lago Maggiore*.

40. To the E. of the preceding was the Lacus Lariūs, now *Lake of Como*, a beautiful lake running from N. to S., through which the river Adda flows. After extending about 15 miles, it is divided into two branches, of which the one to the S. W. is about 18 miles in length, and the one to the S. E. about 12 miles. At the extremity of the S. W. branch was the town of Comum, now *Como*, giving the lake its modern name. At the extremity of the S. E. branch, the river Adda issues out of the lake. The beauty of the scenery of this lake is praised by Pliny, who had several villas on its banks.

41. To the E. of the foregoing, between the lakes Larius and Benacus, was the Lacus Sebinus, formed by the river Ollius. It is now called *Lago Seo*, or *d'Iseo*.

42. Still further to the E. was the Lacus Benācus, now *Lago di Garda*, out of which the Mincius flows. It was next in size to the Larius.

43. There are many gulfs and bays on the Italian coast. The most important gulfs are:—1. Ligusticus Sinus, now *Gulf of Genoa*. 2. The Sin. Cumānus or Sin. Crāter, now the *Bay of Naples*, bounded by the promontories of Misenum (*Punta di Miseno*) and Minervae, (*Punta della Campanella*.) 3. Sinus Paestānus, now *Gulf of Salerno*. 4. Sinus Lameticus, or Terinaeus, or Hipponiātes, or Vibonensis, now *Gulf of St. Eufemia*. 5. Directly opposite the preceding, on the southern coast, is the Sinus Scyllacius or Scylleticus, now *Gulf of Squillace*. And higher up, 6. The spacious Sinus Tarentīnus, now the *Gulf of Taranto*, deriving its name from the ancient city of Tarentum, now called Taranto, and separating Iapygia and Lucania. 7. In the extreme N. E. of the Mare Hadriaticum, the Sinus Tergestīnus, named from the city of Tergeste, now Trieste.

44. Adriā, or Mare Adriaticum, also Mare

Verbanus, what its size, and how formed? 40. Where was the Lacus Larius, what its dimensions, and the nature of its scenery? 41. Where was the Lacus Sebinus, and how formed? 42. Where was the Lacus Benacus? 43. Name and point out the most important Gulfs on the Italian Coast. 44. What seas wash the coasts of Italy?

Supërum, so called from the town Adria between the mouths of the Po and the Athesis, was, in its widest signification, the Sea between Italy on the W. and Illyricum, Epirus, and Greece on the E., while the Mare Tyrrhënum or Etruscum, otherwise called the Mare Infërum, bounded the peninsula on the West.

1.—Upper Italy.

1. Upper Italy, extending from the Alps to the rivers Macra on the W. and Rubico on the E., comprehended:—*A.* Liguria; *B.* Gallia Cisalpina; *C.* Venetia, including Carnia—Istria or Histria.

A.—Liguria.

2. In the time of Augustus Ligŭria was bounded on the W. by the river Varus and the Maritime Alps, which separated it from Transalpine Gaul, on the S. E. by the river Macra, which separated it from Etruria, on the N. by the river Padus, and on the S. by the Mare Ligusticum.

3. The inhabitants of Liguria were called by the Greeks Ligÿes and Ligystini, and by the Romans Ligŭres, (sing. Ligus, more rarely Ligur.) They were in early times a powerful and widely extended people; but their origin is uncertain, some writers supposing them to be Celts, others Iberians, and others again of the same race as the Siculians, or most ancient inhabitants of Italy.

4. On the coast, a little E. of the river Var, was Nicaea, now *Nizza* or *Nice*, a colony of Massilia, and subject to that city; hence it was considered as belonging to Gaul, though it was just beyond the frontier. It first became important as a stronghold of the Christian religion.

5. Genua, now *Genoa*, an important commercial town, situated at the extremity of the Ligurian Gulf, (Gulf of Genoa,) was in the possession of the Romans at the beginning of the second Punic war, but towards the end of the war was held for some time by the Carthaginian Mago. It was a Roman municipium, but it did not become of political importance till the middle ages, when it was commonly called Janua.

1. What are the divisions of Upper Italy? 2. How was Liguria bounded in the time of Augustus? 3. What different opinions have been entertained respecting the Ligurians? 4. Where was Nicaea? In what respect important? 5. Where and what was Genua? 6. Where was Clastidium, and for what was it

6. Clastidium, now *Casteggio*, was a fortified town not far from the Padus, on the road from Dertona to Placentia. It was celebrated as the place where Claudius Marcellus gained the spolia opima, by vanquishing and slaying Viridomarus, king of the Gaesatae in Transpadane Gaul. Clastidium was betrayed to Hannibal after the battle of the Ticinus, with considerable magazines which the Romans had laid up there, and it formed the chief depot of the Carthaginian army while encamped on the Trebia.

7. On the upper course of the Padus, at the foot of the Alps, dwelt the Taurini. Their chief town was Taurasia, afterwards colonized by Augustus, and called *Augusta Taurinorum*, now *Turin*.

8. The Alpes Cottiae or Cottian Alps, derived their name from Cottius, king of several Ligurian tribes in this mountain-range. He submitted to Augustus, who granted him the sovereignty over twelve of these tribes, with the title of Praefectus. Cottius thereupon made roads over the Alps, and erected B. C. 8, at Segusio, now *Suza*, a triumphal arch in honor of Augustus, extant at the present day.

B.—Gallia Cisalpina.

1. The name Gallia Cisalpina or Gallia Citerior, as employed by the Romans, signifies Gaul this side of the Alps, and was applied to the northern portion of Italy, partially enclosed by the Alps. The name is derived from Gallic tribes, of whom five distinct immigrations into the N. of Italy are mentioned. After a long struggle and repeated defeats, the whole country settled by them was conquered by the Romans, and reduced, 222 B. C., to the state of a Roman province. The inhabitants, however, did not bear the yoke patiently, and it was not till after the final defeat of the Boii in 191 B. C., that the country became submissive to the Romans. and as the inhabitants thus acquired the right to wear the Roman toga, their country was now called Gallia Togata. Strictly speaking, however, this epithet was applied only to the southern portion of the province.

celebrated? 7. Where was the country of the Taurini, and what its chief town? 8. From whom did the Alpes Cottiae or Cottianae, derive their name, and for what is he remarkable?

1. What does the name Gallia Cisalpina or G. Citerior denote, to what part of Italy was it applied, and why, and what other name had it subsequently, and

2. Gallia Cisalpina was bounded on the W. by Gallia Narbonensis, from which it was separated by the Alps, on the N. by Rhaetia and Noricum, on the E. by the Adriatic and Venetia, from which it was separated by the Athesis, and on the S. by Liguria, Etruria, and Umbria, from which last it was separated by the river Rubico.

3. The greater part of the country is a vast plain, drained by the Padus and its affluents, and has always been one of the most fertile countries of Europe.

4. This province was divided by the Padus into Gallia Transpadāna or *Gaul beyond the Po*, also called Italia Transpadāna, in the N., and Gallia Cispadāna, or *Gaul this side of the Po*, in the S.

5. The most important tribes in G. Transpadāna were, the Salassi in the extreme N. W., the Libici and Laevi, the Insūbres, the Cenomāni, and the Eugānei, to which may be added the Taurini in the W.

6. The most important tribes of G. Cispadāna were, from W. to E. the Anānes, the Boii, and the Lingōnes. The name of the Ananes is sometimes written Anamanes, or Anamani, and even Andres.

7. The principal town of the Salassi was Augusta Praetoria, now Aosta, at the foot of the Graian and Pennine Alps, colonized by Augustus with soldiers of the praetorian cohorts, whence its name. The modern town still contains many Roman remains, the most important of which are the town gates and a triumphal arch.

8. On the river Sessītes, now the Sessia, was Vercellae, now *Vercelli*, the chief town of the Libici. It was subsequently a Roman municipium, and a place of considerable importance.

9. Novāria, now *Novara*, was situated on a river of the same name, now the *Gogna*, and on the road from Mediolanum to Vercellae. It was subsequently a Roman municipium.

10. Ticīnum, now *Pavia*, was a town of the Laevi, according to others, of the Insubres, on the left bank of the Ticīnus, (Tessino.) It was subsequently a Roman municipium; but it owed its greatness to the Lombard

for what reason? 2. What were the boundaries of Gallia Cisalpina? 3. What was the character of the country? 4. What were the great divisions of this province, and by what made? 5. Name and point out the principal tribes in G. Transpadana, beginning at the W. 6. Name and point out the principal tribes in G. Cispadana. 7. What was the principal town of the Salassi, by whom settled, and whence its name? 8. Where was Vercellae, and the capital of whom? 9. Where was Novaria? 10. Where was Ticinum, and what was the origin of its

kings, who made it the capital of their dominions. The Lombards gave it the name of Pavia, which it still retains under the slightly changed form of Pavia.

11. The capital of the Insubres was *Mediolānum*, now *Milan*, situated in an extensive plain between the rivers Ticinus and Addua. It was taken by the Romans B. C. 222, and afterwards became both a municipium and a colony. On the new division of the empire by Diocletian, it became the residence of his colleague Maximianus, and continued to be the usual residence of the emperors of the West, till the irruption of Attila, who took and plundered the town, induced them to transfer the seat of government to the more strongly fortified town of Ravenna. Mediolanum was at this time one of the first cities of the empire: it possessed an imperial mint, and was the seat of an archbishopric. It is celebrated in ecclesiastical history as the seat of St. Ambrose. On the fall of the Western Empire, it became the residence of Theodoric the Great and the capital of the Ostrogothic kingdom, and surpassed even Rome itself in populousness and prosperity. It received a fearful blow in A. D. 539, when, in consequence of having sided with Belisarius, it was taken by the Goths under Vitiges, a great part destroyed, and its inhabitants, to the number of 300,000, according to Procopius, put to the sword. It however gradually recovered, in a good degree, from the effects of this blow, and was a place of importance under the Lombards, whose capital however, as we have just seen, was Pavia. The modern Milan contains no remains of antiquity, with the exception of 16 handsome fluted pillars near the church of S. Lorenzo.

12. *Laus Pompeia* or *Pompeii*, now *Lodi Vecchio*, was situated N. W. of Placentia and S. E. of Mediolanum. It was founded by the Boii, and was afterwards made a municipium by Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompeius Magnus, whence it was called by his name.

13. *Cōmum*, now *Como*, was situated at the S. extremity of the W. branch of the *Lacus Larius*, (*Lago di Como*). Originally a town of the Insubrian Gauls, it was colonized by Pompeius Strabo, by Cornelius Scipio, and by Julius Cæsar. Cæsar settled there 6,000 colonists, among whom were 500 distinguished Greek families, and this new population so greatly exceeded the number of the old inhabi-

modern name? 11. Name, point out, and give some account of the capital of the Insubres. 12. Where was *Laus Pompeia*, (*Pompeii*), and why so called? 13.

tants, that the town was called *Novum Comum*, a name, however, which it did not retain. *Comum*, celebrated for its iron manufactories, carried on considerable commerce with the North. It was the birthplace of the younger Pliny.

14. *Brixia*, now *Brescia*, on the road from *Comum* to *Aquileia*, was probably founded by the Etruscans, afterwards a town of the *Libui*, then the capital of the *Cenomani*, and finally became a Roman *municipium* with the rights of a colony. The river *Mella* flowed through it: (*flavus quam molli percurrit flumine Mella. Catull.*)

15. *Cremōna*, probably first founded by Gauls, was a Roman colony, N. of the *Padus*, and not far from the confluence of that river and the *Addua*. As a Roman colony it was founded, together with *Placentia*, B. C. 219, as a protection against the Gauls and Hannibal's invading army. It soon became a place of great importance, and one of the most flourishing cities in the N. of Italy; but having, in the civil wars during the reigns of *Otho* and *Vitellius*, espoused the cause of the latter, it was totally destroyed by the troops of *Vespasian* A. D. 69. It was rebuilt by *Vespasian*, but never recovered its former greatness.

16. *Bedriacum* was a small town between *Cremona* and *Verona* celebrated for the defeat both of *Otho* and of the *Vitellian* troops, A. D. 69.

17. *Mantua* was situated on an island in the river *Mincius*, now the *Mincio*, and still retains its ancient name. It was not a place of importance, but is celebrated because *Virgil*, who was born at the neighboring village of *Andes*, regarded *Mantua* as his birthplace, whence it is generally so reputed. It was originally an Etruscan city, and is fabulously reported to have derived its name from *Manto*, a prophetess and daughter of *Tiresias* the Theban.

18. *Verōna* was on the river *Athesis*, (*Adige*;) it was originally the capital of the *Euganei*, but subsequently belonged to the *Cenomani*. At a still later time it was made a Roman colony, with the surname *Augusta*; and under the empire it was one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the N. of Italy. It was the birthplace of *Catullus*,

Where was *Comum*, and noted as the birthplace of whom? 14. What and where was the capital of the *Cenomani*? 15. Where was *Cremona*, and why was it settled? What misfortune befell the city, and from what cause? 16. Where was *Bedriacum*, and what two battles were fought in its vicinity? 17. Where was *Mantua*, usually, and from what circumstance, reported the birthplace of whom? From whom is it said to have derived its name? 18. Where was *Verona*, and

and according to some accounts, of the elder Pliny, though others make him a native of Comum.

19. Placentia, now *Piacenza*, was founded, as a Roman colony, at the same time and for the same purpose as Cremona, (which see,) B. C. 219. It was situated in the territory of the Ananes or Anamani, on the right bank of the Padus, not far from the mouth of the Trebia, and on the road from Mediolanum to Parma. It was taken and destroyed by the Gauls in 200, but was soon rebuilt by the Romans, and became an important place. It continued to be a flourishing town down to the time of the Goths.

20. The principal towns of the Boii were situated along the Aurelian Way, and were the following:—1. Parma, still retaining the same name. 2. *Fōrum Lepīdi*, or *Regium Lepīdi*, or *Regium Lepīdum*, or simply *Regium*, now *Reggio*. 3. *Mutīna*, now *Modena*. 4. *Forum Gallorum*, now *Castel Franco*. 5. *Bononia*, now *Bologna*. 6. *Caesēna*, still retaining its name, *Cesena*.

21. The principal town of the Lingones was *Ravenna*, still bearing the same name, on the river *Bedēsis*, now the *Ronco*, and about a mile from the sea, though it is now about 5 miles in the interior in consequence of the sea having receded all along this coast. *Ravenna* was situated in the midst of marshes, and was accessible in only one direction by land, probably by the road leading from *Ariminum*. In consequence of the marshy nature of the soil most of the houses were built of wood and on piles, and since an arm of the principal canal was carried through some of the principal streets, the communication was carried on to a great extent by gondolas, as in modern Venice. The town was very deficient in a supply of good drinking-water; but it was not considered unhealthy, since the canals drained the marshes to a great extent, and the ebb and flow of the tide prevented the waters from stagnating.

22. *Ravenna* was long an insignificant place, and its greatness does not begin till the time of the empire, when Augustus made it one of the two chief stations of the Roman fleet. This emperor not only enlarged the town, but caused a large harbor to be constructed on the coast, capable

whose birthplace was it? 19. Where was Placentia, and how is it noted in Roman history? 20. Name and point out the principal towns of the Boii along the Aurelian Way. 21. What was the principal city of the Lingones, where and how sit-

of containing 240 triremes, and he connected this harbor with the Padus by means of a canal called Padusa or Augusta Fossa. This harbor was called Classes, and between it and Ravenna a new town sprung up, to which the name of Caesarea was given. All three were subsequently formed into one town, and were surrounded with strong fortifications. Ravenna thus suddenly became one of the most important places in the N. of Italy.

23. Spina, now *Spinazzino*, also in the territory of the Lingones, was situate on the most southerly of the mouths of the Padus, which was called after it Ostium Spineticum. It was a very ancient town, said to have been founded by the Greeks, but in the time of Strabo had ceased to be a place of any importance.

C.—Venetia and Histria.

I.—VENETIA.

1. Vēnētia derived its name from its inhabitants, the Vēnēti, frequently called Heneti (Ἡνετοί) by the Greeks.

2. There is much uncertainty respecting the origin of the Veneti or Heneti. Several fabulous accounts regarding them were current among the ancients. Herodotus, who was well acquainted with them, regards them as an Illyrian race; and all writers are agreed that they did not belong to the original population of Italy, and it may be considered certain that they were the last people who penetrated into Italy around the northern extremity of the Adriatic.

3. In consequence of their hostility to the Celtic tribes in their neighborhood, the Veneti formed, at an early period, an alliance with Rome; and their country was defended by the Romans against their dangerous enemies. On the conquest of the Cisalpine Gauls, the Veneti likewise became included under the Roman dominions; and they were almost the only people in Italy who became the subjects of Rome without offering any resistance.

4. In the fifth century many of the inhabitants of Venetia, to escape the ravages of the Huns under Attila,

uated? 22. For what purpose did Augustus use Ravenna, making what improvements? 23. Where was Spina, and how noted?

1. What is the origin of the name Venetia? 2. What is known of the origin of the Veneti? 3. How did the Veneti become connected with Rome? 4. What

took refuge on the islands of their coast. Here they were joined, from time to time, by fresh arrivals of their countrymen, flying before the invading hordes of barbarians. And this was the origin of the great city of Venice, which ere long became a powerful and opulent commercial state.

5. The boundaries of Venetia are variously given. According to some authorities they were, on the W. the river Athesis, which separated it from Gallia Cisalpina; on the N. the Carnic Alps; on the E. the river Timavus, which separated it from Istria; and on the S. the Sinus Adriaticus.

6. In historical times the Carni occupied a considerable portion of the E. half of Venetia. Cramer calls them an Alpine nation, and says that though of Celtic origin, it is probable that they were descended from the Taurisci, rather than the Gauls, as the *Fasti Capitolini* assert. Their existence is still to be traced in the modern appellation of Carniola.

II.—ISTRIA OR HISTRIA.

7. Histria or Istria was a peninsula at the N. extremity of the Adriatic, between the Sinus Tergestinus on the W. and the Sinus Flanaticus on the E. It was separated from Venetia on the N. W. by the river Timavus, and from Illyricum on the E. by the river Arsia, now the Arsa. Its inhabitants, the Istri or Histri, were a warlike Illyrian race, who carried on several wars with the Romans, till their final subjugation by the consul C. Claudius Pulcher, B. C. 177.

8. Hadria or Adria, also called Atrica, was a town between the mouths of the Padus and the Athesis, on the Tartarus, now *Tartaro*, or Hadrianus. It was in ancient times a great and powerful city, and is said to have given the Adriatic sea its name. In consequence of changes in the coast it became and is now an insignificant inland town, still called *Adria*.

9. Another ancient town of the Vēnēti was Pātāvium, now *Padova* or *Padua*, situate on the Medoacus Minor, (*Bacchiglione*), and on the road from Mutina to Altinum. It was said to have been founded by the Trojan Antenor.

was the origin of the city of Venice? 5. How was Venetia bounded? 6. Where did the Carni dwell? 7. What and where was Histria, how bounded, and what is said of its inhabitants? 8. Where was Hadria, and to what was it said to have given name? 9. What and where was Patavium? 10. What does Strabo say of

10. According to Strabo, Patavium was one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities of Northern Italy, and possessed 500 citizens whose fortune entitled them to the equestrian rank.

11. Pătvium is celebrated as the birthplace of the historian Livy.

12. Altinum, now *Altino*, was a wealthy municipium at the mouth of the river Silis, now the *Sile*, and on the road from Patavium to Aquileia. It was a prosperous manufacturing town, and the chief emporium for all the goods which were sent from Southern Italy to the countries of the North. There were many beautiful villas around the town, on the shores of the Adriatic.

13. The river Tilavemptus, now the *Tagliamento*, divided Venetia from the territory of the Carni, some of whose cities we shall now proceed to notice.

14. Aquilēia, now the same, or *Aglar*, was a city of the Carni, at the very top of the Adriatic, between the rivers Sontius, now *Isonzo*, and Natīso, now *Natisone*, about 60 stadia, i. e. somewhat more than 7 miles, from the sea. It was founded by the Romans in B. C. 182 as a bulwark against the Northern barbarians, and is said to have derived its name from the favorable omen of an eagle appearing to the colonists.

15. As it was the key of Italy on the N. E., Aquileia was made one of the strongest fortresses of the Romans. From its position it became also a most flourishing place of commerce: the Via Aemilia was continued to this town, and from it all the roads to Rhaetia, Noricum, Pannonia, Istria and Dalmatia branched off. It was taken and completely destroyed by Attila in A. D. 452: its inhabitants escaped to the lagoons where Venice was afterwards built.

16. Tergeste, now *Trieste*, was situate on a bay in the N. E. of the Adriatic gulf, called after it Tergestinus Sinus, now called the gulf of Trieste. For a long time an insignificant place, it became, under the Roman dominion, a town of considerable commercial importance. It was made a Roman colony by Vespasian.

17. Forum Julii, now *Friuli*, so called because founded by Julius Caesar, was a Roman colony to the N.

Patavium? 11. Whose birthplace was it? 12. Where and what was Altinum, and for what were its shores used? 13. What river divided Venetia from the territory of the Carni? 14. Where was Aquileia, and from what was its name derived? 15. Aquileia was important as what, and what was its fate? 16. Where was Tergeste, and to what did it give name? 17. Where was Forum

E. of Aquileia. In the middle ages it became a place of importance.

18. The most important city of Histria or Istria was Pola, still bearing the same name, situated on the W. coast, and near the promontory Polaticum, which was the most southerly point in the country. According to tradition Pola was founded by the Colchians, who had been sent in pursuit of Medæa. It was subsequently a Roman colony, when it was called Pietas Julia, and became an important commercial town, being united by good roads with Aquileia and the principal towns of Illyria.

19. Its importance in antiquity is attested by its magnificent ruins, of which the principal are those of an amphitheatre, of a triumphal arch (*porta aurea*) erected to L. Sergius by his wife Salvia Postuma, and of several temples.

2.—Central Italy

A.—Etruria.

1. The country of the Etrusci or Tusci was by the Romans called Etrūria or Tuscia, by the Greeks Tyrhēnia (*Τυρρηνία*) or Tyrsenia, (*Τυρσηνία*.)

2. In the day of their power the Etruscans possessed a territory considerably more extensive than after their subjugation by the Romans. As a Roman province, Etruria was bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Apennines, separating it from Gallia Cisalpina, and by the river Macra dividing it from Liguria: on the W. by the Mare Tyrrhēnum or Infērum; on the E. and S. by the river Tiber, which separated it from Umbria and Latium, thus comprehending nearly the whole of modern Tuscany, the Duchy of Lucca, and the Transtiberine portion of the Roman States.

3. Various accounts have been given of the origin of the Etrurians or Tuscans, of which the most probable is this. The most ancient inhabitants appear to have been Ligurians in the N. and Siculians in the S., both of whom were subsequently expelled from the country by the Umbrians. It is at this point that opinions diverge. Most

Julii, and why so called? 18. What and where was the chief city of Histria? 9. By what is its ancient importance attested?

1. What were the Roman, and what the Greek names of the country of the Etrusci? 2. As a Roman province how was Etruria bounded? 3. What is the

modern critics believe that a Pelasgic race, called Tyrrheni, subdued the Umbrians, and settled in the country, and that these Tyrrhene-Pelasgians were in their turn conquered by a powerful Rhaetian race, called Rasena, who descended from the Alps and the valley of the Padus. Hence it was from the union of the Tyrrhene-Pelasgians and the Rasena that the Etruscan nation was formed. But our utter ignorance of the language which the Etruscans spoke renders it impossible to come to a definite conclusion respecting their real origin.

CITIES OF ETRURIA.

4. Luna, situated on the left bank of the Macra, about 4 miles from the coast, originally formed part of Liguria, but became the most northerly city of Etruria, when Augustus extended the boundaries of the latter country as far as the Macra. It was made a Roman colony in B. C. 177, and 2,000 Roman citizens were settled there. Luna was celebrated for its white marble, which now takes its name from the neighboring town of Carrara. The wine and the cheeses of Luna also enjoyed a high reputation: some of these cheeses are said to have weighed 1,000 pounds. The ruins, now called *Luni*, are few and unimportant.

5. Luca, now *Lucca*, originally a Ligurian city, was included in Etruria, and became a Roman colony at the same time and under the same circumstances as Luna. The amphitheatre of Luca may still be seen at the modern town in a state of tolerable preservation, and its great size proves the importance and populousness of the ancient city, which was situated at the foot of the Apennines, and on the river Auser, N. E. of Pisae.

6. Pisae, more rarely Pisa, now *Pisa*, one of the most ancient and important of the cities of Etruria, was situated at the confluence of the Arnus and Auser, *Serchio*, about 6 miles from the sea; but the latter river altered its course in the 12th century, and now flows into the sea by a separate channel. According to some traditions, Pisae was founded by some companions of Nestor, the inhabitants of Pisa in Elis, who were driven upon the coast of Italy on their return from Troy. Its harbor, called Portus Pisanus, at the mouth of the Arnus, was much used by the Ro-

most probable origin of the Etrurians? 4. Where was Luna, and for what celebrated? 5. Where was Luca, and what proves its ancient importance? 6. Where was

mans; and in the time of Strabo, (between 54 B. C. and A. D. 24,) the town of Pisa was still a place of considerable importance on account of the marble quarries in its neighborhood, and the quantity of timber which it furnished for ship-building.

7. Pistōria was a small place on the road from Luca to Florentia, rendered memorable by the defeat and death of Catiline in its neighborhood, now *Pistoia*.

8. Faesūlae, now *Fiesole*, situated on a hill three miles N. E. of Florentia, was the headquarters of Catiline's army.

9. Florentia, now generally called *Florence*, but in Italian, *Firenze*, situated on the right bank of the Arnus, W. of Faesulae, was a Roman colony, and probably founded by the Romans during their wars with the Ligurians. In the time of Sulla it was a flourishing municipium, but its greatness as a city dates from the middle ages.

10. Volaterrae, now *Volterra*, called by the Etruscans Velathri, one of the 12 cities of the Etruscan Confederation, was built on a lofty hill, about 1,800 English feet above the level of the sea, rising from a deep valley, and precipitous on every side. It was the most northerly city of the Confederation, being situated a little N., some say on the right bank, of the river Caecina, and had an extensive territory. In consequence of possessing the two great ports of Luna and Populonia, Volaterrae, though so far (20 miles) inland, was reckoned as one of the powerful maritime cities of Etruria.

11. Vetulōnii, Vetulōnia, or Vetulōnium, was one of the 12 cities of the Etruscan Confederation. Its site was near the small village Magliano, between the rivers Osa and Albegna, and about 8 miles inland. From this city the Romans are said to have borrowed the insignia of their magistrates—the fasces, sella curulis, and toga praetexta, as well as the use of the brazen trumpet in war.

12. To the S. W. of Vetulonii was Populōnium or Populōnia, situated on a lofty hill, sinking abruptly to the sea, and forming a peninsula. It was not one of the 12 Etruscan cities, and was never a place of political importance; but it carried on an extensive commerce, and

Pisae, and supposed to have been founded by whom? 7. Where was Pistoria, and how noted? 8. Where was Faesulae, and how noted in Catiline's conspiracy? 9. Where was Florentia, and what is said of it? 10. Where was Volaterrae, and what its Etruscan name? 11. Where and what was Vetulonii, and noted for what? 12. Where was Populonium, and what gave it importance? 13. Where was Ru-

was the principal seaport of Etruria. It was destroyed by Sulla in the civil wars, and was in ruins in the time of Strabo.

13. *Rusellae*, now *Roselle*, a very ancient city, was situated on an eminence E. of the lake *Prelus* or *Prilis*, and on the *Via Aurelia*. What is now called *Roselle* is nothing more than the walls of the ancient city, which still remain, and are some of the most ancient in Italy.

14. *Tělămo*, or *Tělămōn*, or *Portus Tělămo*, now *Telamone*, was a town and harbor a few miles S. of the river *Umbro*, said to have been founded by the Grecian hero *Telamon*, on his return from the *Argonautic* expedition. In its neighborhood a great victory was gained in B. C. 225 over the Gauls by the consuls *C. Atilius* and *Paulus Aemilius*.

15. *Cōsa* or *Cossa*, near the sea, had a good harbor, called *Herculis Portus*, also called *Portus Cossanus*, after the city. It was a very ancient place, and after the fall of *Falerii* one of the 12 Etruscan cities. There are still extensive ruins of its walls and the towers built of polygonal masonry.

16. *Tarquīnii* now *Turchina*, near *Corneto*, was situated on a hill and on the river *Marta*, S. E. of *Cosa*. It was one of the 12 Etruscan cities, and was probably regarded as the metropolis of the confederation. It is said to have been founded by *Tarchon*, the son or brother of *Tyrrhenus*, who was the leader of the *Lydian* colony from Asia to Italy. It was at *Tarquīnii* that *Demaratus*, the father of *Tarquinius Priscus*, settled; and it was from this city that the *Tarquīnian* family came to Rome. After the expulsion of *Tarquinius Superbus* from Rome, the *Tarquīnienses*, in conjunction with the *Veientes*, espoused his cause; but they were defeated by the Romans, and reduced to subjection about B. C. 310. *Tarquīnii* was subsequently made a Roman colony and a *municipium*.

17. *Centum Cellae*, also written *Centumcellae*, now *Civita Vecchia*, a sea-port town, is better known under the name of *Trajani Portus*, that emperor having caused a magnificent harbor to be constructed here. Two immense piers formed the port, which was semicircular,

cellae? 14. Where was *Telamo*, and said to have been founded by whom? 15. Where was *Cosa*, giving name to what? 16. Where was *Tarquīnii*, and how did it rank? It is said to have been founded by whom? What family came from T., and whose cause did this city espouse? 17. What was *Centum Cellae*, better known by what name, from what cause, by whom destroyed, and whence its mod-

while an island, constructed artificially of immense masses of rock, brought there by vessels and sunk in the sea, served as a breakwater in front and supported a pharos. The coast being very destitute of shelter for vessels of burden, this work of Trajan was of great national benefit. Centum Cellae having been destroyed by the Saracens, the inhabitants built another town some distance inland, but they afterwards reoccupied the site of the old city, which obtained its present name, Civita Vecchia, from that circumstance.

18. Pyrgi or Pyrgos, an ancient Pelasgic town on the coast, was used as the port of Caere or Agylla, and was a place of considerable importance as a commercial emporium. It was at an early period the headquarters of the Tyrrhenian pirates. It possessed a very wealthy temple of Ilithyia, (Lucina,) which Dionysius of Syracuse plundered in B. C. 384. There are still ruins at Santa Severa of the ancient polygonal walls of Pyrgi.

19. Caere, called by the Greeks Ἀγυλλᾶ, and the site of which is now called Cervetri, was situated on a small river (Caeritis Amnis) W. of Veii and about 6 miles from the coast. It was an ancient Pelasgic city, and afterwards one of the 12 Etruscan cities, with a territory extending apparently as far as the Tiber. In early times Caere was closely allied with Rome; and when the latter city was taken by the Gauls, B. C. 390, Caere gave refuge to her priests and vestals, and to the women and children. It was from this event that the Romans traced the origin of their word caerimonia. The Romans out of gratitude are said to have conferred upon the Caerites the Roman franchise without the suffragium, though it is not improbable that the Caerites enjoyed this honor previously. In its neighborhood were warm baths which were much frequented.

20. Lorium or Lorii was a small place with an imperial villa, 12 miles N. W. of Rome, on the Via Aurelia, where Antoninus Pius was brought up, and where he died.

21. Arrētium or Arētium, now *Arezzo*, one of the most important of the 12 cities of Etruria, was situated in the N. E. of the country at the foot of the Apennines, and possessed a fertile territory near the sources of the Arnus

ern name? 18. Where and what was Pyrgi, possessing what? 19. Where and what was Caere, and how noted in the history of Rome? 20. Lorium was where, and for what noted? 21. Where was Arretium, and celebrated for what? 22. Where

and the Tiberis, producing good wine and corn. It was thrice colonized by the Romans, whence we read of Arretini Veteres, Fidenates, Julienses. It was particularly celebrated for its pottery, which was of red ware.

22. Cortōna, one of the 12 cities, lay N. W. of the Lacus Trasimenus, and was one of the most ancient cities in Italy. It is said to have been originally called Corythus, from its reputed founder Corythus, who is represented as the father of Dardanus. It was colonized by the Romans, but under their dominion sunk into insignificance. It still bears its ancient name. The remains of the Pelasgic walls of this city are some of the most remarkable in all Italy: there is one fragment 120 feet in length, composed of blocks of enormous magnitude.

23. Perūsia, now *Perugia*, in the E., between the lake Trasimenus and the Tiber, one of the 12 confederated cities, was situated on a hill, and was strongly fortified by nature and by art. As a Roman colony it is memorable in the civil wars as the place in which L. Antonius, the brother of the triumvir, took refuge, when he was no longer able to oppose Octavianus in the field, and where he was kept closely blockaded by Octav. from the end of B. C. 41 to the spring of 40. Famine compelled it to surrender; but one of its citizens having set fire to his own house, the flames spread, and the whole city was burnt to the ground. It was rebuilt and colonized anew by Augustus, from whom it received the surname of Augusta. In the later time of the empire it was the most important city in all Etruria, and long resisted the Goths.

24. Clusium now *Chiusi*, one of the most powerful of the confederate cities, was situated on an eminence above the river Clanis, and S. W. of the Lacus Clusinus, now the Lago di Chiusi. It was more anciently called Camers or Camars, whence we may conclude that it was founded by the Umbrian race of the Camertes. It was the royal residence of Porsena, and in its neighborhood was the celebrated sepulchre of this king in the form of a labyrinth, of which such marvellous accounts have come down to us. Its siege by the Gauls, B. C. 391, led to the capture of Rome itself by those invaders.

25. Volsinīi, or Vulsinii, now *Bolsena*, but called

was Cortona, and what is the nature of its ruins? 23. Where was Perugia, and how noted? 24. Where was Clusium, and noted as the capital of whom? How noted in connection with the capture of Rome by the Gauls? 25. Where was

Velsina or Velsuna by the Etruscans, one of the most ancient and most powerful of the 12 confederated cities, was situated on a lofty hill on the N. E. extremity of the lake called after it Lacus Volsiniensis, now Lago di Bolsena. It was the birthplace of Sejanus, the favorite of Tiberius.

26. Falērii or Falērium, the chief town of the *Falisci*, was situated on a steep and lofty height near Mount Soracte. It became one of the 12 Etruscan cities. After a long struggle with Rome the Faliscans yielded to Camillus, B. C. 394. They revolted several times, but were finally subdued. At the close, however, of the 1st Punic war they once more revolted, and the Romans now destroyed Falerii and compelled the Faliscans to build a new city in the plain.

27. Veii, one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, was situated on the river Cremera, about 12 miles from Rome. It was one of the 12 confederated cities, and apparently the largest of all, and the most formidable and dangerous neighbor of Rome. It was taken by the dictator Camillus, after a siege of 10 years. So well built and spacious was Veii, that the Romans were anxious, after the destruction of their own city by the Gauls, in B. C. 390, to remove to Veii, and are said to have been prevented from carrying their purpose into effect, only by the eloquence of Camillus. From this time Veii was abandoned; but it was subsequently colonized afresh by Augustus, and made a Roman municipium. In the reign of Hadrian it had again sunk into decay, and from this time Veii disappears entirely from history: even its site was long in dispute; but it is now settled beyond a doubt, that it stood in the neighborhood of the hamlet of *Isola Farnese*, where several remains of the ancient city have been discovered.

Several islands lying off the coast of Etruria might be noticed here, but as we prefer to consider the Italian islands all together, we proceed to the division of Italy next in order, which is

B.—Umbria.

1. Umbria derived its name from its inhabitants, whom the Greeks called Ὀμβρικοί, (Umbrici,) but who were known in Italy as the Umbri, (sing. Umber,) and who

Volsinii, and noted as the birthplace of whom? 26. Where was Falerii—whose chief town—taken by whom? 27. Where was Veii, and how far from Rome?

1. What is the origin of the name of Umbria? 2. What was the position of

were one of the most ancient peoples of Italy, connected with the Opicans, Sabines, and those other tribes whose languages were akin to the Greek.

2. The Umbri were at a very early period the most powerful people in Central Italy, and extended across the peninsula from the Adriatic to the Mare Tyrrhenum. Thus they inhabited not only the territory afterwards named after them, but also the southern portion of what was subsequently Etruria, as well as other parts of Central Italy. We are expressly told that Crotona, Perusia, Clusium and other Etruscan cities were built by the Umbrians.

3. At a later period they were deprived of a great part of their possessions by the Etruscans, and after that of another portion by the Sēnōnes, a Gallic tribe: they were subdued by the Romans 307 B. C.

4. Under Augustus Umbria formed the sixth Regio of Italy, and as such was bounded N. by Gallia Cisalpina, from which it was separated by the river Rubico: E. by the Adriatic: S. by Picēnum, from which it was separated by the river Aesis, and by the land of the Sabines, from which it was separated by the river Nar; and W. by Etruria, from which it was separated by the Tiber.

5. The Apennines ran through the W. part of the country, but it contained many fertile plains on the coast.

CITIES IN UMBRIA.

6. Arīmīnum, now *Rimini*, the first town which, after leaving Cisalpine Gaul, a person arrived at in the N. E. of Italia proper, was situated on the coast, at the mouth of the little river Arimīnus, now the Marecchia. It was originally inhabited by Umbrians and Pelasgians, was afterwards in the possession of the Sēnōnes, and was colonized by the Romans in B. C. 268, from which time it appears as a flourishing place.

7. Sēna Gallica, now *Senigaglia*, sometimes called Senogallia, was surnamed Gallica to distinguish it from Sena, now Siena, in Etruria, and was situated at the mouth of the small river Misus. It was founded by Senones, and was made a colony by the Romans after the conquest of the Senones, B. C. 283. In the civil war it espoused the Marian party, and was taken and sacked by Pompey.

the U. among the Italian peoples? 3. By whom were they deprived of a great part of their possessions, and when subdued by the Romans? 4. How was Umbria bounded under the empire? 5. What was the nature of the country? 6. Where was Ariminum, originally inhabited by whom? 7. Where was Sena Gallica?

8. Sarsīna, still bearing its ancient name, was on the river Sapis, now *Savio*, S. W. of Arimīnum, and subsequently a Roman municipium. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the comic poet Plautus.

9. Urbīnum Metaurensē, so named from its being seated on the Metaurus, answers to *Urbania* on the right bank of that river, and not far from its source. Another Urbinum is better known as *Urbino*, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was distinguished from the former by the epithet of Hortense. Here Valens, general of Vitellius, was put to death.

10. Fōrum Sempronii, a municipium, answering to *Fossombrone*, was near the sea, and on the left bank of the Metaurus. Near this place, and on the same bank of the river, the battle between Asdrubal and the Roman generals must have taken place.

11. Sentīnum, now *Sentina*, near the shore of the Aesis and not far from the Apennines, is celebrated for the battle fought in its vicinity between the Romans and the allied Gauls and Samnites, B. C. 296, in which the consul P. Decius Mus so nobly devoted himself for his country.

12. Iguvium, now *Gubbio*, was an important town, on the S. slope of the Apennines. On a mountain in the neighborhood of this town was a celebrated temple of Jupiter, in the ruins of which were discovered, somewhat more than four centuries ago, seven brazen tables, covered with Umbrian inscriptions, and which are still preserved at Gubbio. These tables, frequently called the Eugubian Tables, contain more than 1,000 Umbrian words, and are of great importance for a knowledge of the ancient languages of Italy.

13. Mēvānia, now *Bevagna*, in the interior, on the river Tinea, in a very fertile country, was celebrated for its breed of beautiful white oxen. According to some accounts Propertius was a native of this place.

14. Spōlētium or Spōlētum, now *Spoleto*, on the Via Flaminia, was colonized by the Romans B. C. 242. It suffered severely in the civil wars between Sylla and Marius.

15. Tūder, now *Todi*, was situated on a hill near

8. Where was Sarsina, and the birthplace of whom? 9. Where were Urbinum Metaurensē, and Urbinum Hortense, the latter noted for what? 10. Where was Forum Sempronii? 11. Where was Sentinum, and noted for what? 12. What and where was Iguvium, and for what celebrated? 13. Mevania was where, noted for what—whose birthplace? 14. Spoletium was where, when colonized?

the Tiber, and was made a Roman colony. There are still remains of the polygonal walls of the ancient town.

16. *Amēria*, now *Amelia*, a very ancient town, and a municipium, the birthplace of Sex. Roscius defended by Cicero, was situate near the Tiber, in a district rich in vines.

17. *Interamna*, now *Terni*, an ancient municipium, was situated on the Nar, and surrounded by a canal flowing into this river, whence its name, and whence also its inhabitants were called *Interamnātes Nartes*. It was the birthplace of the historian Tacitus, as well as of the emperor of the same name.

18. *Narnia*, now *Narni*, situated on a lofty hill, on the S. bank of the river Nar, originally called *Nequinum*, was made a Roman colony B. C. 299, when its name was changed into *Narnia*, after the river. This town was strongly fortified by nature, being accessible only on the E. and W. sides. On the W. side it could be approached only by a very lofty bridge which Augustus built over the river.

C.—Picenum.

1. *Picēnum*, in Central Italy, was a narrow strip of land along the W. coast of the Adriatic, and was bounded on the N. by Umbria, from which it was separated by the river Aesis, on the W. by Umbria and the territory of the Sabines, and on the S. by the territory of the Sabini and Vestini. It formed the fifth region in the division of Italy made by Augustus.

2. The name of the country was doubtless derived from that of the Sabine immigrants, called *Picentes*, who settled it, and of whose own name a variety of fanciful etymologies are given, which it is not necessary to mention. The *Picentes* were, as just stated, Sabine immigrants; but the population of the country appears to have been of a mixed nature. In 269 B. C. the consul Sempronius Sophus compelled the *Picentes* to submit to the Roman supremacy.

3. The country was traversed by a number of hills of moderate height, eastern off-shoots of the Apennines, and

15. Where was Tuder? 16. Where was *Ameria*, and whose birthplace? 17. What and where was *Interamna*, and whose birthplace? 18. Where was *Narnia*, what remarkable about its name, how situated?

1. What was *Picenum*, where, how bounded, forming what? 2. What is the origin of its name? 3. What was the character of the country, and what its pro-

was drained by several small rivers flowing into the Adriatic through the valleys between these hills. The country was upon the whole fertile, and was especially celebrated for its apples; but the chief employment of the inhabitants was the feeding of cattle and swine. Among its cities the most important was Ancona.

CITIES IN PICENUM.

4. *Ancōna*, still retaining its name, was on the Adriatic; and because it lay in a bend of the coast between two promontories, it was called Ἀγκών, "an elbow." It was built by the Syracusans, who settled there about B. C. 392, discontented with the rule of the elder Dionysius; and under the Romans, who made it a colony, it became one of the most important seaports of the Adriatic. It possessed an excellent harbor, completed by Trajan, and it carried on an active trade with the opposite coast of Illyricum. The town was celebrated for its temple of Venus and its purple dye: the surrounding country produced good wine and wheat.

5. *Cupra*, called *Maritima*, to distinguish it from *Cupra Montāna* not far from it, in the mountains, was situated on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a small river now called the *Monecchia*. It had an ancient temple of Juno, founded by the Pelasgians and restored by Hadrian.

6. *Auximum*, S. or S. W. of Ancona, was an important town, and a Roman colony.

7. *Asculum Picenum*, so named to distinguish it from *Asculum Apulum*, was in the interior, and is now *Ascoli*. It was a Roman colony, and considered the chief city of the province. It is described by Strabo, who calls it Ἀσικλον τὸ Πικηνόν, as a place of great strength, surrounded by walls and inaccessible heights. It was the first city to declare war against the Romans when the Social War broke out, and its example was followed by the whole of Picenum. Asculum sustained, in the course of that war, a long and memorable siege against Pompey, who finally, however, compelled the place to surrender, and caused several of the chiefs of the rebels to be beheaded. It might be owing to this latter circumstance that this town

ductions? 4. Where was Ancona, and why so called? By whom was it built? What did it become under the Romans? It possessed what, and was celebrated for what? 5. Where was *Cupra Maritima*, why so called, possessing what, founded by whom, and restored by whom? 6. Where was *Auximum*? 7. Where was *As-*

offered no resistance to Caesar in his irruption into Italy.

8. We deem it sufficient merely to name the remaining towns of the Picentes:—1. Numāna, now *Humana*. 2. Potentia. 3. Firmum, now *Fermo*. 4. Truentum, or Castellum Truentinum, now *Civitella di Tronto*. 5. Cingulum, now *Cingulo*. 6. Trea or Treja. 7. Septempeda, now *St. Severino*. 8. Ricina. 9. Urbs Salvia, now *Urbisaglia*. 10. Pausulae, now *Grotto Azzolino*, or perhaps *Monte Elpare*. 11. Badis. 12. Tiora.

D.—Territory of the Sabini.

1. The Sabīni were one of the most ancient and powerful of the indigenous peoples of Central Italy, and one of the few who preserved their race unmixed. Their name, according to Cato, was derived from the god Sabus, an aboriginal deity, supposed to be the same as the Medius Fidius of the Latins. His son Sancus was the Sabine Hercules.

2. The Sabines may be divided into three great classes called by the names of Sabini, Sabelli, and Samnites, respectively. The *Sabini* proper inhabited the country between the Nar, the Anio, and the Tiber, between Latium, Etruria, Umbria, and Picenum. This district was mountainous, and better adapted for pasturage than corn.

3. The Sabelli were the smaller tribes who issued from the Sabines, including the Vestini, Marsi, Marrucini, Peligni, Frentani, and Hirpini. The Samnites will be separately considered. The Romans called the whole race Sabelli, comprehending the Sabines, Sabelli, and Samnites.

4. The Sabini formed one of the elements of which the Roman people was composed. In the time of Romulus, a portion of the Sabines, after the rape of their wives and daughters, became incorporated with the Romans, and the two peoples were united into one under the general name of Quirites. The remainder of the Sabini proper, who were less warlike than the Samnites and Sabellians, were finally subdued by M. Curius Dentatus, B. C. 290, and received the Roman franchise, sine suffragio.

culum Picenum, why so named, represented as what by Strabo, pursued what course, and fared how in the Social War? 8. Name the remaining cities of Picenum.

1. What were the Sabini, deriving their name from whom? 2. How were the Sabines divided, the Sabini proper inhabiting what district; what was the nature of their country? 3. Who were the Sabelli? 4. The Sabines formed what, and

CITIES OF THE SABINI.

5. *Fidēnae*, the site of which is now occupied by *Castel Giubileo*, was an ancient Sabine town, 40 stadia, or 5 miles, N. E. of Rome, situated on a steep hill, between the Tiber and the Anio. It is said to have been founded by Alba Longa, and also to have been conquered and colonized by Romulus; but the population appears to have been partly Etruscan, and it was probably colonized by the Etruscan *Veii*, with which city it was in close alliance. It frequently revolted and was frequently taken by the Romans. Its last revolt was in B. C. 438, and in the following year it was destroyed by the Romans. Subsequently the town was rebuilt; but it is not mentioned again till the reign of Tiberius, when, in consequence of the fall of a temporary wooden theatre in the town, 20,000, or, according to some accounts, 50,000 persons lost their lives.

6. *Crustumērium*, also founded by Alba, was a very ancient town, situated in the mountains near the sources of the Allia; it was conquered both by Romulus and Tarquinius Priscus, and is not mentioned in later times.

7. *Corniculūm*, in the mountains N. of Tibur, was celebrated as the residence of the parents of Servius Tullius.

8. *Cures*, in the W. near the Tiber, a very ancient town, was celebrated as the birthplace of T. Tatius and Numa Pompilius, and from it the Romans are said to have derived the name of Quirites.

9. *Reāte*, now *Rieti*, a very ancient town, said to have been founded by the Aborigines or Pelasgians, was situated on the Lacus Velinus and the Via Salaria. It was the chief place of assembly for the Sabines, and was subsequently a *praefectura* or a *municipium*. The valley in which Reate was situated was so beautiful, that it received the name of *Tempe*; and in its neighborhood is the celebrated waterfall which is now known under the name of the fall of *Terni* or the *Cascade delle Marmore*. This waterfall owed its origin to a canal constructed by M. Curius Dentatus, in order to carry off the superfluous waters from the lake Velinus into the river Nar. It falls into this river from a height of 140 feet. By this undertaking the Reatini gain-

were finally subdued by whom, and when? 5. Where was Fidenae, founded by whom, what its population, and what was its history in connection with the Romans? 6. Where and what was Crustumērium? 7. Where was Corniculūm, and noted as what? 8. Where was Cures, and celebrated for what? 9. Where

ed a large quantity of land, which was called Rosea Rura. Reate was celebrated for its mules and asses.

10. Other notable cities of the Sabini were Cutiliae, Tetrīna, Amiternum, and Nursia. Amiternum was the birthplace of the historian Sallust.

E.—Marsi.

1. The Marsi were a brave and warlike people of the Sabellian race, and dwelt in the high land surrounded by the mountains of the Apennines, in which the Lacus Fucinus is situated.

2. In 308 B. C. they came into collision with Rome, but, having been defeated, they, along with their neighbors, the Peligni, Marrucini, &c., concluded a peace with Rome B. C. 304. Their bravery was proverbial; and, provoked by the insolent oppression of Rome, they subsequently became the prime movers of the celebrated war waged against Rome by the Socii, or Italian allies, in order to obtain the Roman franchise, and which is known by the name of the Marsic or Social war.

3. Marrūvium or Marūvium, on the site of the present *San Benedetto*, was the chief town of the Marsi, who are therefore called gens Maruvia; it was situated on the E. bank of the lake Fucinus, and on the road between Corfinium and Alba Fuentia.

4. Alba Fūcentia or Fucentis, in later times a Roman colony, was situated on a lofty rock near the lake Fucinus. It was a strong fortress, and was used by the Romans as a state prison.

F.—Peligni.

1. The Peligni, a brave and warlike people of Sabine origin, occupied a territory bounded S. E. by the Marsi, N. by the Marrucini, S. by Samnium and the Frentani, and E. also by the Frentani.

2. The chief city of the Peligni was Corfinium, not far from the Aternus, now the Pescara. It was strongly fortified, and memorable as the place which the Italians in

and what was Reate? Give some account of it and its environs. 10. What other notable cities had the Sabini?

1. Where did the Marsi dwell? 2. When did they come into collision, and when conclude a peace with Rome? 3. What and where was their chief town? 4. Where and what was Alba Fuentia, and used for what?

1. Where was the territory of the Peligni? 2. What and where was their

the Social war destined to be the new capital of Italy in place of Rome, on which account it was called Italica.

3. Sulmo, now *Sulmona*, was seven miles S. of Corfinium on the road to Capua, and situated on two small mountain streams, the water of which was exceedingly cold: hence we find the town called by the poets "gelidus Sulmo." It is celebrated as the birthplace of Ovid. It was destroyed by Sulla, but was afterwards restored, and is mentioned as a Roman colony.

G.—Vestini.

1. The territory of the Vestini lay between the Apennines and the Adriatic sea, and was separated from the Marrucini by the river Aternus, (*Pescara*), and from Picenum by the river Matrinus, now the *Piomba*. The Vestini are mentioned in connection with the Marsi, Marrucini and Peligni; but they subsequently separated from these peoples, and joined the Samnites in their war against Rome. Conquered by the Romans in B. C. 328, they appear from this time as the allies of Rome. They joined the other allies in the Marsic war, and were conquered by Pompeius Strabo in B. C. 89. They made a particular kind of cheese, which was a great favorite with the Romans.

2. The cities of the Vestini were Pinna, Angulus, Aternum, and a few others, none of much note.

H.—Marrucini.

1. The Marrucini, a brave and warlike people of the Sabellian race, occupied a narrow slip of country along the right bank of the river Aternus, and bounded on the N. by the Vestini, on the W. by the Peligni and Marsi, on the S. by the Frentani, and on the E. by the Adriatic sea. Along with the other Sabellian tribes they fought against Rome, and together with them they submitted to the Romans in B. C. 304.

2. Their capital city was Teate, now *Chieti*, situated on a steep hill on the river Aternus, and on the road from Aternum to Corfinium. All accounts agree in describing it as a large and populous town, and worthy of being rank-

chief city, and for what destined? 3. Where was Sulmo, and noted as the birthplace of whom?

1. Where was the territory of the Vestini, and what is to be said of them? 2. Name the cities of the Vestini.

1. Where was the territory of the Marrucini? 2. What was their principal city, and where situated? What family came from this place?

ed amongst the distinguished cities of Italy. The family of C. Asinius Pollio, a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, came originally from this place.

I.—Roma.

1. Rōma, now Rome, the capital of Italy and of the world, was situated on the left bank of the river Tiber, on the N. W. confines of Latium, about 15 miles from the sea.

2. Rome is said to have been a colony from Alba Longa, and to have been founded by Romulus, about B. C. 753. The story of its foundation must be sought in histories of Rome.

3. All traditions agree that the original city comprised only the Mons Palatinus or Palatium and some portion of the ground immediately below it. It was surrounded by walls, and was built in a square form, whence it was called Roma Quadrata.

4. There can be no doubt that where Rome now stands there was a city, or rather there were several cities, long before the time when Romulus is said to have lived and founded the capital of the world. The very name is foreign, i. e. Greek: ἡ Πόμνη, "the mighty one—the power," Latinized in later times, says Sickler, by the name of Valentia. According to the most ancient legend, Rome consisted, in the earliest times, of three cities. 1. The city of the Arcadian Evander, on the Mons Palatinus. 2. The city of Saturn, on the M. Capitolinus. 3. The city of Janus, on the Janiculum. It is certain that at the time when Rome is said to have been founded by Romulus, while the Palatine was inhabited only by Latins, there also existed on the neighboring hills settlements of Sabines and Etruscans. The Sabine town, probably called Quirium, and inhabited by Quirites, was situated on the hills to the N. of the Palatine, that is, the Quirinalis and Capitolinus, or Capitulum, on the latter of which hills was the Sabine Arx or citadel. The commonly received tradition represents these Latin and Sabine towns as afterwards united in the reign of Romulus, and the two peoples as forming one collective body, known under the name of "Populus Romanus (et) Quirites." The Etruscans were settled on Mons Caelius, and extended over Mons Cispius and

1. Where was Rome situated? 2. Whence colonized, by whom, and when founded? 3. What is the tradition concerning the original locality of the city? 4.

Mons Oppius, which are part of the Esquiline. These Etruscans were at an early period incorporated in the Roman state, but were compelled to abandon their seats on the hills; and to take up their abode in the plains between the Caelius and the Esquiline, whence the Vicus Tuscus derived its name.

5. Under the kings the city rapidly grew in population and in size. Ancus Martius added the Mons Aventinus to the city: he also built a fortress on the Janiculum, a hill on the other side of the Tiber, as a protection against the Etruscans, and connected it with the city by means of the Pons Sublicius. Tarquinius Priscus constructed the vast sewers, (cloacae,) by which the lower part of the city between the Palatine and Capitol was drained, and which still remain without a stone displaced. He also laid out the Circus Maximus and the Forum, and, according to some traditions, commenced the erection of the Capitoline temple, which was finished by Tarquinius Superbus. The completion of the city, however, was ascribed to Servius Tullius, who added the Mons Viminalis and Mons Esquilinus, and surrounded the whole city with a line of fortifications, which comprised all the seven hills of Rome. Hence Rome was called Urbs Septicollis. These fortifications were about 7 miles in circumference. Rome having been entirely destroyed by the Gauls in B. C. 390, it was rebuilt in great haste and confusion, without any attention to regularity, and with narrow and crooked streets. After the great fire which occurred in the reign of Nero, (A. D. 64,) and destroyed two-thirds of Rome, the city assumed a more regular and stately appearance. The new streets were made both wide and straight; the height of the houses was restricted; and a certain part of each was required to be built of Gabian or Alban stone, which was proof against fire. Rome having long outgrown the walls of Servius Tullius, which were thus rendered useless, the emperor Aurelian surrounded the city with new walls, (commenced A. D. 271,) which embraced the city of Servius Tullius and all the suburbs which had subsequently grown up around it, such as the Mons Janiculensis on the right bank of the Tiber, and the Collis Hortulorum or Mons Pincius on the left bank of the river to the N. of the Quirinalis. These walls were about 11 miles in circumference.

What is probably the real truth as regards the origin of Rome? 5. What was the progress of Rome under the kings?

For all the other notabilities of Rome, its regiones, vici, gates, aqueducts, bridges, campi, &c., &c., and for an account of its size and population, the student will consult some good work on Roman Antiquities, or Smith's Classical Dictionary, as the complete exhibition of a subject so exceedingly comprehensive would occupy entirely too much space in a manual like the present.

K.—Latium.

1. The origin of the name of Latium is uncertain. Most of the ancients derived it from a king *Latinus*, who was supposed to have been a cotemporary of Aeneas; but there can be no doubt that the name of the people was transferred to this fictitious king. Other ancient critics connected the name with the verb *latere*, either because Saturn *had been hidden* in the country, or because Italy *is hidden* between the Alps and the Apennines. Neither of these explanations has any value. A modern writer derives *Latium* from *latus*, (like *Campania* from *campus*,) and supposes it to mean the “flat land;” but the quantity of *ā* in *lātus* is opposed to this etymology.

2. The boundaries of Latium varied at different periods:—1. In the most ancient times it reached only from the river Tiber on the N. to the river Nūmīcus and the town of Ardēa on the S., and from the sea-coast on the W. to the Alban mount on the E. 2. The territory of L. was subsequently extended southwards; and long before the conquest of the Latins by the Romans, it stretched from the Tiber on the N. to the Circeium Prom. and Anxur or Taracina on the S. The name of *Latium antiquum* or *vētus* was subsequently given to the country from the Tiber to the Circeium Promontorium. 3. The Romans still further extended the territories of Latium, by the conquest of the Hernici, Aequi, Volsci, and Aurunci, as far as the Liris on the S., and even beyond this river to the town Sinuessa and to Mt. Massicus. This new accession of territory was called *Latium novum* or *adjectum*. Latium, therefore, in its widest signification was bounded by Etruria on the N., from which it was separated by the Tiber: by Campania on the S., from which it was separated by the Liris: by the Mare Tyrrhenum on the W., and by the Sabine and the Samnite tribes on the E.

1. What is the origin of the name of Latium? 2. What were the boundaries

3. The greater part of this country is an extensive plain of volcanic origin, out of which rises an isolated range of mountains known by the name of *MONS ALBANUS*, of which the *Algidus* and the *Tusculan hills* are branches. Part of this plain, on the coast between *Antium* and *Tarracina*, which was at one time well cultivated, became a marsh in consequence of the rivers *Nymphaeus*, *Ufens*, and *Amaseus* finding no outlet for their waters: but the remainder of the country was celebrated for its fertility in antiquity.

4. After a struggle frequently suspended and apparently terminated by treaties, as often renewed through a long series of years, the *Latins* were defeated by the *Romans* at the battle of *Mt. Vesuvius*, B. C. 340, and now became the subjects of *Rome*.

5. *Latium* formed a kind of focus, in which all the different races that in past centuries had been thronging into Italy converged. We should then expect beforehand to meet with a people formed by a *commixture of divers tribes*; and this expectation is confirmed both by ancient tradition and by the investigations of modern scholars into the construction of the *Latin language*.

6. Tradition tells us that the *Aborigines* of *Latium* mingled in early times with a people calling themselves *Sicilians*; that these *Sicilians* being conquered and partly expelled from Italy, took refuge in the island, which was afterwards called *Sicily* from them, but was at that time peopled by a tribe named *Sicanians*; that the conquering people were named *Sacranians*, and had themselves been forced down from the *Sabine valleys* in the neighborhood of *Reâté* by *Sabellian invaders*; and that from this mixture of *Aborigines*, *Sicilians*, and *Sacranians* arose the people known afterwards by the name of *Latins*.

7. The *Latin language* contains a very large number of words closely resembling the *Greek*; and what is particularly to be observed, the grammatical inflection of the nouns and verbs, with all that may be called the framework of the language, closely resembles that ancient dialect of the *Hellenic* called *Aeolic*. It must be inferred, then, that these languages all branched off from one stock, i. e. the *Sanscrit*, to which the *Latin*, in many of its forms, has a

of *Latium*, and what is meant by *L. Vetus* and *L. Novum*? 3. What was the nature of the country? 4. When were the *Latins* reduced to subjection by *Rome*? 5. Of what description was the population of *Latium*? 6. What is the evidence of tradition on this subject? 7. What do the sources of the *Latin lan-*

closer resemblance than the Greek. And it may be affirmed, that form under which this original language first appeared in Latium was Pelasgian or half-Hellenic.

8. Though the framework and a large portion of the vocabulary resembles the Greek, there is also a large portion which is totally foreign to the Greek. This foreign element was certainly not Etruscan; for if so, we should find many words in the Etruscan inscriptions agreeing with words in Latin; whereas, in fact, we find hardly any. But in the Oscan inscriptions we find words much resembling the Greek; and it may be inferred that the Oscan races had so largely blended with the Pelasgian, that the original Latin tongue was a mixture of the two. Moreover, it is certain that the nation we call Roman was more than half Sabellian. Traditional history attributes the conquest of Rome to a Sabine tribe. Some of her kings were Sabine: the name borne by her citizens was Sabine: her religion was Sabine: most of her institutions in war and peace were Sabine: and therefore it may be concluded that the language of the Roman people differed from that of Latium Proper by its Sabine elements, though this difference died out again as the Latin communities were gradually absorbed into the territory of Rome.

9. Thus, then, to sum up, it may be assumed that in Latium the original inhabitants, a mixture of Pelasgians and Oscans, spoke a tongue which was the parent of the later Latin; that the Sabine conquerors of Rome gradually adopted this Latin language, infusing into it a large vocabulary of their own. Other probable infusions, either earlier or later, left the organic structure the same, which is identified with the structure of the Greek and its kindred tongues.

10. The tradition that Rome owed its origin to Aeneas and the Trojans must therefore be discarded as utterly unfounded.

CITIES OF LATIUM.

11. Ostia was situated at the mouth of the river Tiber, on the left bank of the left arm of the river, and was the harbor of Rome, from which it was distant 16 miles by land. It was founded by Ancus Martius, was a Roman colony, and eventually became an important and flourishing town. It still retains its ancient name.

guage teach us in this connection? 8. What other element entered into the composition of the Latin language? 9. How may the philological evidence be summed up? 10. What becomes thus of the Trojan origin of Rome? 11. Where and

12. In the civil wars it was destroyed by Marius, but it was soon rebuilt with greater splendor than before.

13. The emperor Claudius constructed a new and better harbor on the right arm of the Tiber, which was enlarged and improved by Trajan. This new harbor was called simply *Portus Romanus* or *Portus Augusti*, and around it there sprang up a flourishing town, also called Portus; its inhabitants were called Portuenses.

14. The old town of Ostia, whose harbor had been already partly filled up by sand, now sank into insignificance, and continued to exist only through its salt-works, (*salinae*), which had been established by Ancus Martius. The ruins of Ostia are between 2 and 3 miles from the coast, as the sea has gradually receded in consequence of the accumulation of sand deposited by the Tiber.

15. Laurentum, now *Casale di Copocotta*, and not Paterno, one of the most ancient towns of Latium, was situated on a height between Ostia and Ardea, not far from the sea, and was surrounded by a grove of laurels, from which the place was supposed to have derived its name.

16. According to Virgil it was the residence of king Latinus, and the capital of Latium.

17. Lavīnium was 3 miles from the sea and 6 miles E. of Laurentum, on the Via Appia, and near the river Nūmīcus, which divided its territory from that of Ardëa. It is said to have been founded by Aeneas, and to have been called Lavīnium, in honor of his wife Lavīnia, the daughter of Latinus.

18. It was at Lavinium that king Titus Tatius was said to have been murdered.

19. Ardëa, still so called, the chief town of the Rutuli, a little to the left of the river Numicus, 3 miles from the sea, was situated on a rock surrounded by marshes, in an unhealthy district. It was one of the most ancient places in Italy, and was said to have been the capital of Turnus.

20. Lanuvium, now *Lavigna*, was situated on a hill of the Alban mount, not far from the Appia Via, and subsequently a Roman municipium. Under the empire it

what was Ostia, and founded by whom? 12. How did it fare in the civil wars, and how was it rebuilt? 13. Whither was the harbor subsequently transferred, by whom, and the new harbor how called? 14. What became now of the old town of Ostia, and where are its ruins? 15. Where was Laurentum, and from what did it derive its name? 16. It was the reputed capital of whom? 17. Where was Lavinium, said to have been founded by whom, and named after whom? 18. What historical event connected with Lavinium? 19. Where was Ardea, said to have been whose capital? 20. Where was Lanuvium, and whose birthplace? 21.

obtained some importance, as the birthplace of Antoninus Pius.

21. *Arīcīa*, now *Ariccia* or *Riccīa*, was at the foot of the *Albānus Mons*, on the Appian Way, 16 miles from Rome. In its neighborhood was the celebrated grove and temple of *Diāna Aricīna*, on the borders of the *Lacus Nemorensis*, now *Nemi*. Diana was worshipped here with barbarous customs: her priest, called *rex nemorensis*, was always a run-away slave, who obtained his office by killing his predecessor in single combat. The priest was obliged to fight with any slave who succeeded in breaking off a branch of a certain tree in the sacred grove.

22. *Alba Longa*, now *Albani*, the most ancient town in Latium, on the *Mons Albanus*, is said to have been built by *Ascanius*, and to have founded Rome.

23. It was called *Longa*, from its stretching in a long line down the Alban Mount towards the Alban Lake. It was destroyed by *Tullus Hostilius*, and was never rebuilt: its inhabitants were removed to Rome.

24. *Tusculūm*, near the mod. *Frascati*, was situated about 10 miles S. E. of Rome, on a lofty summit of the mountains which are called after the town *Tusculāni Montes*, and which are a continuation of *Mons Albanus*. It was one of the most strongly fortified places in all Italy, both by nature and by art. It is said to have been founded by *Telēgōnus*, the son of *Ulysses*; and it was always one of the most important of the Latin towns.

25. Its proximity to Rome, its salubrity, and the beauty of its situation made it the favorite residence of the Roman nobles during the summer. *Cicero*, among others, had a favorite villa at this place, and here, probably, he wrote that charming work, "*Tusculanae Disputationes*," or "*Tusculan Disputations*."

26. *Mons Algidus* was a range of mountains extending S. from *Praeneste* to *Mons Albanus*, cold, but covered with wood, and containing good pasturage.

27. *Gabii*, (near *Castiglione Ru.*), on the *Lacus Gabinus*, (*Lago di Gavi*), between Rome and *Praeneste*, was in early times one of the most powerful Latin cities. Tradition says that *Romulus* was brought up here. *Sextus Tarquinius*

Where was *Aricia*, and what custom prevailed here in the worship of *Diana*? 22. Where was *Alba Longa*, and said to have been built by whom? 23. What is the derivation of its name, and what became of it? 24. Where was *Tusculum*, and founded by whom? 25. How is it noted in connection with *Cicero*? 26. Where was *Mons Algidus*? 27. Where was *Gabii*, what peculiarity of dress derived

treacherously delivered this city into the hands of his father, Tarquinius Sup. The *Cinctus Gabinus*, a peculiar mode of wearing the toga at Rome, appears to have been derived from this town. In its neighborhood are the immense stone quarries from which a part of Rome was built.

28. Collâtia, now *Castelaccio*, near the right bank of the Anio, is famous as the scene of the tragic fate of Lucretia, the wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus.

29. Tîbŭr, now *Tivoli*, 16 miles N. E. of Rome, was situated on the slope of a hill, on the left bank of the Anio, which here forms a magnificent waterfall. It is said to have been originally built by the Siculi. Under the Romans Tibur continued to be a large and flourishing town, since the salubrity and beautiful scenery of the place led many of the most distinguished Roman nobles to build here magnificent villas. Of these the most splendid was the villa of the emperor Hadrian, in the extensive remains of which many valuable specimens of ancient art have been discovered. Here also the celebrated Zenobia lived, after adorning the triumph of her conqueror Aurelian. Horace also had a country house in the neighborhood of Tibur, which he preferred to all his other residences. The deity chiefly worshipped at Tibur was Hercules; and in the neighborhood was the grove and temple of the Sibyl Albunea, whose oracles were consulted from the most ancient times.

30. Praeneste, now *Palestrina*, was situated on a steep and lofty hill, about 20 miles S. E. of Rome, with which it was connected by the Via Praenestina. It was probably a Pelasgic city, but it claimed Greek origin, and was said to have been founded by Têlêgônus, the son of Ulysses. It was here that the younger Marius took refuge, and was for a considerable time besieged by Sulla's troops. Praeneste possessed a very celebrated and ancient temple of Fortuna, with an oracle, which is often mentioned under the name of "Praenestinae Sortes." It also had a temple of Juno. It was a favorite summer resort of the wealthy Romans, because of the loftiness and salubrity of its situation.

L.—Hernici.

1. The Hernici belonged to the Sabine race, and are

from it its name, what historical connection with Rome, and what was in its neighborhood? 28. Where was Collatia, and for what noted? 29. Where was Tibur, by whom founded, and for what noted? 30. Where was Praeneste, and for what noted?

said to have derived their name from the Marsic (Sabine) word *herma* "rock." According to this etymology their name would signify "mountaineers." They inhabited the mountains of the Apennines between the Lacus Fucinus and the river Trêrus, now *Sacco*, and were bounded on the N. by the Marsi and Aequi, and on the S. by the Volsci. They were a brave and warlike people, but were, after a protracted struggle, finally subdued, like all the neighboring tribes, by the Romans, B. C. 306.

2. The chief town of the Hernici was Anagnîa, now *Anagni*, situated in a very beautiful and fertile country on a hill, at the foot of which the Via Lavicana and Via Praenestina united. In the neighborhood Cicero had a beautiful estate.

M.—Volsci.

1. The Volsci dwelt on both sides of the Liris, and extended down the Mare Tyrrhenum. They were from an early period engaged in almost unceasing hostilities with the Romans, and were not completely subdued by the latter till B. C. 338, from which time they disappear from history. The territory occupied by them was a part of Latium.

2. Velitrae, one of the principal cities of the Volsci, was conquered by the Romans, and colonized at an early period, but frequently revolted from Rome. It is chiefly celebrated as the birthplace of the emperor Augustus.

3. Coriôli, the capital of the Volsci. From the capture of this town in B. C. 493, C. Marcius obtained the surname of Coriôlânus.

4. Antium was a very ancient town of Latium on a rocky promontory running out some distance into the Mare Tyrrhenum. It was founded by Tyrrhenians and Pelasgians, and in early and even later times was noted for piracy. Although united by Tarquinius Superbus to the Latin league, it generally sided with the Volscians against Rome, whence we here reckon it among the Volscian cities.

5. It was taken by the Romans in B. C. 468, and a colony was sent thither; but it revolted, was taken a second time by the Romans in B. C. 338, was deprived of all its

1. What is the derivation and meaning of the name of the Hernici, and where did they dwell? 2. What was their chief town, how situated?

1. Where did the Volsci dwell? What were their relations to Rome? 2. What was Velitrae, how connected with Rome, chiefly celebrated for what? 3. Corioli noted for what? 4. What and where was Antium, founded by whom, noted for what, sided with whom? 5. When was it taken by Rome, and what followed its

ships, the beaks (rostra) of which served to ornament the platforms of the speakers in the Roman forum, was forbidden to have any ships in future, and received another Roman colony.

6. But Antium gradually recovered its former importance, was allowed in course of time again to be used as a seaport, and in the latter times of the republic and under the empire became a favorite residence of many of the Roman nobles and emperors.

7. The emperor Nero was born here, and in the remains of his palace the famous Apollo Belvidere was found. It was evidently a magnificent city, possessing many other works of art. It possessed a celebrated temple of Fortune, of Aesculapius, and at the port of Ceno, a little to the E. of Antium, a temple of Neptune, on which account the place is now called Nettuno.

8. Circēii, (on the site of the present San Felice, on Monte Circello,) on the Circeium promontorium, founded by Tarquinius Superbus, never became a place of importance, in consequence of its proximity to the unhealthy Pontine marshes. The oysters caught off Circeii were celebrated. Some writers suppose Circe to have resided on this promontory, and that hence it derived its name.

9. Tres Tabernae was a station on the Via Appia, between Aricia and Forum Appii. It is mentioned in the account of St. Paul's journey to Rome.

10. Forum Appii, near *San Donato*, was on the Via Appia, in the midst of the Pomptine marshes, 43 miles S. E. of Rome, founded by the censor Appius Claudius, when he made the great road that bears his name. Here the Christians from Rome met the apostle Paul when he was approaching the city, (Acts xxviii. 15.)

11. Tarracīna, more anciently called Anxur, now *Terracina*, was situated 58 miles S. E. of Rome, on the Via Appia and upon the coast, with a strongly-fortified citadel upon a high hill, on which stood the temple of Jupiter Anxurus.

12. It was probably a Pelasgian town originally; but it afterwards belonged to the Volsci, by whom it was called Anxur. It was conquered by the Romans who gave it the

capture? 6. What did it afterwards become? 7. Whose birthplace was it, and what works of art did it possess? 8. Where was Circeii, famous for what, supposed to be named after whom? 9. What and where was Tres Tabernae, and how noted? 10. Where was Forum Appii, how noted in Scripture? 11. Where was Tarracina, having what other name? 12. What is it supposed to have been

name of Tarracina, and it was made a Roman colony B. C. 329.

13. Three miles W. of the town stood the Grove of Feronia, with a temple of this goddess. The ancient walls of the citadel of Tarracina are still visible on the slope of Montecchio.

14. Signia, now *Segni*, was on the E. side of the Volscian mountains. It was celebrated for its temple of Jupiter Ur̄ius, for its astringent wine, for its pears, and for a particular kind of pavement for the floors of houses, called Opus Signinum, consisting of plaster made of tiles beaten to powder and tempered with mortar.

15. Norba, now *Norma*, was a strongly-fortified town on the slope of the Volscian mountains. It espoused the cause of Marius in the civil war, and was destroyed by fire by its own inhabitants, when it was taken by one of Sulla's generals.

16. Setia, in the E. of the Pomptine marshes, was taken from the Volsci by the Romans and colonized. It was here that the Romans kept the Carthaginian hostages. It was celebrated for the excellent wine grown in the neighborhood, which was reckoned in the time of Augustus the finest wine in Italy.

17. Arpinum, now *Arpino*, was situated on the small river Fibr̄enus, at its junction with the Liris. It belonged originally to the Volsci, and afterwards to the Samnites, from whom the Romans wrested it. It was the birthplace of Marius and of Cicero, the latter of whom was born in his father's villa, situated on a small island formed by the river Fibrenus. Cicero's brother Quintus had an estate S. of Arpinum, called Arcanum.

18. Aquinum, now *Aquino*, E. of the river Melpis, was the birthplace of Juvenal. It was celebrated for its purple dye.

19. Amyclae, E. of Tarracina, on the Sinus Amyclanus, to which it gave name, was, according to tradition, an Achaean colony from Laconia.

20. In the time of Augustus the town had disappeared: the inhabitants were said to have deserted it on account of

originally, and how did it fare in after times? 13. What was near it, and what remains of it? 14. Where was Signia, and celebrated for what? 15. Where was Norba, and what became of it? 16. Where was Setia, and noted for what? 17. Where was Arpinum, and whose birthplace was it? 18. Where was Aquinum, and noted as whose birthplace, and famous for what? 19. Where and what was Amyclae? 20. What was its condition in the time of Augustus, and what was re-

its being infested by serpents, whence Virgil (Aen. x. 564) speaks of *tacitae Amyclae*, though some commentators suppose that he transfers to this town the epithet belonging to Amyclae of Laconia, which "perished through silence." Near Amyclae was the Spelunca, (*Sperlonga*,) or natural grotto, a favorite retreat of the emperor Tiberius.

21. Caiēta, now *Gaeta*, on the borders of Campania, 40 stadia or 5 miles S. of Formiae, was situated on a promontory of the same name, and on a bay called after it Sinus Caietanus. It possessed an excellent harbor, and was said to have derived its name from Caieta, the nurse of Aeneas, who, according to some traditions, was buried at this place.

22. Formiae, the ruins of which are near the present *Mola di Gaeta*, was on the Via Appia, in the innermost corner of the beautiful Sinus Caietanus, now the Gulf of Gaeta. It was a very ancient town, founded by the Pelasgic Tyrrhenians; and it appears to have been one of the headquarters of the Tyrrhenian pirates, whence later poets supposed the city of Lamus, inhabited by the Laestrygones, of which Homer speaks, (Od. x. 81,) to be the same as Formiae.

23. The beauty of the surrounding country induced many of the Roman nobles to build villas at this place: of these the best known is the Formianum of Cicero, in the neighborhood of which he was killed. The remains of Cicero's villa are still to be seen at the *Villa Marsana* near *Castiglione*. The hills of Formiae produced good wine.

24. Minturnae, now *Trajetta*, was an important town, situated on the Via Appia, and on both banks of the Liris, and near the mouth of this river.

25. In its neighborhood was a grove sacred to the nymph Marica, and also extensive marshes, (*Paludes Minturnenses*,) formed by the overflowing of the river Liris, in which Marius was taken prisoner.

PALUDES POMPTINAE.

26. This is the proper place to give some account of the famous marshes, which covered a large space of the Volscian territory. Pomptinae or Pometinae Paludes, in Eng-

markable in its fate? 21. Where was Caieta, possessing what, and deriving its name from what? 22. Where was Formiae, founded by whom, headquarters of whom? 23. For what was it noted in later times? 24. Where was Minturnae?

lish, *Pontine Marshes*, is the name applied to a low marshy plain on the coast of Latium between Circeii and Tarracina, said to have been so called after an ancient town, Pontia, which disappeared at an early period. The plain is about 24 miles long, and from 8 to 10 miles in breadth. The marshes are formed chiefly by the rivers Nymphaeus, Ufens and Amāsēnus, and some other small streams, which, instead of finding their way into the sea, spread over this plain. Hence the plain is turned into a vast number of marshes, the miasmas arising from which are exceedingly unhealthy in the summer. At an early period, however, they appear not to have existed at all, or at any rate to have been confined to a narrow district. We are told that originally there were twenty-three towns situated in this plain; and in B. C. 432 the Pomptinus Ager is mentioned as yielding a large quantity of corn. Even as late as 312 B. C. the plain must still have been free from the marshes, since the censor Appius Claudius conducted the celebrated Via Appia in that year through the plain, which must then have been sufficiently strong to bear the weight of this road. In the course of a century and a half after this, the marshes had spread to a great extent; and accordingly attempts were made to drain them by the consul Cethēgus in 160, by Julius Caesar and by Augustus. It is usually said that Augustus caused a navigable canal to be dug alongside of the Via Appia from Forum Appii to the grove of Feronia, in order to carry off a portion of the waters of the marshes; but this canal must have been dug before the time of Augustus, since Horace embarked upon it, on his celebrated journey from Rome to Brundisium in 37 B. C., at which time Octavianus, as he was then called, could not have undertaken any of his public works. Subsequently the marshes again spread over the whole plain, and the Via Appia entirely disappeared; and it was not until the pontificate of Pius VI. that any serious attempt was made to drain them. The works were commenced in 1778, and the greater part of the marshes was drained; but the plain is still unhealthy in the great heats of summer.

N.—Campania.

1. The name of *Campania* is probably derived from

25. What was in its neighborhood, and how is it noted in history? 26. Give an account of the Pontine Marshes.

1. The name of Campania derived from what, and the country how bounded?

Campus "a plain." This division of Italy was bounded on the N. W. by Latium; N. and E. by Samnium; S. E. by Lucania; and S. and S. W. by the Mare Tyrrhenum. Its present name is *Terra di Lavoro*.

2. Before Latium had been extended beyond the Liris, that river formed the natural boundary of Campania to the N.; but after this change in the limits of the two provinces, the Massic hills, 10 miles in length and 3 in breadth, were considered as the boundary by which they were separated. To the E. Campania was divided from Samnium by a branch of the Apennines, called Mons Tifata, and from Lucania at a later time by the river Silärus, now *Sele*.

3. The country along the coast from the Liris to the promontory of Minerva is a plain inclosed by the Apennines which sweep around it in the form of a semicircle. Campania is a volcanic country, to which circumstance it was mainly indebted for its extraordinary fertility, for which it was celebrated in antiquity above all other lands. It produced corn, wine, oil, and every kind of fruit in the greatest abundance, and in many parts crops could be gathered three times in the year. The fertility of the soil, the beauty of the scenery, and the softness of the climate, the heat of which was tempered by the delicious breezes of the sea, procured for Campania the epithet *Felix*, a name which it justly deserved. It was the favorite retreat in summer of the Roman nobles, whose villas studded a considerable part of its coast, especially in the neighborhood of Baiae.

4. The earliest inhabitants of the country were the Ausōnes and Osci or Opīci. They were subsequently conquered by the Etruscans, who became the masters of almost all the country. In the time of the Romans it was inhabited by three distinct peoples, besides the Greek population of Cumae:—1. the Campani properly so called, along the coast from Sinuessa to Paestum: they were the ruling race; 2. the Sidicīni, an Ausonian people, in the N. W.; 3. the Picentīni in the S. E.

5. The name of Campania is derived by some from the Greek word ἡ καμπή, "*a bending or winding*," the name having reference to the many inequalities of the coast, and the bending of the country around the territory of

2. By what was it separated from Latium, and by what from Lucania, and from Samnium? 3. What was the general character of this country, and what its productions? 4. Who were the original inhabitants of the country, and who occupied it in the time of the Romans? 5. What other derivation is given of the

the Samnites: thus the name would denote "*the land of bays*," or "*the winding land*."

6. The chief river of Campania is the Vulturnus, now the *Volturno*, rising in the Apennines in Samnium, and falling into the Mare Tyrrhenum. Its principal affluents are the Calor, *Calore*, Tamarus, *Tamaro*, and Sabatus, *Sabato*. Minor rivers were the Liris, now *Garigliano*, the Savo, *Saone*, the Clānius or Liternus, now the *Lagno*, which flows through a marsh N. of Liternum, called Literna Palus: the Sebēthus, *Maddalena*, flowing round Vesuvius, and falling into the Sinus Puteolanus at the E. side of Neapolis: the Sarnus, *Sarna*, and the Silārus, the water of which is said to have petrified plants.

7. Besides the Apennines on the eastern border of the country, the principal mountains of Campania were Vesuvius Mons, Massicus Mons, and a range of hills called Pausilypus, and Tifāta.

8. Vēsūvius, also called Vesēvus, Vesbīus, or Vesvīus, the celebrated volcanic mountain, rises out of the plain S. E. of Neapolis. There are no records of any eruption of Vesuvius before the Christian era, but the ancient writers were aware of its volcanic nature from the igneous appearance of the rocks. The slopes of the mountain were extremely fertile, but the top was a rough and sterile plain, on which Spartacus and his gladiators were besieged by a Roman army. In A. D. 63, the volcano gave the first symptoms of agitation in an earthquake, which occasioned considerable damage to several towns in its vicinity; and on the 24th of August, A. D. 79, occurred the first great eruption of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed the cities of Stabiae, Herculaneum, and Pompeii. It was in this eruption that the elder Pliny lost his life. There have been numerous eruptions since that time, which have greatly altered the shape of the mountain. Its present height is 3,200 feet.

9. Massicus Mons was in the N. W. near the frontiers of Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine, the produce of the vineyards on the southern slope of the mountain. The celebrated Falernian wine came from the eastern side of this mountain, or, more particularly, from the *Falernus Ager*, a district extending from the Massic hills to

name of Campania? 6. What is the chief river, and what the minor rivers of the country? 7. What were the principal mountains of Campania? 8. Where is Vesuvius? Give a succinct account of this mountain? 9. Where was the Mas-

the river Vulturnus. This district produced some of the finest wine in Italy, which was reckoned only second to the wine of Setia. Its choicest variety was called Faustianum.

10. The Greek term Pausilypus or Pausilypum, i. q. Πανσίλυπον, (fabulously derived from *παύω* and *λύπη*,) "*ending pain*," was applied to the ridge of hills which separates the bay of Naples from that of Pozzuoli, probably on account of its delightful situation and aspect, which rendered it the favorite residence of several noble and wealthy Romans. This hill, at a period unknown to us, was perforated by art to admit of a communication between Neapolis and Puteoli, not only for men and beasts of burden, but also for carriages. The name Pausilypum was transferred to the celebrated grotto, now *Posilippo*, between Naples and Puzzeoli, which was formed by this perforation or tunnel, which the architect Cocceius is said to have cut through the rock by command of Agrippa. At its entrance the tomb of Virgil is still shown.

11. Mons Tifāta was E. of Capua. The Samnites encamped upon it in their war with the Campanians. In later times Sulla gained a victory here over the proconsul Norbanus. On this mountain was a temple of Diana and also one of Jupiter of some celebrity.

CITIES IN CAMPANIA.

12. Vulturnum, now *Castel di Volturmo*, at the mouth of the river Vulturnus, was originally a fortress erected by the Romans in the 2d Punic war, in later times a colony.

13. Līternum or Linternum, now *Patria*, was at the mouth of the river Clanus or Glanis, which in the lower part of its course takes the name of *Liternus*, *Patria* or *Clanio*, and which, to the N. of the town, flows through a marsh called Literna Palus. It was to this place that the elder Scipio Africanus retired, when the tribunes attempted to bring him to trial, and here he is said to have died.

14. Cumae, the most ancient of the Greek colonies in Italy, was founded by Cyme in Aeolis, in conjunction with Chalcis and Eretria in Euboea. Its foundation is placed in B. C. 1050, but this date is evidently too early.

sicus Mons, and celebrated for what? 10. Where was the Pausilypus Mons, and how noted? 11. Where was Mount Tifata? 12. Where and what was Vulturnum. 13. Where was Liternum, and noted for what? 14. Where was Cumae, and by

It was situated on a steep hill of Mt. Gaurus, (*Monte Gauro*), a little N. of the promontory Misenum.

15. It became in early times a great and flourishing city: its commerce was extensive: its territory included a great part of the rich Campanian plain: its population was at least 60,000, and its power is attested by its colonies in Italy and Sicily,—Puteoli, Palaepolis, afterwards Neapolis, Zancle, afterwards Messina.

16. It maintained its independence till 417 B. C., when it was taken by the Campanians and most of its inhabitants sold as slaves. From this time Capua became the chief city of Campania.

17. Cumae was celebrated as the residence of the earliest Sibyl, and as the place where Tarquinius Superbus died. Its ruins are still to be seen between the Lago di Patria and Fusaro.

18. For Misēnum, see under Promontories, page 94.

19. Baiae, on a small bay W. of Naples, and opposite Puteoli, was situated in a beautiful country, which abounded in warm mineral springs.

20. The baths of Baiae were the most celebrated in Italy, and the town itself was the favorite watering place of the Romans, who flocked thither in crowds for health and pleasure: it was distinguished by licentiousness and immorality.

21. The whole country was studded with the palaces of the Roman nobles and emperors, which covered the coast from Baiae to Puteoli: many of these palaces were built into the sea, (Hor. Carm. II. 18. 20.) The site of ancient Baiae is now for the most part covered by the sea.

22. Pūtēōli, now *Pozzuoli*, originally named Dicaearchia, a celebrated seaport town, situated on a promontory on the E. side of the Sinus Puteolanus, and a little to the E. of Cumae, was founded by the Greeks of Cumae, B. C. 521, under the name of Dicaearchia. In the second Punic war it was fortified by the Romans, who changed its name into that of Puteoli, either from its numerous wells, (*puteus*), or from the stench (*pūtēo*, *to stink*) arising from the mineral springs in its neighborhood.

whom founded, and probably when? 15. It became what in early times, and by what is its power attested? 16. Until when did it maintain its independence, and what was its subsequent fate? 17. Cumae was celebrated for what? 18. Where was Misenum? 19. Where was Baiae? 20. For what was Baiae noted? 21. What is the appearance of the surrounding country? 22. Where was Puteoli, originally how named, founded by whom? When and why named Puteoli? 23. Puteoli

23. Puteoli was indebted for its importance to its excellent harbor, which was protected by an extensive mole formed from the celebrated reddish earth of the neighboring hills. This earth, called Pozzolana, when mixed with chalk forms an excellent cement, which in course of time becomes as hard as stone, even in water. The mole was built on arches like a bridge, and 17 of the piers are still visible projecting above the water. To this mole Caligula attached a floating bridge, which extended as far as Baiae, a distance of two miles. Puteoli was destroyed by Alaric, A. D. 410, by Genseric in 455, and by Totilas in 545, but was on each occasion speedily rebuilt. Besides the remains of the mole, many ruins of the ancient town are still at Pozzuoli.

24. Neāpōlis, now *Napoli* or *Naples*, on the W. slope of Mt. Vesuvius and on the river Sebethus, was founded by the Chalcidians of Cumae, on the site of an ancient place called Parthenope, after the siren of that name. It was called Neapolis, the "*New City*," because it was regarded simply as a new quarter of the neighboring city of Cumae.

25. When the town is first mentioned in Roman history, it consisted of two parts, divided from each other by a wall, and called respectively Palaepolis and Neapolis. This division probably arose after the capture of Cumae by the Samnites, when a large number of Cumaeans took refuge in the city they had founded; whereupon the old quarter was called Palaepolis, and the new quarter, built to accommodate the new inhabitants, was named Neapolis. Under the Romans, who took the town from the Samnites in B. C. 290, permitting it to retain its Greek constitution, it became subsequently a municipium, finally a colony, and the two quarters of the city were united, and the name Palaepolis disappeared. It continued to be a prosperous and flourishing place till the time of the empire, and its beautiful scenery, and the luxurious life of its Greek population, made it a favorite residence with many of the Romans. In the reign of Titus the city was destroyed by an earthquake, but was rebuilt by this emperor in the Roman style.

26. Herculāneūm, Herculaniūm, Herculānum, Herculense Oppidum, Herculēa Urbs, an ancient

was indebted to what for its importance? 24. Where was Neapolis, founded by whom, on the site of what, and why so called? 25. When first mentioned in history, it consisted of what, division arising from what? 26. Where was Hercu-

city near the coast, between Neapolis and Pompeii, was originally founded by the Oscans, was next in the possession of the Tyrrhenians, and subsequently was inhabited chiefly by Greeks, who appear to have settled in the place from other cities of Magna Graecia, and to have given it its name. It was destroyed with Pompeii in A. D. 79. On its site stands the modern *Portici*, and part of the village of *Resina*. The ancient city was accidentally discovered by the sinking of a well in 1720,* since which time, the excavations have been carried on at different periods; and many works of art have been discovered, which are deposited in the royal Museum at Portici. It has been found necessary to fill up again the excavations which were made, in order to render Portici and Resina secure, and therefore very little of the ancient city is to be seen. For an account of the manner of its destruction, vide *infra*, under Pompeii.

27. *Pompēii* (Πομπήϊοι, Πομπαία, Πομπηία) was situated on the coast, at the mouth of the river Sarnus, now the *Sarno*; but in consequence of the physical changes which the surrounding country has undergone, the ruins of the city are found at present about 2 miles from the sea. Pompeii was first in the hands of the Oscans, afterwards of the Tyrrhenians, and finally became a Roman municipium. Together with Herculaneum it was partly destroyed by an earthquake in A. D. 63, but was overwhelmed in 79, at the same time with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

28. It is the common belief that these cities were, on this occasion, buried by a shower of volcanic sand, vulgarly termed ashes, and stones. This theory has been effectually exploded by a French savant, M. Dufrenoy, who has devoted much time to the study of the causes of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the seven other towns which shared their fate. He thinks that, if the shower of ashes and stones was so dense as to change night into day, and to suffocate to death a great many persons, it still had little effect in burying these cities. For, says he, if these cities were buried by clouds of air-suspended banks of ashes, the ashes would have filled nothing but open cavities, and would have been deposited only on the surfaces of the houses, &c.

* According to some, in 1713, according to others, in 1711.

laneum, and by whom founded? 27. Where was Pompeii, successively in whose possession, and when destroyed? 28. Give an account of its destruction. 29. What

Whereas in all the excavations made at Herculaneum and Pompeii, deep cellars which were perfectly closed on all sides, and whose arched ceiling is unimpaired, are completely filled with tufa—so completely filled that the tufa forms a compact mass, and is moulded on the different objects which it envelops. A shower of ashes could never have produced this result, as is proved by the effect produced by sand on dunes, where no sand enters houses swallowed up, unless the roof or walls give way under the accumulated mass of sand. Therefore it must be admitted that *water* must have been the chief cause of the burial of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and nothing but turbid water could have penetrated everywhere, even into the cellars, and filled them up. The layers which at the present day cover these cities, are formed almost exclusively of substances which could not have been ejected by the mouth of the volcano; and by the way in which they are deposited, it seems they were deposited there by a current of water. M. Dufrenoy therefore concludes that the shower of ashes began the destruction of the cities, and killed or put to flight their inhabitants; but that the earthquakes caused by the incalculable violence of the eruption, overthrew the spurs around Vesuvius, and that the materials which formed these spurs, dissolved in great masses of water, buried under a huge ocean of mud these cities of antiquity. There is not the least trace of lava in the mass which covered Herculaneum and Pompeii.

29. In consequence of this catastrophe a great part of the city has been preserved with its market-places, theatres, baths, temples, and private houses; and the excavation of it in modern times has thrown great light upon many points of antiquity, such as the construction of Roman houses, and in general all subjects connected with the private life of the ancients. The first traces of this ancient city were discovered in 1689, rising above the ground; but it was not till 1721 that the excavations were commenced. These have been continued with various interruptions down to the present day; and now about half the city is exposed to view. It was surrounded with walls which were about 2 miles in circumference, surmounted at intervals by towers, and containing six gates.

30. Stābīae, now *Castellamare di Stabia* was an an-

important results arise from this catastrophe, and what discoveries have been

cient town between Pompeii and Surrentum. It was destroyed by Sulla in the social war, but continued to exist as a small place down to the great eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, when it was overwhelmed along with Herculaneum and Pompeii. It was at Stabiae that the elder Pliny perished.

31. Surrentum, now *Sorrento*, a very ancient town opposite Capreae, was situated on the promontory (*Prom. Minervae*) separating the Sinus Paestānus from the Sinus Puteolanus. It became a Roman Colony: on the hills (*Surrentini Colles*) in its neighborhood was grown one of the best wines in Italy, which was strongly recommended to convalescents, on account of its thinness and wholesomeness.

32. Suessa Aurunca, or S. Auruncorum, now *Sessa*, was a town of the Aurunci, E. of the Via Appia, between Minturnae and Teānum, on the W. slope of Mons Massicus. It was situated in a beautiful district called Ves cinus Ager. It was made a Roman colony in the Samnite wars, but must have been afterwards colonized afresh, since we find it called in inscriptions, Col. Julia Felix. It was the birthplace of the poet Lucilius.

33. Teānum Sidicīnum, now *Teano*, an important town, and capital of the Sidicini, was situated on the N. slope of Mons Massicus, and on the Via Praenestina, 6 miles W. of Cales. It was made a Roman colony by Augustus. In its neighborhood were some celebrated medicinal springs.

34. Cāles, now *Calvi*, was the chief town of the Caleni, an Ausonian people, on the Via Latina, said to have been founded by Calaïs, son of Boreas, and therefore called Threicia by the poets. It was celebrated for its excellent wine.

35. Venāfrum, now *Venafri*, in the territory of the Sidicini, near the river Volturnus, and on the confines of Latium, belonged originally to Samnium, according to Strabo: Pliny places it in Latium adiectum, and therefore in the first Regio. Hence later geographers regard it as belonging to Campania. It was celebrated for the excellence of its olives, and its fine olive oil.

36. Casilīnum, on the Volturnus and on the same

made? 30. Where was Stabiae, and what was its fate? 31. Where was Surrentum, and for what noted? 32. Where was Suessa Aurunca, how situated, whose birthplace? 33. Where was Teanum Sidicinum? 34. Where was Cales, and for what noted? 35. Where was Venafrum, originally belonging where, celebrated for what? 36. Where was Casilinum, and for what celebrated? 37. Capua,

site as the modern *Capua*, celebrated for its heroic defence against Hannibal, B. C. 216.

37. *Capua*, originally called *Vulturnum*, was the chief city of Campania, after the fall of *Cumae*, is said to have derived its name from *Capys*, the leader of the Etruscans by whom it was taken and colonized, some say 50 years before the foundation of Rome. Situated on the left bank of the *Vulturnus*, it soon became the most prosperous, wealthy, and luxurious city in the south of Italy.

38. In B. C. 420 it was conquered by the warlike Samnites, and the population, which had always been of a mixed nature, now consisted of Ausonians, Oscans, Etruscans and Samnites. At a later time *Capua*, again attacked by the Samnites, placed itself under the protection of Rome, 343. It revolted to Hannibal after the battle of *Cannae*, 216, but was taken by the Romans in 211, was fearfully punished, and never recovered its former prosperity.

39. *Capua* was now governed by a *Praefectus*, who was sent annually to the city from Rome. It received a Roman colony by the *lex agraria* of Julius Caesar, in 59, and under Nero a colony of veterans was settled there. It was subsequently destroyed by the barbarians who invaded Italy. The modern town of *Capua* is built about 3 miles from the ancient one, the site of which is indicated by the ruins of an amphitheatre.

40. *Atella*, between *Capua* and *Neapolis*, near the site of the modern *Aversa*, owes its celebrity to the *Atellanæ Fabulae* or Oscan farces, which took their name from this town.

41. *Nola*, still so called, was one of the most ancient towns in Campania, 21 Roman miles S. E. of *Capua*: it was founded by the Ausones, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Tyrrheni, (Etruscans,) whence some writers call it an Etruscan city. In B. C. 327 *Nola* was sufficiently powerful to send 2,000 soldiers to the assistance of *Neapolis*. In 313 the town was taken by the Romans.

42. It remained faithful to the Romans even after the battle of *Cannae*, when the Campanian towns revolted to Hannibal; and it was allowed in consequence to retain its own constitution as an ally of the Romans. In the Social war it fell into the hands of the confederates, and when

originally how called, was where, what its rank, named after whom? 38. What vicissitudes did it experience? 39. What was now its condition, and what finally its fate? 40. Where was *Atella*, and celebrated for what? 41. Where was *Nola*, by whom founded; what evidences of its power? 42. What was its conduct and

taken by Sulla it was burnt to the ground by the Samnite garrison. It was afterwards rebuilt, and was made a Roman colony by Vespasian. The emperor Augustus died at Nola.

43. In the neighborhood of the town some of the most beautiful Campanian vases have been found in modern times. According to an ecclesiastical tradition, church bells were invented at Nola, and were hence called Campanae.

44. Abella, now *Avella vecchia*, not far from Nola, was celebrated for its apples, whence Virgil (Aen. VII. 740) calls it *malifera*, and for its great hazel-nuts, *nuces Avellanae*.

45. Nuceria, surnamed Alfaterna, now *Nocera*, on the Sarnus and on the Via Appia, S. E. of Nola and 9 Roman miles from the coast, was taken by the Romans in the Samnite wars, and was again taken by Hannibal after the battle of Cannae, when it was burnt to the ground. It was subsequently rebuilt, and both Augustus and Nero planted colonies of veterans here. Pompeii was used as the harbor of Nuceria.

46. Picentia, now *Vicenza*, was in the S., at the head of the Sinus Paestanus, and between Salernum and the frontiers of Lucania. The inhabitants were compelled by the Romans, in consequence of their revolt to Hannibal, to abandon their town and live in the neighboring villages.

47. The name of Picentini was not confined to the inhabitants of Picentia, but was given to the inhabitants of the whole coast of the Sinus Paestanus, from the Promontorium Minervae to the river Silarus. They were a portion of the Sabine Picentes, who were transplanted by the Romans to this part of Campania after the conquest of Picenum, B. C. 268, at which time they founded Picentia.

48. The Sirenusae, scil. insulae, called by Virgil (Aen. V. 864) Sirenum Scopuli, were three small uninhabited and rocky islands off the coast, near the S. side of the Prom. Misenum, and were, according to tradition, the abode of the Sirens.

O.--Samnium.

1. Samnium, in the centre of Italy, was bounded on

its fate under the Romans? 43. For what is Nola noted in more recent times? 44. Where was Abella, and celebrated for what? 45. Where was Nuceria, and how noted in history? 46. Where was Picentia, and what happened to its inhabitants? 47. To whom was the name of Picentini extended? 48. Where and what were the Sirenusae?

the N. by the Marsi, Peligni, and Marrucini, on the W. by Latium and Campania, on the S. by Lucania, and on the E. by the Frentani and Apulia.

2. The Samnites, Samnītes, more rarely Samnitæ, called by the Greeks Σαννίται, were an offshoot of the Sabini, who emigrated from their country between the Nar, Tiber, and the Anio, before the foundation of Rome, and settled in the country afterwards called Samnium. The Samnites were distinguished for their bravery and love of freedom, and when they came into collision with Rome, the Romans found them the most warlike and formidable enemies whom they had yet encountered in Italy; and the war, which commenced in 343, was continued, with few interruptions, for the space of 53 years. It was not till 290 B. C., when all their bravest troops had fallen, and their country had been repeatedly ravaged in every direction by the Roman legions, that the Samnites sued for peace and submitted to the supremacy of Rome. They never, however, lost their love of liberty; and accordingly they not only joined the other Italian allies in the war against Rome (90), but, even after the other allies had submitted, they still continued in arms. The civil war between Marius and Sulla gave them hopes of recovering their independence; but they were defeated by Sulla before the gates of Rome (82), the greater part of their troops fell in battle, and the remainder were put to death. Their towns were laid waste, the inhabitants sold as slaves, and their place supplied by Roman colonists.

3. The greater part of Samnium is occupied by a huge mass of mountains, called at the present day the Matese, which stands out from the central line of the Apennines. The circumference of the Matese is between 70 and 80 miles, and its greatest height is 6,000 feet.

4. The two most important tribes of the Samnites were the Caudini and the Pentri. Besides these two chief tribes, we find mention of the Caraceni, who dwelt N. of the Pentri, and of the Hirpini, who dwelt S. E. of the Caudini.

CITIES OF SAMNIUM.

5. The chief cities of the Caudini were Caudium, Beneventum, Allifae, and Telesia.

1. How was Samnium bounded? 2. What were the Samnites, and what were their relations to Rome? 3. What was the nature of the country? 4. Which were the most important Samnite tribes, and what other tribes were there? 5.

6. Caudium was on the road from Capua to Beneventum. In the neighborhood were the celebrated *Furculae Caudinae*, or *Caudine Forks*, narrow passes in the mountains, where the Roman army surrendered to the Samnites, and was sent under the yoke, B. C. 321: it is now called the valley of Arpaia.

7. Bēnēventum, now *Benevento*, on the Via Appia, at the junction of the two valleys through which the Sābatus and Calor flow, was formerly called *Maleventum*, on account, it is said, of its bad air. It was one of the most ancient towns in Italy, having been founded, according to tradition, by Diomedes. It was taken by the Romans, who sent a colony thither in B. C. 268, and changed its name of Maleventum into Beneventum. It was colonized a second time by Augustus, and was hence called Colonia Julia Concordia Augusta Felix. The modern town has several Roman remains, among others a triumphal arch of Trajan.

8. Allifae or Alifae, now *Allife*, on the Volturnus, in a fertile country, was celebrated for the manufacture of its large drinking cups.

9. Telēsia, now *Telese*, on the road from Allifae to Beneventum, was taken by Hannibal in the 2d Punic war, and afterwards retaken by the Romans. It was the birth-place of C. Pontius, hence called Telesinus, who fought against Sulla.

10. The principal towns of the Pentri were Aesernia, Bovianum, and Sēpīnum, of which the first, now *Isernia*, was made a Roman colony in the 1st Punic war.

11. Their chief town was Bovianum, now *Bojano*; it was taken by the Romans in the Samnite wars, and was colonized by Augustus with veterans.

12. The Hirpīni, whose name is said to come from the Sabine word *hirpus*, "a wolf," dwelt in the S. of Samnium, between Apulia, Lucania, and Campania. Their chief town was Aeculanum.

THE FRENTANI.

13. The Frentani, also a Samnite people, inhabited a fertile and well-watered country on the coast of the

Which were the cities of the Caudini? 6. Where was Caudium, and what noted place in the neighborhood? 7. Where was Beneventum, and what was the origin of its name? 8. Where was Allifae, and for what celebrated? 9. Where was Telesia, and for what noted? 10. Name the principal towns of the Pentri. 11. Which was their capital city? 12. The Hirpini dwelt where, whence is their name derived, and what was their chief town? 13. Where did the Frentani

Adriatic, from the river Sagrus on the N., subsequently as far N. as the Aternus, to the river Frento on the S., from the latter of which rivers they derived their name. They were bounded by the Marrucini on the N., by the Peligni and by Samnium on the W., and by Apulia on the S. They submitted to the Romans in B. C. 304, and concluded a peace with the republic.

14. Larinum, now *Larino*, was a town of the Frentani, (whence the inhabitants are sometimes called Frentani Larinates,) on the river Tifernus, *Biferno*, and near the borders of Apulia, subsequently a Roman municipium: it possessed a considerable territory extending down to the Adriatic Sea. The town of Cliternia on the coast was subject to Larinum. Some writers reckon Larinum among the cities of Apulia.

3.—*Lower Italy.*

A.—Apulia.

DAUNIA, PEUCETIA AND IAPYGIA, OR MESSAPIA.

1. Apulia included, in its widest signification, the whole of the S. E. of Italy from the river Frento to the promontory Iapygium, and was bounded on the N. by the Frentani, on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by the Sinus Tarentinus, and on the W. by Samnium and Lucania, thus including the modern provinces of Bari, Otranto, and Capitanata in the kingdom of Naples.

2. Apulia in its narrower sense was the country E. of Samnium on both sides of the Aufidus, (now the Ofanto,) the Daunia and Peucetia of the Greeks: the whole of the S. E. was called Calabria by the Romans.

3. The Greeks gave the name of Daunia to the N. part of the country from the Frento, *Fortore*, to the Aufidus, of Peucetia to the country from the Aufidus to Tarentum and Brundisium, and of Iapygia or Messapia to the whole of the remaining S. part: though they sometimes included under Iapygia all Apulia in its widest meaning.

4. The N. W. of Apulia is a plain, but the S. part is

dwell? Their name whence derived? 14. What city of importance had the Frentani, and where?

1. Apulia, in its wider sense, included what, and was how bounded? 2. What was Apulia in its narrower sense? 3. To what parts did the Greeks apply the names of Daunia, Peucetia, and Iapygia or Messapia? 4. What is the face of the

traversed by the E. branch of the Apennines, and has only a small tract of land on the coast on each side of the mountains. The country was very fertile, especially in the neighborhood of Tarentum, and the mountains afforded excellent pasturage.

5. The population, which was of a mixed nature, were for the most part of Illyrian origin, and are said to have settled in the country under the guidance of Iapyx, Daunius, and Peucetius, three sons of an Illyrian king, Lycaon. Subsequently many towns were founded by Greek colonists. The Apulians joined the Samnites against the Romans, and became subject to the latter on the conquest of the Samnites.

CITIES OF APULIA.

6. Teānum Apŭlum, near *Ponte Rotto*, so called to distinguish it from T. Sidicinum, was on the river Frento, and on the confines of the Frentani, 18 miles from Larinum.

7. The lake which Strabo speaks of as being near Teanum, but without mentioning its name, is called by Pliny Lacus Pontānus, now *Lago di Lesina*.

8. The Diomedēae Insŭlae were five small islands in the Adriatic sea, N. of the promontory Garganum, named after Diomēdes. The largest of these, called Diomedēa Insula or Trimētus, now *Tremiti*, was the place where the infamous Julia, the granddaughter of Augustus, died.

CITIES IN DAUNIA.

9. Sipontum or Sipuntum, called by the Greeks Sipŭs, now *Siponto*, was an ancient town in the district of Daunia, on the slope of Mt. Garganus, and on the coast. It is said to have been founded by Diomēdes, and was of Greek origin.

10. The inhabitants were removed from this town by King Manfred in the 13th century, in consequence of the unhealthy nature of the locality, and were settled in the neighboring town of Manfredonia, founded by this monarch.

11. Lŭcĕrĭa, sometimes called Nŭcĕrĭa, now *Lucera*, on the borders of Samnium, S. W. of Arpi, was situated on a steep hill, and possessed an ancient temple of Minerva.

country and the nature of the soil? 5. What was the origin of the population? 6. Where was Teanum Apulum, and why so called? 7. What lake was near Teanum? 8. What islands were off the coast, to the N. and N. E. of this lake? 9. Where was Sipontum, and founded by whom? 10. What befell this town in later times? 11. Where was Luceria, how situated, possessing what? 12. What

12. In the war between Rome and Samnium, it was first taken by the Samnites, (B. C. 321,) and next by the Romans, (319;) but having revolted to the Samnites in 314, all the inhabitants were massacred by the Romans, and their place supplied by 2,500 Roman colonists. In the time of Augustus it had greatly declined in prosperity; but it was still of sufficient importance in the 3d century to be the residence of the praetor of Apulia.

13. Arpi, the ruins of which still retain the ancient name, was an inland town in Daunia, founded, according to tradition, by Diomedes, who called it Ἀργὸς Ἰππιον, from which its later names of *Argyrippa* or *Argyripa* and *Arpi* are said to have arisen, (*Ille [Diomedes] urbem Argyripam, patriae cognomine gentis*, Virg. Aen. XI. 246.)

14. Sălăpăia, an ancient town in the district of Daunia, was situated S. of Sipontum and on a lake named after it. According to the common tradition it was founded by Diomedes, though others ascribe its foundation to the Rhodian Elpias.

15. The original site of Salapia was at some distance from the coast; but in consequence of the unhealthy exhalations arising from the lake above mentioned, the inhabitants removed to a new town on the sea-coast, which was built by the praetor, M. Hostilius, with the approbation of the Roman senate, about B. C. 200. This new town served as the harbor of Arpi. The ruins of the ancient town still exist at some distance from the coast at the village of *Salpi*.

16. Herdōnia, to the S. E. of Luceria, and now *Ordona*, was destroyed by Hannibal, who removed its inhabitants to Thurii and Metapontum; it was rebuilt by the Romans, but remained a place of no importance.

17. Ascŭlum Apŭlum, so called to distinguish it from Asculum Picenum, and now *Ascoli di Satriano*, was on the confines of Samnium, S. W. of Herdonia. Near it the Romans were defeated by Pyrrhus, B. C. 279.

18. Vĕnŭsia, now *Venosa*, an ancient town S. of the river Aufidus, and near Mt. Vultur, was situated in a romantic country, and memorable as the birthplace of the poet Horace. It was originally a town of the Hirpini in

befell it in the Samnite war? 13. Where was Arpi, founded by whom, and what the origin of its name? 14. Where was Salapia, and by whom founded? 15. What change was made in its location? 16. Where was Herdonia, and what became of it? 17. Where was Asculum Apulum, why so called, and for what noted? 18. Where was Venusia—the birth-place of whom—how noted in history?

Samnium, and after its original Sabellian inhabitants had been driven out by the Romans, it was colonized by the latter, B. C. 291, and formed an important military station. Here the remnants of the Roman army took refuge after the fatal battle of Cannae, 216.

19. At no great distance from it were:—1. Fōrentum, now *Forenza*. 2. Bantia, now *Banzi* or *Vanzi*. 3. Acherontia, now *Acerenza*, all which are mentioned by Horace, who speaks of the latter as *celsae nidum Acherontiae*.

20. Cānūsium, ruins of which are still seen at *Canosa*, on the Aufidus, and on the high road from Rome to Brundisium, founded, according to tradition, by Diomedes, whence the surrounding country was called *Campus Diomedis*. It was at all events a Greek colony, and both Greek and Oscan were spoken there in the time of Horace, (*Canusini more bilinguis*, Sat. I. 10, 30.)

21. Canusium was a town of considerable importance, but suffered greatly, like most of the other towns in the S. of Italy, during the 2d Punic war. Here, as well as at Venusia, the remains of the Roman army took refuge after their defeat at Cannae, 216 B. C. It was celebrated for its mules and its woollen manufactures, but it had a deficient supply of water, (Hor. Sat. I. 5, 91.)

22. Cannae, the site of which is now called *Canne*, was N. E. of Canusium, situated in an extensive plain E. of the Aufidus and N. of the small river Vergellus, and is memorable for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, B. C. 216.

TOWNS IN PEUCETIA.

23. Bārīum, now *Bari*, in Peucetia, was on the Adriatic: it was celebrated for its fisheries, whence Horace calls it *Barium piscosum*, (Sat. I. 5, 97.)

24. Egnātia, now *Torre d'Anazzo*, also on the coast, S. E. of Barium, is called Gnatia by Horace, (Sat. I. 5, 97,) who speaks of it as *Lymphis iratis exstructa*, probably on account of its bad, or deficient supply of water.

25. It was celebrated for its miraculous stone or altar, which of itself set on fire frankincense and wood; a prodigy

19. What three towns near it? 20. Where was Canusium, said to have been founded by whom? Hence surrounding country how called? How referred to by Horace? 21. How is it noted in history, and for what was it celebrated? 22. Where was Cannae, memorable for what? 23. Where was Barium, celebrated for what? 24. Where was Egnatia, how called and described by Horace? 25. For

which afforded amusement to Horace and his friends, who looked upon it as a mere trick, (Sat. I. 5, 97-99.)

26. Egnatia owed its chief importance to being situated on the great high road from Rome to Brundisium. This road reached the sea at Egnatia, and from this town to Brundisium it bore the name of the *Via Egnatia*. The continuation of this road on the other side of the Adriatic from Dyrrhachium to Byzantium also bore the name of the *Via Egnatia*. It was the great military road between Italy and the E. Commencing at Dyrrhachium, it passed by Lychnidus, Heraclea, Lyncestis, Edessa, Thessalonica, Amphipolis, Philippi, and traversing the whole of Thrace, finally reached Byzantium.

27. Rubi, now *Ruvo*, on the road just described, between Canusium and Brundisium, is to be noted only because it occurs in Horace's account of his journey to Brundisium.

28. Rŭdiae, now *Rotigliano* or *Ruge*, on the road from Brundisium to Venusia, was originally a Greek colony, and afterwards a Roman municipium. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Ennius. This city was in the territory of the Poediculi.

TOWNS IN MESSAPIA OR IAPYGIA.

29. Although the Greeks gave to the heel or whole southern peninsula of Italy the name of Messapia or Iapygia, this was again subdivided into Calabria on the eastern, and Messapia on the western coast; the eastern coast being inhabited by the Calābri, while the Sallentini or Salentini dwelt around the promontory Iapygium, which is hence called Salentinum or Salentina. It is difficult to distinguish, and to assign exact limits to these two people.

30. Brundŭsium or Brundīsius, called by the Greeks Βρεντήσιον or Βρεντέσιον, now *Brindisi*, a town of the Calābri, was on a small bay on the Adriatic, forming an excellent harbor, to which the place owed its importance. The *Via Appia* terminated at Brundisium, and it was the usual place of embarkation for Greece and the East.

31. It was an ancient town, and probably not of Greek origin, although its foundation is ascribed by some writers to the Cretans, and by others to Diomedes. It was at first

what was it celebrated? 26. To what did Egnatia chiefly owe its importance? 27. Where was Rubi, and why noted? 28. Where was Rŭdiae, and for what noted? 29. How was Messapia or Iapygia divided, and by whom inhabited? 30. Where was Brundisium, and what made it important? 31. What is said of

governed by kings of its own, but was conquered and colonized by the Romans B. c. 245.

32. The poet Pacuvius was born in this town, and Virgil died here on his return from Greece, B. c. 19. At this place also terminated the journey of which Horace gives a very humorous account in the Fifth Satire of the First Book of his Satires.

33. Hydrūs or Hydruntum, now *Otranto*, one of the most ancient towns of Calabria, was situated on the S. E. coast, and near a mountain Hydrus. It had a good harbor, and was in later times a municipium. It was directly opposite, and only 50 miles from the Acroceraunium promontorium, and persons frequently crossed over to Epirus from this port.

34. Uria, now *Oria*, called Hyria by Herodotus, on the road from Brundisium to Tarentum, was the ancient capital of Iapygia, and is said to have been founded by the Cretans under Minos.

35. Leuca, (τὰ Λευκά,) was at the extremity of the Iapygian promontory, which is still called *Capo di Leuca*. It is noted for a stinking fountain, under which the giants who were vanquished by Hercules are said to have been buried, thus giving rise to the stench which filled the whole neighborhood.

36. Mandūria, now *Casal Nuovo*, was on the road from Tarentum to Hydruntum, and near a small lake, which is said to have been always full to the edge, whatever water was added to or taken from it. Here Archidāmus III., king of Sparta, was defeated and slain in battle by the Messapians and Lucanians, B. c. 338.

37. Tarentum, called by the Greeks Τάρας, (-αυρος,) now *Taranto*, an important Greek city, was situated on the W. coast of the peninsula of Calabria, and on a bay of the sea, about 12 miles in circuit, forming an excellent harbor, and being a portion of the Sinus Tarentinus. The city stood in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country, S. of Mt. Aulon and W. of the mouth of the Galaesus, or Galesus, now *Galeso*. It was originally built by the Iapygians, who are said to have been joined by some Cretan colonists from

its origin and its government? 32. Who was born, and who died here, and what poem renders this place famous? 33. Where was Hydrus or Hydruntum? 34. Where was Uria, what was it, and said to have been founded by whom? 35. Where was Leuca, and for what legend is it noted? 36. Where was Manduria, what remarkable lake in its vicinity, the city how noted in history? 37. Where was Tarentum, originally built by whom, deriving its name from whom?

the neighboring town of Uria, and it derived its name from the mythical Taras, a son of Poseidon.

38. The greatness of Tarentum, however, dates from B. C. 708, when the original inhabitants were expelled, and the town was taken possession of by a strong body of Lacedaemonian Partheniae under the guidance of Phalanthus. It soon became the most powerful and flourishing city in the whole of Magna Graecia, and exercised a kind of supremacy over the other Greek cities in Italy. It carried on an extensive commerce, possessed a considerable fleet of ships of war, and was able to bring into the field, with the assistance of its allies, an army of 30,000 foot and 3,000 horse. The city itself, in its most flourishing period, contained 22,000 men capable of bearing arms.

39. The government of Tarentum was different at various periods. In the time of Darius Hystaspes, Herodotus speaks of a king (*τύραννος*) of Tarentum: but at a later period the government was a democracy. Archÿtas, who was born at Tarentum, and who lived about B. C. 400, drew up a code of laws for his native city.

40. With the increase of wealth the citizens became luxurious and effeminate, and being hard pressed by the Lucanians and other barbarians in the neighborhood, they were obliged to apply for aid to the mother country. Archidamus, son of Agesilaus, was the first who came to their assistance, in B. C. 338, and he fell in battle fighting on their behalf. The next prince whom they invited to succor them was Alexander, king of Epirus, and uncle to Alexander the Great. At first he met with considerable success, but was eventually defeated and slain by the Bruttii in 326, near Pandosia on the banks of the Acheron.

41. Shortly afterwards the Tarentines had to encounter a still more formidable enemy. Having attacked some Roman ships, and then grossly insulted the Roman ambassadors who had been sent to demand reparation, war was declared against the city by the powerful republic. The Tarentines were saved for a time by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who came to their help in 281; but two years after the defeat of this monarch and his withdrawal from Italy, the city was taken by the Romans, (272.)

38. From what year and event does the greatness of Tarentum date, the city becoming what? 39. What was the government of Tarentum? 40. What change did the character of the Tarentines undergo, and what results grew out of it? 41. What more formidable enemy did the Tarentines next encounter, who saved

42. In the second Punic war Tarentum revolted from Rome to Hannibal, (212;) but it was retaken by the Romans in 207, and was treated by them with great severity. From this time Tarentum declined in wealth and prosperity. It was subsequently made a Roman colony, and it still continued to be a place of considerable importance in the time of Augustus. Its inhabitants retained their love of luxury and ease; and it is described by Horace as *Molle Tarentum*, and *imbelle Tarentum*.

43. The town of Tarentum consisted of two parts, viz., of a peninsula or island at the entrance of the harbor, and of a town on the main land, which was connected with the island by means of a bridge. On the N. W. corner of the island, close to the entrance of the harbor, was the citadel; the principal part of the town was situated S. W. of the isthmus. The modern town is confined to the island or peninsula on which the citadel stood. Even after the downfall of the Western Empire the Greek language was still spoken at Tarentum.

44. The neighborhood of Tarentum produced the best wool in all Italy, and was also celebrated for its excellent wine, figs, pears, and other fruits. Its purple dye was also much valued in antiquity.

45. Near Tarentum was a fertile valley, called Aulōn, now *Melone*, celebrated for its wine, (*amicus Aulon fertili Baccho*: Hor. Carm. II. 6, 18.) Near this city was also

46. Satūrium or Satureium, now *Saturio*, a town celebrated for its horses. (Hor. Sat. I. 6, 59.)

B.—Lucania.

1. Lucānia was bounded on the N. W. by Campania, or more particularly, by the territory of the Picentini: on the N. by Samnium: on the N. E. by Apulia: on the S. E. by the Sinus Tarentinus: on the S. by Bruttium: on the W. and S. W. by the Mare Tyrrhenum or Inferum; thus corresponding for the most part to the modern provinces of *Principato*, *Citeriore*, and *Basilicata* in the kingdom of Naples. It was separated from Campania by the river Silārus, and from Bruttium by the river Lāus, now the Lao, and

them, and what was the final event? 42. What was the conduct of Tarentum in the 2d Punic war, and what its subsequent fate? 43. Of what parts did the town of T. consist—where was the citadel, where the principal part of the town: the modern town confined to what? 44. The neighborhood of Tarentum produced what, and was also celebrated for what? 45. What valley, for what noted, was near Tarentum? 46. What town, noted for what, was near Tarentum?

it extended along the gulf of Tarentum from Thurii to Metapontum.

2. The country is mountainous, as the Apennines run through the greater part of it; but towards the gulf of Tarentum there is an extensive and fertile plain. Lucania was celebrated for its excellent pastures, (Hor. Epod. I. 28;) and its oxen were the finest and largest in Italy. Hence the elephant was at first called by the Romans a Lucanian ox, (*Lucas bos*.) The swine also were very good; and a peculiar kind of sausages were celebrated at Rome under the name of *Lucanica*.

3. The coast of Lucania was inhabited chiefly by Greeks, whose cities were numerous and flourishing. The interior of the country was originally inhabited by the Chones and Oenotrians. The Lucanians proper were Samnites or Sabelians, a brave and warlike race, who left their mother-country and settled both in Lucania and Bruttium. They not only expelled or subdued the Oenotrians, but they gradually acquired possession of most of the Greek cities on the coast. They were subdued by the Romans after Pyrrhus had left Italy. Before the 2d Punic war their forces consisted of 30,000 foot and 3,000 horse, but in the course of this war their country was repeatedly laid waste, and never recovered its former prosperity.

CITIES OF LUCANIA.

4. Metapontium, called Metapontum by the Romans, *Μεταπόντιον* by the Greeks, and of which considerable remains are still to be seen near *Torre di Mare*, was a celebrated Greek city on the Sinus Tarent., and on the E. coast of Lucania: it is said to have been originally called Metābum. There were various traditions respecting its foundation, all of which point to its high antiquity, but from which we cannot gather any certain information on the subject.

5. It is said to have been destroyed by the Samnites, and to have been re peopled by a colony of Achaeans, who had been invited for that purpose by the inhabitants of Sybāris. Hence it is called by Livy an Achaean town, and is regarded by some writers as a colony from Sybaris.

1. How was Lucania bounded? 2. What is the face of the country, and for what was Lucania celebrated? 3. By what people was Lucania inhabited, and what were the Lucanians proper? 4. Where was Metapontum, originally how called, what account have we of its origin? 5. Who destroyed, and who re peopled it,

6. It fell into the hands of the Romans in the war against Pyrrhus; but it revolted to Hannibal after the battle of Cannae. From the time of the second Punic war it disappears from history, and was in ruins in the time of Pausanias.

7. Pythagoras was held in particular estimation among the Metapontini, in whose city he is said to have resided for many years. After his death the house which he had inhabited was converted into a temple of Ceres.

8. Hēraclēa, on the river Siris, is noted chiefly for the first defeat sustained by the Romans in the war with Pyrrhus, the adjoining plain affording the level ground which that monarch required for his heavy phalanxes and elephants. (B. c. 200.)

9. Sŷbāris was situated between the rivers Sybaris (*Coscile*) and Crathis, (*Crati*), at a short distance from the Tarentine gulf, and near the confines of Bruttium. It was founded B. c. 720, by Achaeans and Troezenians, and soon attained an extraordinary degree of prosperity and wealth. It carried on an extensive commerce with Asia Minor and other countries on the Mediterranean, and its inhabitants became so notorious for luxury and pleasure, that their name was employed to indicate any voluptuary.

10. At the time of their highest prosperity their city was 50 stadia, upwards of 6 miles, in circumference, and they exercised dominion over twenty-five towns, so that we are told they were able to bring into the field 300,000 men, a number, however, quite incredible.

11. But their prosperity was of short duration. The Achaeans having expelled the Troezenian part of the population, the latter took refuge at the neighboring city of Croton, the inhabitants of which espoused their cause. In the war which ensued between the two states, the Sybarites were completely conquered by the Crotoniates, who followed up their victory by the capture of Sybaris, which they destroyed by turning the waters of the river Crathis against the town, B. c. 510. The greater number of the surviving Sybarites took refuge in other Greek cities in Italy; but a few remained near their ancient town, and

whence how called, by whom? 6. When did it fall into the hands of the Romans, and what was its subsequent fate? 7. What celebrated philosopher resided here? 8. Where was Heraclea, noted chiefly for what? 9. Where was Sybaris, founded when and by whom,—what were the pursuits, and the character of the inhabitants? 10. What was the extent of the city, and of the dominion under it? 11. What brought this prosperity to a termination, and what became

their descendants formed part of the population of Thurii, which was founded in 443, near Sybaris.

12. Eighty-seven years after the destruction of Sybaris, and near its ancient site, Thurii was built by the remains of the population of Sybaris assisted by colonists from all parts of Greece, but especially from Athens. Among these colonists were the historian Herodotus and the orator Lysias, the latter of whom, however, was only a youth at the time and subsequently returned to Athens.

13. The new city, (on the site of which is *Terra Nuova*,) from which the remains of the Sybarites were soon expelled, rapidly attained great power and prosperity, and became one of the most important Greek towns in the S. of Italy. In the Samnite wars Thurii received a Roman garrison; but it revolted to Hannibal in the second Punic war. The Romans subsequently planted a colony here, and changed the name of the city into Copiae; but it continued to retain its original name, under which it is mentioned by Caesar in the civil war as a municipium.

14. Paestum, originally called Posidōnia, (Ποσειδωνία,) was situated between 4 and 5 miles S. E. of the mouth of the Silarus, and near the bay which derived its name, *Sinus Paestanus*, from the town. Its origin is uncertain, but it was probably in existence before it was colonized by the Sybarites, about 524 B. C.

15. It soon became a powerful and flourishing city; but after its capture by the Lucanians, (between 438 and 424,) it gradually lost the characteristics of a Greek city, and its inhabitants at length ceased to speak the Greek language. Its ancient name of Posidonia was probably changed into that of Paestum at this time.

16. Under the supremacy of the Romans, who founded a Latin colony at Paestum about B. C. 273, the town gradually sank in importance; and in the time of Augustus it is mentioned only on account of the beautiful roses grown in its neighborhood.

17. The ruins of Paestum are striking and magnificent. They consist of remains of walls, of an amphitheatre, of two fine temples, and of another building. The two

of the city and its inhabitants? 12. By whom was Thurii built and where? 13. What did the new city become, and what was its subsequent fate? 14. Paestum, originally how called, was where situated, and what is known of its origin? 15. It soon became what, subsequently undergoing what change? 16. What became of it under the supremacy of the Romans? 17. What evidences of its former

temples are in the Doric style, and are some of the most remarkable ruins of antiquity.

18. Velia or Elëa, also called Hyële, (Ἰέλη;) the different forms are owing to the word having originally the Aeolic digamma, which the Romans changed into V: the ruins are quite near *Castell' a Mare della Brucca*; a Greek town on the W. coast between Paestum and Buxentum, was founded by the Phocaeans who had abandoned their native city Phocaea, in Asia Minor, to escape from the Persian sovereignty, about B. C. 543. It was situated about three miles E. of the river Hales, and possessed a good harbor.

19. Elea is celebrated as the birthplace of the philosophers Parmenides and Zeno, who founded a school of philosophy usually known under the name of the Eleatic. It possessed a celebrated temple of Demeter or Ceres. Cicero, who resided at Velia at one time, frequently mentions it in his correspondence, and it appears to have been accounted a healthy place, (Hor. Ep. I. 15, 1.) In the time of Strabo it had ceased to be a place of importance.

20. Lāus, a Greek city near the mouth of the river Laus, now *Lao*, which formed the boundary between Lucania and Bruttium. It was founded by the Sybarites after their own city had been taken by the inhabitants of Croton, B. C. 510, but it had disappeared in the time of Pliny. The gulf into which the river Laus flowed was called the Laus Sinus, now the Gulf of Policastro.

21. Grumentum, now *Il Palazzo*, near *Saponara*, in the interior, on the road from Beneventum to Heraclea, is frequently mentioned in connection with the 2d Punic war.

22. The river Silārus, now the *Silaro*, forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania, rises in the Apennines, and after receiving the Tanager, (*Negri*), and Calor, (*Calore*), falls into the Sinus Paestanus a little to the N. of Paestum. Its water is said to have petrified plants.

C.—Bruttium.

1. Bruttium, Bruttius, and Bruttiorum Ager, (Βρῆττια,) more usually called Bruttii after the inhabit-

magnificence are still extant? 18. Where was Velia, and founded by whom? 19. For what is Elea celebrated? 20. Where was Laus, and founded by whom? 21. Where was Grumentum, and how noted? 22. Where was the river Silarus, forming what, possessing what property?

1. Where was Bruttium, how bounded, in ancient times how called? 2. What

ants, the S. extremity of Italy, separated from Lucania by a line drawn from the mouth of the Laus to Thurii, and surrounded on the other three sides by the sea. It was the country called in ancient times Oenotria and Italia.

2. The country is mountainous, as the Apennines run through it down to the Fretum Siculum: it afforded excellent pasturage for cattle, and the valleys produced good corn, olives, and fruit.

3. The earliest inhabitants of the country were Oenotrians. Subsequently some Lucanians, who had revolted from their countrymen in Lucania, (some say they were slaves,) took possession of the country, and were hence called *Bruttii* or *Brettii*, which word is said to mean "rebels" in the language of the Lucanians. This people, however, inhabited, at first, only the interior of the land; the coast was almost entirely in the possession of the Greek colonies. But even these, with the exception of Rhegium, Croton, and Locri, were all afterwards reduced to subjection by those hardy savages.

4. At the close of the 2d Punic war, in which the Bruttii had been the allies of Hannibal, they lost their independence and were treated by the Romans with great severity. They were declared to be public slaves, and were employed as lictors, couriers, and letter-carriers.

RIVERS IN BRUTTIUM.

5. The rivers of Bruttium are all small coast-streams. They are, 1, The Ocinarus, now, *Bagni*, W. of the Laus; 2, Sabbatus, (*Savato*;) 3, Lametus, or Lamecus, and Lamatus, (*Lamato*;) 4, Angitula, (*Angitola*;) 5, Medama, (*Metramo*;) 6, Metaurus, (*Marro*;) 7, Cratais, (*Fallace*;) 8, Alex, (*Alace*,) W. of Prom. Zephyrium; 9, Trais or Traeis, (*Trionto*;) 10, Hylas, (*Aquanile* or *Lacaneta*,) between Cybaris and Croton; 11, Crimisus, (*Lipuda*;) 12, Neaethus, (*Neto*,) in the territory of Croton; 13, Aesarus, (*Esaro*,) discharging itself into the sea above Croton, and forming a good harbor at its mouth; 14, Tacina, (*Lo Stecato*,) rises in Alibanus Mons and empties into the Scyllacius Sinus; 15, Arocha, (*Crocha*;) 16, Semirus, (*Simari*;) 17, Crotalus, (*Alli*;) 18, Carcines, (*Corace*;) these last four also empty into the Scyl-

is the nature of the country, and what were its productions? 3. Who were the earliest inhabitants; why called Bruttii, dwelling where? 4. What became of them after the 2d Punic war? 5. What rivers in Bruttium, bearing what modern

lacijs Sin.; 19, Caecinus or Caïcinus, (*Ancinale*;) 20, Sagras, (*Alaro*;) 21, Butrotus, (*Bruciano*;) the last two between Stilis and Locri.

CITIES OF BRUTTIUM.

6. Crimīsa or Crimissa, on the E. coast, on a promontory of the same name, and a little S. of the river Crimīsus, on the banks of which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians B. C. 339, is said to have been founded by Philoctetes on his return from the siege of Troy, and here his tomb is said to have stood on the shore.

7. Petēlia or Petīlia, the site of which is now occupied by *Strongoli*, on the E. coast, was also founded according to tradition, by Philoctetes. It was situated N. of Croton, to whose territory it originally belonged; but it was afterwards conquered by the Lucanians.

8. It remained faithful to the Romans, when the other cities of Bruttium revolted to Hannibal, and it was not till after a long and desperate resistance that it was taken by one of Hannibal's generals. It was repeopled by Hannibal with Bruttians, but the Romans subsequently collected the remains of the former population, and put them again in possession of the town.

9. Crotōn or Crotōna, a Greek city on the E. coast, on the river Aesarus, (*Esaro*,) and in a very healthy locality, was founded by the Achaeans under Myscellus of Aegae, assisted by the Spartans, B. C. 710. Its extensive commerce, the virtue of its inhabitants, and the excellence of its institutions, made it the most powerful and flourishing town in the S. of Italy.

10. It owed much of its greatness to Pythagoras, who established his school here. Gymnastics were cultivated here in greater perfection than in any other Greek city, and one of its citizens, Milo, was the most celebrated Athlete in Greece.

11. It attained its greatest power by the destruction of Sybaris in 510; but it subsequently declined in consequence of the severe defeat it sustained from the Locrians on the river Sagras, (*Alaro*.) It suffered greatly in the wars with Dionysius, Agathōcles, and Pyrrhus; and in the

names? 6. Where was Crimisa, founded by whom? 7. Where was Petilia, by whom founded, belonging to whose territory? 8. What was its conduct and fate in the 2d Punic war and afterwards? 9. Where and what was Croton, how situated, by whom founded? 10. To what cause did it owe much of its greatness? 11. How did it

second Punic war a considerable part of it had ceased to be inhabited. It received a colony from the Romans in 195.

12. Scylaciūm, also Scylacēum or Scyllētium, now *Squillace*, on the E. coast, was situated on two adjoining hills at a short distance from the coast, between the rivers Caecinus and Carcines. It is said to have been founded by the Athenians. It belonged to the territory of Croton, but was subsequently given by the elder Dionysius to the Locrians, and came eventually into the possession of the Romans.

13. It had no harbor, whence Virgil (Aen. III. 553) speaks of it as *navifragum Scylaceum*. From this town the Scyllacius or Scylleticus Sinus (*G. of Squillace*) derived its name. The isthmus which separates this bay from the Sinus Hipponiates on the W. coast was only 20 miles broad, and formed the ancient boundary of Oenotria.

14. Caulōn or Caulōnia, N. E. of Locri, originally called Aulon or Aulonia, was founded by the inhabitants of Croton or by the Achaeans: it was destroyed by the elder Dionysius, who removed its inhabitants to Syracuse and gave its territory to Locri: afterwards rebuilt, but again destroyed in the war with Pyrrhus: rebuilt a third time and destroyed a third time in the second Punic war. It was celebrated for the worship of the Delphian Apollo. Its name is preserved in the hill Caulone in the neighborhood of Castel Vetere.

15. Locri, surnamed Epizephyrii, (on the site of the present *Motta di Burzano*,) one of the most ancient Greek cities in Lower Italy, was situated in the S. E. of Bruttium, N. of the promontory of Zephyrium, from which it was said to have derived its surname Epizephyrii, though others suppose this name given to the place, simply because it lay to the W. of Greece.

16. It was founded by the Locrians from Greece, B. C. 683. Strabo expressly says that it was founded by the Ozōlae, and not by the Opuntii, as most writers related; but this statement is not so probable as the common one.

attain its greatest power, and what became of it afterwards? 12. Where was Scylacium, founded by whom, possessed, successively, by whom? 13. As a maritime city, what was its position, what derived its name from it, what isthmus here? 14. Where was Caulon, founded by whom, destroyed how often, celebrated for what, its name where preserved? 15. Where was Locri, and whence was its surname derived? 16. By whom was it founded? The inhabitants regarded

The inhabitants regarded themselves as descendants of Ajax Oileus; and as he resided at the town of Naryx among the Opuntii, the poets gave the name of *Narycia* to Locris, and called the founders of the town the *Narycii Locri*, (Virg. Aen. III. 399.) For the same reason the pitch of Bruttium is frequently called *Narycia*, (Virg. Georg. II. 438.)

17. Locri was celebrated for the excellence of its laws, which were drawn up by Zaleucus soon after the foundation of the city. The town enjoyed great prosperity down to the time of the younger Dionysius, who resided here for some years after his expulsion from Syracuse, and committed the greatest atrocities against the inhabitants. It suffered much in the wars against Pyrrhus and in the 2d Punic war. The Romans allowed it to retain its freedom and its own constitution, which was democratical; but it gradually lost its importance, and is rarely mentioned in later times. Near it was an ancient and wealthy temple of Proserpina.

18. Terīna, now *St. Eufemia*, on the W. coast, gave name to the Sinus Terinaeus. It was a Greek city founded by Croton, and was originally a place of some importance. Hannibal destroyed it in the 2d Punic war.

19. Vibo, now *Monteleone*, the Roman form of the Greek name Hippōnium, a Greek town situated on the S. W. coast, and on a gulf called after it Sinus Vibonensis or Hipponiates. It is said to have been founded by the Locri Epizephyrii; but it was destroyed by the elder Dionysius, who transplanted its inhabitants to Syracuse.

20. It was afterwards restored; and at a later time it fell into the hands of the Bruttii, together with the other Greek cities on this coast. It was taken by the Romans, who colonized it B. C. 194, and called it Vibo Valentia. Cicero speaks of it as a municipium; and in the time of Augustus it was one of the most flourishing cities in the S. of Italy.

21. Rhēgĭum, now *Reggio*, a celebrated Greek town on the coast, was situated on the Fretum Siculum, or the Straits which separate Italy and Sicily. The ancients de-

themselves as whose descendants? 17. For what was Locri celebrated, what was its condition, its suffering, and its final fate? 18. Where was Terina, giving name to what, founded by whom, and destroyed by whom? 19. Where was Vibo, what called after it, founded by whom, and destroyed by whom? 20. What became of it afterwards, and what name was given it? 21. What and where was

rived its name from *ρήγνυμι* "to break," because it was supposed that Sicily was at this place torn asunder from Italy.

22. Rhegium was founded about the beginning of the first Messenian war, B. C. 743, by Aeolian Chalcidians from Euboea and by Doric Messenians, who had quitted their native country on the commencement of hostilities between Sparta and Messenia. At the end of the 2d Messenian war, 668, a large body of Messenians, under the conduct of the Sons of Aristomenes, settled at Rhegium, which now became a flourishing and important city, and extended its authority over several of the neighboring towns.

23. The government was an aristocracy, but in the beginning of the 5th century B. C., Anaxilāus, who was of a Messenian family, made himself tyrant of the place. In 494 this Anaxilāus conquered Zancle in Sicily, the name of which he changed into Messāna. He ruled over the two cities, and on his death in 476 he bequeathed his power to his sons. About ten years afterwards (466) his sons were driven out of Rhegium and Messana, and republican governments were established in both cities, which now became independent of one another.

24. At a later period Rhegium incurred the deadly enmity of Dionysius the elder in consequence of a personal insult which the inhabitants had offered him. It is said that when he asked the Rhegians to give him one of their maidens for his wife, they replied that they could only grant him the daughter of their public executioner. Dionysius carried on war for a long time against the city, and after two or three unsuccessful attempts he at length took the place, which he treated with the greatest severity. Rhegium never recovered its former greatness, though it still continued to be a place of considerable importance. The younger Dionysius gave it the name of *Phoebia*; but this name never came into general use, and was speedily forgotten.

25. The Rhegians having applied to Rome for assistance when Pyrrhus was in the S. of Italy, the Romans placed in the town a garrison of 4,000 soldiers who had been levied among the Latin colonies in Campania. These troops seized the town in 279, killed or expelled the male inhabit-

Rhegium, its name derived from what? 22. When and by whom was it founded and settled? 23. What was its government, and what changes did this undergo? 24. How did it incur the enmity of Dionysius, with what consequences? 25.

ants, and took possession of their wives and children. The Romans were too much engaged at the time with their war against Pyrrhus to take notice of this outrage; but when Pyrrhus was driven out of Italy, they took signal vengeance upon these Campanians, and restored the surviving Rhegians to their city.

26. Rhegium suffered greatly from an earthquake shortly before the breaking out of the Social war, 90 B. C.; but its population was augmented by Augustus, who settled here a number of veterans from his fleet, whence the town bears in Ptolemy the surname *Julium*. Rhegium was the place from which persons usually crossed over to Sicily, but the spot at which they embarked was called Columna Rhegina, (*Torre di Carallo*), and was 100 stadia (about 12 miles) N. of the town. The Greek language continued to be spoken at Rhegium till a very late time, and the town was subject to the Byzantine court long after the downfall of the Western empire.

27. Consentia, now *Cosenza*, chief town of the Bruttii, was on the river Crathis. Here Alaric died. South of this, to the Sicilian straits, a distance of 700 stadia, *i. e.* 87 miles, extended the Sila Silva, a large forest principally of fir, celebrated for the excellent pitch which it yielded.

28. Mamertium, of uncertain site, was founded by a band of Samnites, who had left their mother country under the protection of Mamers or Mars, to seek a new home. The remaining towns of Bruttium it is not necessary to notice.

29. Magna Graecia, or G. Major, was the name given to the districts in the S. of Italy, inhabited by the Greeks. This name was never used simply to indicate the S. of Italy: it was always confined to the Greek cities and their territories, and did not include the surrounding districts, inhabited by the Italian tribes. It appears to have been applied chiefly to the cities on the Tarentine gulf, Tarentum, Sybaris, Croton, Caulonia, Siris, (*Heraclea*), Metapontum, Locri, and Rhegium; but it also included the Greek cities on the W. coast, such as Cumae and Neapolis. Strabo extends the appellation even to the Greek cities of Sicily. The origin of the name is doubtful; whether it was

How did the city fare in the wars of Pyrrhus? 26. From what other calamity did Rhegium suffer, and who restored, in a measure, its importance? 27. What and where was Consentia, and who died here? What forest extends South of this? 28. For what is Mamertium noted? 29. What is meant by Magna Graecia?

given to the Greek cities by the Italian tribes from their admiring the magnificence of these cities, or whether it was assumed by the inhabitants themselves out of vanity and ostentation, to show their superiority to the mother country.

4.—*The Islands of Italy.*

A.—Islands off the Coast of Etruria.

1. The following islands lay off the coast of Etruria:—1. Urgo or Gorgon, now *Gorgona*, N. of Ilva. 2. Maenaria, now *Meloria*. 3. Ilva or Aethalia, now *Elba*. 4. Planasia or Planaria, now *Pianosa*, to which Augustus banished his grandson Agrippa Postumus. 5. Ogläsa, now *Monte Cristo*. 6. Capraria or Caprasia, now *Capraja*, between Populonia and the N. extremity of Corsica, inhabited only by wild goats, whence its name. 7. Columbaria, now *Palmarola*. 8. Opposite the harbor of Cossa, the two small islands, Igilium, now *Giglio*, and Dianium or Artemisium, now *Gianuti*.

2. The only one of these islands which demands a more extended notice, is Ilva or Aethalia, in the Tuscan sea, opposite Populonia. Ilva was early celebrated for its rich iron mines; but by whom they were first discovered and worked is uncertain, as they are said to exhibit the marks of labors carried on for an incalculable time. It even seems to have been a popular belief among the ancients, that the metallic substance was constantly renewed. It is probable that the Phoenicians were the first to make known the mineral riches of this island, and that it was from them the Tyrrheni learnt to estimate its value. It is to the latter people that Cramer traces the name of Aethalia; since it appears that Lemnos, which they once inhabited, bore, according to Polybius, the same appellation in ancient times.

B.—Islands off the Coast of Latium.

1. The islands off the coast of Latium are:—1. Palmaria, now *Palmaruola*, Pontia, Sinonia, now *Zannone*, and Pandätaria. 2. Pontia, now *Ponza*, a rocky island

1. What islands lay off the coast of Etruria? 2. For what is Ilva celebrated?

opposite Formiæ, taken by the Romans from the Volscians, and colonized B. C. 313, was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state criminals. 3. To Pandatária, Julia, the daughter of Augustus, was banished. It is now *Vandotena* or *Vendutene*.

C.—Islands off the Coast of Campania.

1. The islands off the coast of Campania were: Aenāria, Prochýta, Nēsis, and Caprææ.

2. Aenāria, also called Pithēcūsa and Inārīme, was a volcanic island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples; under it the Roman poets represented Tiphoeus as lying. It is now called *Ischia*.

3. Prochýta, now *Procida*, near the promontory Misenum, is said to have been torn away by an earthquake either from this promontory or from the neighboring island of Aenaria.

4. Nēsis, now *Nisita*, between Puteoli and Neapolis, and opposite Mt. Pausilypus, was a favorite residence of some of the Roman nobles.

5. Caprææ, now *Capri*, 9 miles in circumference, at the S. entrance of the gulf of Puteoli, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the promontory of Minerva, from which the island had been separated by an earthquake. It is composed of calcareous rocks, which rise to two summits, the highest of which is between 1,600 and 1,700 feet above the sea. The scenery is beautiful, and the climate soft and genial.

6. According to tradition, it was originally inhabited by the Teleboæ, but afterwards belonged to the inhabitants of Neapolis, from whom Augustus either purchased it or obtained it in exchange for the island of Pithecusa.

7. Here Tiberius lived the last ten years of his reign, indulging in secret debauchery, and accessible only to his creatures. He erected many magnificent buildings on the island, the chief of which was the Villa Jovis, and the ruins of which are still to be seen.

1. What islands off the coast of Latium? 2. For what was Pontia used by the Romans? 3. For what is Pandataria noted?

1. What islands were off the coast of Campania? 2. Aenaria, having what other names, was where—what legend connected with it? 3. Where was Prochyta, and how remarkable? 4. Where and what was Nesis? 5. Caprææ, how large, where, composed of what, distinguished for what? 6. To whom did it successively belong? 7. What emperor lived here?

D.—Sicilia.

1. Sicilia, *Sicily*, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, was supposed by the ancients to be the same as the Homeric island Thrinacia, (*Θρινακία*,) and it was, therefore, frequently called Thrinacia, Trinacia, or Trinacris, a name which was believed to be derived from the triangular figure of the island. For the same reason the Roman poets called it *Trīquētra*. Its more usual name came from its later inhabitants, the Siceli, whence it was called Sicelia, (*Σικελαί*,) which the Romans changed into Sicilia. As the Siceli also bore the name of Sicani, the island was also called Sicania.

2. Sicily is separated from Italy, or the W. coast of Bruttium, by a narrow channel called *Fretum Siculum*, sometimes simply *Fretum*, (*Πορθμός*,) and also *Scyllaeum Fretum*, of which the modern name is *Faro di Messina*. The sea on the E. and S. of the island was also called *Mare Siculum*. The island itself is in the shape of a triangle. The N. and S. sides are about 175 miles each in length, and the length of the E. side is about 115 miles.

3. The N. W. point, the Prom. Lilybaeum, is about 90 miles from C. Bon on the coast of Africa: the N. E. point, Prom. Pelōrus, is about 3 miles from the coast of Calabria in Italy; and the S. E. point, Prom. Pachynus, is 60 miles from the island of Malta. Prom. Lilybaeum is now Cape *Boeo* or *di Marsala*: Pelorus, *C. Faro*: Pachynus, *C. Passaro*.

4. Sicily formed originally part of Italy, and was torn away from it by some volcanic eruption, as the ancients generally believed.

5. A range of mountains, which are a continuation of the Apennines, extends throughout the island from E. to W. The general name of this mountain-range was *Nebrōdes Montes*, (*Madonia*,) of which there were several offshoots known by different names. Of these the most important were the celebrated volcano, *Aetna*: *Mons Eryx*, now *Santo Giuliano*, in the extreme W., near

1. Sicilia was supposed to be what, hence how called, its more usual name derived from what? 2. Sicily separated by what from Italy, surrounding sea how called, what the shape and external dimensions of the island? 3. What were the chief Promontories, respectively how far from what other points? 4. Sicily originally formed what, and was separated by what? 5. What was the face of the country, name of the principal mountain-range, names of the most important

Drepanum; and the Heraei Montes in the S., running down to the promontory Pachynus.

6. Aetna Mons, now *Monte Gibello*, a volcanic mountain in the N. E. of the island between Tauromenium and Catana, is said to have derived its name from Aetna, a Sicilian nymph, a daughter of Uranus and Gaea, or of Briareus. Zeus buried under it Typhon or Enceladus; and in its interior Hephaestos, and the Cyclopes forged the thunderbolts for Zeus.

7. There were several eruptions of Mt. Aetna in antiquity. One occurred in B. C. 475, to which Aeschylus and Pindar probably allude, and another in B. C. 425, which Thucydides says, (III. 116,) was the third on record since the Greeks had settled in Sicily. The form of the mountain seems to have been much the same in antiquity as it is at present. Its base covers an area of nearly 90 miles in circumference, and its highest point is 10,874 feet above the level of the sea. The circumference of the crater is variously estimated from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles, and the depth from 600 to 300 feet.

RIVERS.

8. A large number of rivers flow down from the mountains, but most of them are dry, or nearly so, in the summer. We can specify only the more important. Among these we name first the Acis, now *Fiume di Jaci*. Acis, son of Faunus and Symaethis, was beloved by the nymph Galatea: Polyphemus, the Cyclops, jealous of him, crushed him under a huge rock. His blood gushing forth from under the rock was changed by the nymph into the river Acis or Acinius, at the foot of Mt. Aetna. (Ovid. Met. XIII. 750, sqq.)

9. The Simaethus, now the *Giaretta*, on the E. coast, and at the foot of Mt. Aetna, formed the boundary between Leontini and Catana.

10. Near Leontini was the Tērīas, now the *Guara-lunga*.

11. The Anāpus, now the *Anapo*, or *Fiume di Sortino*, flowed into the sea S. of Syracuse through the marshes of Lysimelia.

mountains? 6. Where is Aetna, name derived from what, what legends connected with it? 7. What eruptions are mentioned by the ancients, and what is the form and height of the mountain, and the circumference and depth of its crater? 8. What sort of rivers in Sicily? What legend connected with the Acis? 9. Where was the Symaethus? 10. Where was the Tērīas? 11. Where was the Anapus?

12. The Cacŷpăris, now the *Cassibili*, also S. of Syracuse.

13. The Helōrus, now the *Abisso*, was on the E. coast, S. of Syracuse: at its mouth was the city of Helōrum.

14. The Himěra, now *Fiume Salso*, was one of the principal rivers in the S. of the island: it was at one time the boundary between the territories of the Carthaginians and the Syracusans: it receives near Enna the water of a salt spring, and hence has salt water as far as its mouth: hence also its modern name.

15. The Halŷcus, now the *Platani*, in the S., flowed into the sea near Hēraclēa Minōa.

16. The Crimisus, or Crimissus, now the *Bellici destro*, in the W. falls into the Hypsas: on its banks Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, B. C. 339.

17. Hypsas was the name of two rivers in the S.: one between Selinus and Thermae Selinuntiae, and now the *Bellici*, and the other near Agrigentum, now the *Fiume drago*.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

18. The soil of Sicily was very fertile, and produced in antiquity an immense quantity of wheat, on which the population of Rome relied to a great extent for their subsistence. So celebrated was it even in early times on account of its corn, that it was represented as sacred to Demeter, (Ceres,) and as the favorite abode of this goddess. Hence it was in this island that her daughter Persephone was carried away by Pluto. Besides corn, the island produced excellent wine, saffron, honey, almonds, and the other southern fruits.

INHABITANTS.

19. The first inhabitants of Sicily are said to have been the savage Cyclōpes and Laestrygōnes; but these are fabulous beings, and the first inhabitants mentioned in history are the Sicāni or Sicŷli, who crossed over into the island from Italy. Some writers regard the Sicani and Sicali as two distinct peoples, but without good reason. They

12. Where was the Cacyparis? 13. Where was the Helorus? 14. Where was the Himera, what at one time, what its nature below Enna? 15. Where was the Halycus? 16. Where was the Crimisus, and how noted in history? 17. Where were the rivers Hypsas? 18. What was the nature of the soil, and what the productions of Sicily? 19. Who were the first inhabitants of Sicily? 20. By whom were

appear to have been a Celtic people, who, driven across the Alps by the Ligyes, or Ligures, settled in Latium, whence being again driven by the Aborigines assisted by Pelasgians, they migrated to the S. of Italy, where they lived for a considerable time along with the Oenotrians, but at last crossed over to Sicily, to which they gave their name.

20. They were subsequently followed, first by Cretans, under Minos, then by the Elymaei, a small band of fugitive Trojans, both these bodies of fugitive immigrants founding several important cities, but becoming speedily incorporated with the Siculi. The Phoenicians early formed settlements for the purposes of commerce, especially on the N. and N. W. parts, but were soon compelled, by the encroaching Greeks, to confine themselves to Motya, Solūs, and Panormus.

21. The most important of all the immigrants into Sicily were the Greeks, who founded a number of important cities, which will be duly noticed. At a later time the Carthaginians obtained a firm footing in Sicily, and, having made themselves masters of the W. part of the island, they were engaged in frequent wars with Syracuse and the other Greek cities. The struggle between the Carthaginians and Greeks continued, with a few interruptions, down to the 1st Punic war; at the close of which (241) the Carthaginians were obliged to evacuate the island, the W. part of which now passed into the hands of the Romans, and was made a Roman province. The conquest of Syracuse by Marcellus (212) threw the whole island into the power of the Romans, who made it a province, administered by a praetor. Augustus founded colonies at several important cities. On the downfall of the Roman empire, Sicily formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths; but it was taken from them by Belisarius in A. D. 536, and annexed to the Byzantine empire. It continued a province of this empire until 826, when it was conquered by the Saracens.

CITIES OF SICILY.

In enumerating the cities of Sicily, we follow the order of Sickler, and begin at the E. side, where we first find—

22. Messāna, now *Messina*, on the N. E. on the straits (of Messina) separating Italy from this island, which are

the Siculi followed? 21. Who were the most important immigrants, and by whom were they followed? 22. Where was Messina, what its original name, by whom

here about 4 miles broad. The Romans called the town *Messāna*, according to its Doric pronunciation, but *Messene* (Μεσσηνή) was its more usual name among the Greeks. It was originally a town of the Siceli, and was called *Zancle*, (Ζάγκλη,) or a sickle, on account of the shape of its harbor, which is formed by a singular curve of sand and shells. The first Greek colonists were, according to Thucydides, pirates from the Chalcidian town of Cumae in Italy, who were joined by Chalcidians from Euboea, and later by Chalcidian colonists from Naxos in Sicily.

23. *Zancle* soon became so powerful that it founded the town of *Himēra* about B. C. 648. A short time before the 1st Punic war, it was taken by the Mamertini, for which reason it was afterwards captured by the Romans, and thereupon called *Mamertina Civitas*; but its name of *Messene* it derived from Messenians who came from the Peloponnesus and settled here.

24. *Tauromēnium*, now *Taormina*, on the E. coast, situated on Mt. Taurus, from which it derived its name, was founded B. C. 358 by Andromachus with the remains of the inhabitants of Naxos, whose town had been destroyed by Dionysius nearly fifty years before.

25. *Naxos*, S. of Mt. Taurus, founded B. C. 735 by the Chalcidians of Euboea, was the first Greek colony established in the island. In 480 the town was taken by Dionysius of Syracuse and destroyed.

26. *Cātāna*, now *Catania*, between the rivers *Acis* and *Amenanus*, at the foot of Mt. Aetna, was founded B. C. 730 by Chalcidians from Naxos. In B. C. 476 it was taken by Hiero I., who removed its inhabitants to *Leontini*, but soon after his death (467) they again obtained possession of their town. After experiencing sundry other reverses, it was colonized by Augustus with some veterans. It is now one of the most flourishing cities in Sicily.

27. *Leontini*, now *Lentini*, about 5 miles from the sea, N. W. of Syracuse, was situated upon the small river *Lissus*. It was founded by Chalcidians from Naxos, B. C. 730, only 6 years after the foundation of Naxos itself.

28. The rich plains N. of the city, called *Campi Laes-*

founded? 23. What evidence of its early power, and what was its later fate? 24. Where was *Tauromenium*, whence its name, founded when and by whom? 25. Where was *Naxos*, by whom founded, when and by whom destroyed? 26. Where was *Catana*, when and by whom founded, experienced what changes, is what now? 27. Where was *Leontini*, where situated, founded by whom and when?

trygonii or *Leontini*, were some of the most fertile in Sicily, and produced abundant crops of most excellent wheat.

29. In consequence of its joining the Carthaginians it was taken and plundered by the Romans, under whose rule it sunk into insignificance. Gorgias was a native of Leontini.

30. *Syrācūsae*, (*Συράκουσαι*), *Siracusa* in Italian, *Syracuse* in English, the wealthiest and most populous town in Sicily, was situated on the S. part of the E. coast, 50 miles N. of the promontory of Plemmyrium, and a little over a mile N. E. of the mouth of the river Anapus, near the lake or marsh called Syraco, from which it derived its name. It was founded B. C. 734, one year after the foundation of Naxos, by a colony of Corinthians and other Dorians, led by Archias, the Corinthian, after whose two daughters, *Syra* and *Cossa*, the city is said by some to have been named.

31. Syracuse consisted of five distinct towns, each surrounded by separate walls. These were A., Nasos, (*Νῆσος*, *Nâsos*), the Island, also called Ortygia, an island of an oblong shape, about 2 miles in circumference, lying between the great harbor on the W. and the little harbor on the E. It was the portion of the city first built, and it contained the citadel or Acropolis, surrounded by double walls, which Timoleon caused to be destroyed. In this island were many temples, and also the celebrated fountain of Arethusa. It was originally separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, which was subsequently filled up by a causeway; but this causeway must at a still later time have been swept away, since we find in the Roman period that the island was connected with the mainland by means of a bridge. B., Achradina, occupying originally the high ground of the peninsula N. of Ortygia, and surrounded on the N. and E. by the sea. This was the most strongly fortified and most beautiful part of the city, and contained the temple of Zeus Olympius. C., Tyche, named after the temple of *Τύχη*, or Fortune, was situated N. W. of Achradina, and was the most populous part of the city, containing, besides the temple of Fortune, the Gymnasium. D., Neapolis, nearly S. W. of Achradina, was, as well as Tyche, at the time of the Athenian siege of Syracuse, only an unfortified suburb, and

28. What plains near it, producing what? 29. Under Roman rule, what became of it, whose birthplace was it? 30. Where is Syracusae, when and by whom founded, whence deriving its name? 31. Of what did Syracuse con-

called Temenītes, from having within it the statue and consecrated ground of Apollo Temenītes. Neapolis contained the chief theatre of Syracuse, which was the largest in all Sicily, and many temples. E., Epīpōlae, a space of ground rising above the three quarters of Achradina, Tyche, and Neapolis, which gradually diminished in breadth as it rose higher, until it ended in a small conical mound. This rising ground was surrounded with strong walls by the elder Dionysius, and was thus included in Syracuse, which now became one of the most strongly fortified cities of the ancient world, having a circumference of 180 stadia or upwards of 22 Roman miles; and the entire population of the city is supposed to have amounted to 500,000 souls, at the time of its greatest prosperity.

32. Syracuse had two harbors. The Great Harbor, still called *Porto Maggiore*, is a splendid bay about 5 miles in circumference formed by the island Ortygia and the Prom. Plemmyrium. The Small Harbor, also called Laccius, lying between Ortygia and Achradina, was capacious enough to receive a large fleet of ships of war.

33. There were several stone quarries, *Lautumiae*, *Latumiae*, *Latomiae*, in Syracuse, in which the unfortunate Athenian prisoners were confined. From them was taken the stone of which the city was built. On one side of these quarries is the remarkable excavation, called the Ear of Dionysius, in which it is said that this tyrant confined the persons whom he suspected, and that he was able from a little apartment above to overhear the conversation of his captives. This tale, however, is clearly an invention.

34. A history of Syracuse must be sought for elsewhere; we have only space to state that, when Hieronymus, tyrant of the city, espoused the side of the Carthaginians, a Roman army under Marcellus was sent against Syracuse; and after a siege of two years, during which Archimēdes, who was a native of Syracuse, assisted his fellow-citizens by the construction of various engines of war, the city was taken by Marcellus in 212. From this time Syracuse became a town of the Roman province of Sicily. The modern city is confined to the island, the remaining quarters being now uninhabited, marked by only a few ruins, among which

sist? 32. How many harbors, how situated, had Syracuse? 33. What quarries in Syracuse, used for what, what story connected with them? 34. When was Syracuse taken by the Romans, by what commander? What did it now become, and to what is the modern city confined? Whose birthplace was Syra-

the most important are the remains of the great theatre, and of an amphitheatre of the Roman period.

35. Helōrus or Helōrum, the ruins of which are called *Muri Ucci*, was a very ancient city, S. of Syracuse, at the mouth of the river Helorus. Diod. Siculus describes the surrounding country as exceedingly beautiful.

36. Camarina, the ruins of which are at *Camarana*, on the S. coast, at the mouth of the Hipparis, was founded by Syracuse, B. C. 599. It was several times destroyed by Syracuse; and in the first Punic war it was taken by the Romans, and most of the inhabitants sold as slaves. Scarcely any vestiges of the ancient town remain. In the neighborhood was a marsh, which the inhabitants drained contrary to the command of an oracle, and thus opened the way to their enemies to take the town; hence arose the proverb, *μη κίλει Καμαρίναν*, ne moveas Camarinam.

37. Gēla, the ruins of which are near *Terra Nuova*, also on the S. coast and on a river of the same name, (*Fiume di Terra Nuova*,) was founded by Rhodians from Lindos, and by Cretans, B. C. 690. It soon obtained great power and wealth, and in 582 it founded Agrigentum; which, however, became more powerful than the mother city.

38. Like the other cities of Sicily, it was subject to tyrants, of whom the most important were Hippocrates, Gelon, and Hieron. Gelon transported half of its inhabitants to Syracuse: the place gradually fell into decay, and in the time of Augustus was no longer inhabited. The poet Aeschylus died here. N. of Gela were the celebrated Campi Gelōi, which produced rich crops of wheat.

39. Agrigentum, by the Greeks called Ἀκράγας, in the S. a colony of Gela, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea, was situated between the rivers Acragas (*Fiume di San Biagio*) and Hypsas, (*F. Drago*.)

40. It was celebrated for its wealth and populousness, and till its destruction by the Carthaginians, (B. C. 405,) was one of the most splendid cities of the ancient world. It was the birthplace of Empedocles.

41. It was founded by a Doric colony from Gela, about 582 or 579 B. C., was under the government of the cruel tyrant Phalaris, (about 560,) and subsequently under that

cuse? 35. Where was Helorus, its ruins how called? 36. Where was Camarina, and what were its vicissitudes? 37. Where was Gela, by whom founded, and when? It soon became, and did what? 38. What were its rulers, which of these the most important, what became of the place, who died here? 39. Where was Agrigentum? 40. For what was it celebrated, it was whose birthplace? 41. It was

of Theron, (488-472,) whose praises are celebrated by Pindar.

42. After its destruction by the Carthaginians, it was rebuilt by Timoleon, but it never regained its former greatness. After undergoing many vicissitudes it at length came into the power of the Romans, (210,) in whose hands it remained. There are still gigantic remains of the ancient city, especially of the Olympiæum, or temple of the Olympian Zeus.

43. Hêraclêa Minōa, of which the ruins are near *Torre di Capo Bianco*, in the S., at the mouth of the Halycus, between Agrigentum and Selinus. According to tradition it was founded by Minos, when he pursued Daedalus to Sicily, and it may have been an ancient colony of Cretans. We know, however, that it was afterwards colonized by the inhabitants of Selinus, and that its original name was *Minoa*, which it continued to bear till about B. C. 500, when the town was taken by the Lacedaemonians under Euryleon, who changed its name into that of *Heraclea*; but it continued to bear its ancient appellation as a surname to distinguish it from other places of the same name. It was colonized by the Romans, when they conquered Sicily.

44. Selinus, the ruins of which are near *Castel vetrano*, one of the most important towns in the island, was situated upon a hill on the S. W. coast, and upon a river of the same name, now the *Madiani*. It was founded by the Dorians from Megara Hyblaea on the E. coast of the island, B. C. 628.

45. It soon attained great prosperity; but it was taken by the Carthaginians in 409, when most of its inhabitants were slain or sold as slaves, and the greater part of the city destroyed. The Carthaginians, however, allowed the inhabitants to return to Selinus in the course of the same year, and it continued to be a place of secondary importance till 249, when it was again destroyed by the Carthaginians, and its inhabitants transferred to Lilybaeum. Passing on to the W. and N. coasts, we note,

46. Lilybaeum, the site of which is now partly occupied by *Marsala*, with an excellent harbor, was situated on a promontory of the same name, opposite to the Prom.

founded by whom and when, and by whom governed? 42. After its destruction by the Carthaginians, by whom was it rebuilt, and what became of it afterwards, what are its remains? 43. Where was Heraclea Minoa, said to have been founded by whom, by whom colonized, what is said of its name? 44. What and where was Selinus, and founded by whom and when? 45. What vicissitudes did it pass

Hermaeum or Mercurii, (*C. Bon.*) in Africa, the space between the two being the shortest distance between Sicily and Africa.

47. The town of Lilybaeum was founded by the Carthaginians about B. C. 397, and was made the principal fortress of the Carthaginians in Sicily. It was surrounded by massive walls and by a trench 60 feet wide and 40 feet deep.

48. Lilybaeum was besieged by the Romans in the 1st Punic war, but they were unable to take it, and they obtained possession of it only by the treaty of peace. Under the Romans it continued to be a place of importance.

49. Motya, an ancient town in the N. W., situated on a small island (*Isola di Mezzo*) $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the coast, with which it was connected by a mole, was founded by the Phoenicians. It possessed a good harbor, and was in early times one of the most flourishing cities of Sicily.

50. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Carthaginians, was taken from them by Dionysius of Syracuse, and was finally captured by the Carthaginian general Himilco, who transplanted all its inhabitants to the town of Lilybaeum, which he had founded in its neighborhood, B. C. 397. It now disappears from history.

51. Drëpānum, now *Trapani*, also Drëpāna, more rarely Drëpāne, in the N. W. corner of the island, so named from *Δρέπανον*, "a sickle," because the land on which it was built was in the form of a sickle. It was founded by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, at the commencement of the 1st Punic war, and was one of the chief naval stations of the Carthaginians. Under the Romans it was an unimportant commercial town. It was here that Anchises died, according to Virgil.

52. Near Drepanum was Eryx, on the W. slope of the mountain of the same name. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians in the time of Pyrrhus; was subsequently rebuilt; but was again destroyed by the Carthaginians in the 1st Punic war, and its inhabitants removed to Drepanum.

53. On the summit of the mountain stood an ancient and celebrated temple of Aphrodite, said to have been built by Eryx, king of the Elymi, or, according to Virgil,

through? 46. Where was Lilybaeum, opposite what? 47. It was founded by whom, was what, how fortified? 48. How did it come into the possession of the Romans? 49. Where was Motya, founded by whom, and possessing what? 50. Through what changes did it pass? 51. Where was Drepanum, why so called, founded by whom, and when, who died here? 52. Where was Eryx, and what vicissitudes did it pass through? 53. What stood on the summit of Mt. Eryx, built by whom,

by Aeneas, but more probably by the Phoenicians, who introduced the worship of Aphrodite in Sicily. From this temple the goddess bore the surname *Erycina*, under which name her worship was introduced at Rome about the beginning of the 2d Punic war. At present there is standing on the summit of the mountain the remains of a castle, originally built by the Saracens.

54. Segesta, the later Roman form of the town called by the Greeks Egesta or Aegesta, (in Virg. *Acesta*,) the ruins of which are near *Alcamo*, was situated near the coast, between Panormus and Drepanum. It is said to have been founded by the Trojans on two small rivers, to which they gave the names of Simois and Scamander; hence the Romans made it a colony of Aeneas. One tradition, indeed, ascribed to it a Greek origin; but in later times it was never regarded as a Greek city.

55. Its inhabitants were constantly engaged in hostilities with Selinus; and it was at their solicitation that the Athenians embarked in their unfortunate expedition against Sicily. The town was taken by Agathocles, who destroyed or sold as slaves all its inhabitants, peopled the city with a body of deserters, and changed its name into that of *Dicaeopolis*; but after the death of this tyrant, the remains of the ancient inhabitants returned to the city and resumed their former name.

56. Panormus, that is "All-Port," (*Πάνορμος*), or a place always fit for landing, now *Palermo*, was an important town at the mouth of the river *Orëthus*, was founded by the Phoenicians, and at a later time received its Greek name from its excellent harbor.

57. From the Phoenicians it passed into the hands of the Carthaginians, in whose power it remained for a long time, and who made it one of the chief stations for their fleet. It was taken by the Romans in the 1st Punic war B. C. 254, and was subsequently made a Roman colony.

58. Himëra, a celebrated Greek city on the N. coast, W. of the mouth of the river Himera, was founded by the Chalcidians of Zancle, B. C. 648, and afterwards received Dorian settlers, so that the inhabitants spoke a mixed dialect, partly Ionic, (Chalcidian,) partly Doric.

the goddess how called, what is there now? 54. Where was Segesta, said to have been founded by whom? 55. Its inhabitants engaged in what, and experienced what reverses, &c.? 56. Where was Panormus, why so called, founded by whom? 57. Panormus passed successively into the possession of whom? 58.

59. After many vicissitudes of peace and war, it was taken, B. C. 409, by Hannibal, the son of Gisco, who, to revenge the great defeat which the Carthaginians had suffered before this town from Theron and Gélon of Syracuse, (480,) levelled it to the ground, and destroyed almost all the inhabitants.

60. Himera was never rebuilt; but on the opposite bank of the river Himera, the Carthaginians founded a new town, which, from a warm medicinal spring in its neighborhood, was called *Thermae*, now *Zermini*, (ruins.) Here the remains of the unfortunate inhabitants of Himera were allowed to settle. The Romans, who highly prized the warm springs of *Thermae*, permitted the town to retain its own constitution, and Augustus made it a colony. The poet Stesichorus was born at the ancient Himera and the tyrant Agathocles at *Thermae*.

61. Tyndāris or Tyndārium, now *Tindaro*, with a good harbor, a little W. of Messana, near the promontory of the same name, was founded by the elder Dionysius, B. C. 396, and soon became an important place. It was the headquarters of Agrippa, the general of Octavian, in the war against Sex. Pompey. The greater part of the town was subsequently destroyed by an inundation of the sea.

62. Mylae, now *Milazzo*, on a promontory running out far into the sea, with a harbor and citadel, on the E. part of the N. coast of the island, was founded by Zancle, and continued subject to the latter city. It was off Mylae that Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sex. Pompeius, B. C. 36.

63. Aetna, at the foot of Mt. Aetna, on a site now called *Castro*, on the road to Catana, and formerly called Inessa or Innessa, was founded B. C. 461, by the inhabitants of Catana, who had been expelled from their own town by the Siculi. They gave the name of Aetna to Inessa, because their own town Catana had been called Aetna by Hiero I.

64. Hybla Major, on a hill abounding in flowers and bees, just S. of Mt. Aetna, and on the river Simaethus, was originally a town of the Siculi. On its site is now Pa-

Where was Himera, founded by whom, received settlers whence, with what results? 59. What became of Himera? 60. What town was now built in its neighborhood, how treated by the Romans: who was born at Himera, and who at *Thermae*? 61. Where was Tyndaris, founded by whom, headquarters of whom? 62. Where was Mylae, by whom founded, how noted in history? 63. Where was Aetna, founded when and by whom, name changed into what, and for what reason? 64. Where was Hybla Major? What other places of the same name? 65. Where

terno. Two other towns of the same name were:—1. H. Minor, afterwards called Megara. 2. H. Heraea, in the S. on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum. It is doubtful from which of the three places the Hyblæan honey came, so frequently mentioned by the poets.

65. Agyrium, on the Cymosorus, N. W. of Centuripæ and N. E. of Enna, was the birthplace of the historian Diodorus, (Siculus.)

66. Centūrīpæ, now *Centorbi*, an ancient town of the Siculi, at the foot of Mt. Aetna, on the road from Catana to Panormus, and not far from the Symæthus: in its neighborhood a great quantity of corn was grown, and it became under the Romans one of the most flourishing cities in the island.

67. Enna or Henna, now *Castro Giovanni*, an ancient and fortified town of the Siculi, on the road from Catana to Agrigentum, said to be the centre of the island, was surrounded by fertile plains, which bore large crops of wheat: it was one of the chief seats of the worship of Demeter, (Ceres,) and possessed a celebrated temple of this goddess. According to a later tradition, it was in a flowery meadow in the neighborhood of Enna that Pluto carried off Proserpine, and the cave was shown through which the god passed, as he carried off his prize.

68. Palīca, near Mt. Aetna, and noted chiefly for the two sulphureous fountains in its neighborhood, called Deiloi, or brothers of the Palici, at which solemn oaths were taken. The last 6 towns (63–68) were in the interior. A great number more were in the island, of greater or less importance: we have given all that are deserving of particular notice.

E.—Sardinia.

NAMES, ETC.

1. On account of their proximity to the Italian coast, we here reckon Sardinia and Corsica among the islands of Italy. The former of these, called Ichnusa, Sandaliotis, Sardo, and finally Sardinia, is in shape in the form of a parallelogram, upwards of 140 nautical miles in

was Agyrium, noted as the birthplace of whom? 66. Where was Centuripæ, how noted? 67. Where was Enna, surrounded by what, noted for whose worship, what legend connected with it? 68. Where was Palica, and for what noted?

1. What were the names of Sardinia, what its shape, dimensions, comparative

length from N. to S. with an average breadth of 60. The ancients regarded it as the largest of the Mediterranean islands, and the correctness of this opinion has been confirmed by actual admeasurement, from which it appears that Sardinia is a little larger than Sicily. Sardinia lies in almost a central position between Spain, Gaul, Italy, and Africa. The ancients derived its name from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who was worshipped in the island under the name of *Sardus pater*. The Greeks called it *Ichnusa*, (Ἰχνοῦσα,) from its resemblance to the print of a foot, and *Sandaliotis*, (Σανδαλιώτις,) from its likeness to a sandal.

MOUNTAINS, ETC.

2. A chain of mountains runs along the whole E. side of the island, from N. to S. occupying about one-third of its surface. These mountains were called by the ancients *In-sani Montes*, (*Monti di Limbara*), a name which they probably derived from their wild and savage appearance, and from their being the haunt of numerous robbers. In the W. and S. parts of Sardinia, there are numerous plains intersected by ranges of smaller hills; but this part of the island was in antiquity, as in the present day, exceedingly unhealthy.

PROMONTORIES.

3. The promontories were: A. In the N.—1, Ereban-tium P., now *Capo della Testa*; 2, Ursi P., now *Capo del Orso*; 3, Columbarium P., now *Capo Figari*. B. In the E.—1, Cunicularium P., now *Capo di Pula*, with the Portus Herculis; 2, Caralitani P., now *C. Carbonara*. C. In the W.—1, Gorditanum P., now *Capo Falcone*; 2, Hermaeum P., now *Capo della Caccia*; 3, Crassum P., now *Capo di Pecora*; 4, Sulcense or Sulcenae P., now *Punta Sperone*.

RIVERS AND TOWNS.

4. The principal rivers were the Termus, now *Termo*, in the N.; the Thyrsus, (*Oristano*), on the W.; the Flumen Sacrum, (*Uras*), and the Saeprus, (*Flumendoso*), on the E.

5. The chief towns in the island were; on the N. coast, Tibula (*Porte Pollo*) and Turris Libyssonis, (*Por-*

size, what the derivation of its names? 2. What mountains in Sardinia, and what the general face of the country? 3. What were the promontories of S.? 4. What were the principal rivers? 5. What were the chief towns of Sardinia?

to *Torres* ;) on the S. coast, *Sulci* (*Bari*) and *Caralis*, (*Cagliari*), the capital and residence of the Roman Praetor, founded by the Carthaginians, and termed by *Florus* "*Urbs urbium*;" on the E. coast, *Olbia*, (*Terranova*;) and in the interior, *Cornus*, now *Corneto*, or *Sindia*, according to *Long*, and *Nora*, *Nurri*.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

6. *Sardinia* was very fertile, but was not extensively cultivated, in consequence of the uncivilized character of its inhabitants. Still the plains in the W. and S. parts of the island produced a great quantity of corn, of which the greater part was exported to *Rome* every year. Among the products of the island one of the most celebrated was the *Sardonica herba*, a poisonous plant, from the reputed effects of which the phrase *risus Sardonicus* is said to have arisen. It is quite likely that this whole tale arose from a piece of bad etymology. Another of the principal products was wool. *Sardinia* also contained a large quantity of the precious metals, especially silver, the mines of which were worked in antiquity to a great extent. There were likewise numerous mineral springs; and large quantities of salt were manufactured on the W. and S. coasts.

INHABITANTS.

7. The population of *Sardinia* was of a very mixed kind: *Phoenicians*, *Tyrrhenians*, and *Carthaginians* settled in the island at different periods. It is said that Greek colonies were also established here, but the accounts are doubtful. All prior names prevailing here were subsequently merged under the general appellation of *Sardi*. These *Sardi* are described as a rude and savage people addicted to thievery and lying. *Rome* took possession of the island, B. C., 238, but the inhabitants of the mountains in the E. side of the island were never completely subdued, and gave trouble to the Romans in the time of *Tiberius*. In the 5th century the *Vandals* took possession of the island.

8. *Sardinia* was divided from *Corsica* by a strait called *Fossa* or *Taphros*, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and now called *Strada di San Bonifacio*.

6. What was the nature of the soil, and what the productions of S.? 7. How was the population of S. composed? 8. What divided S. from Corsica?

F.—Corsica.

NAMES, ETC.

1. According to Strabo the Romans gave the name of Corsica to the island which the Greeks called *Kúpros* or *Kopρίς*. It is supposed to be indebted for its name to its general resemblance to a horn, *Képas*. Cornu.

2. The ancients exaggerated, for the most part, the size of the island: its greatest length is 116 miles, and its greatest breadth about 51. It is mountainous, and was not much cultivated in antiquity.

3. A range of mountains, called Aureus Mons, running from S. to N., separates it into two parts, of which the E. half was more cultivated, while the W. half was covered almost entirely with wood. In the W. was Mons Rhoetius, τὸ Ῥοιτίον Ὀρος.

4. The promontories were: A. In the N.; Sacrum Pr., (*C. Corso*.) B. In the W.; 1, Attium Pr., (*C. Addiazzo*;) 2, Viriballum, (*C. Calvi*;) 3, Rhium, (*C. di Feno*;) 4, Marianum, (*Capo di Casa Barbarica*.) C. In the E.; Vagum, (*C. di Brigalino*.)

5. The rivers of Corsica were: 1, The Tavöla, (*Golo*), the largest on the E. side; 2, Rhöťānus, (*Tavignano*), in the E.; 3, Sacer, (*Orbo*), in the E.; 4, Ticarius, (*Valinco*;) 5, Locras, (*Talavo*), both on the W. side.

6. Honey and wax were the principal productions of the island; but the honey had a bitter taste, from the yew trees with which the island abounded.

7. The cities of Corsica were: A. On the E. side; 1, Clunium, now *S. Catharina*; 2, Mantinorum Oppidum, near the site of which is the modern *Bastia*; 3, Mariana Colonia: this was a colony of C. Marius, of which the earlier name was Nicaea; 4, Aleria Colonia, (*Aleria*;) 5, Favoni Portus, (*Porto Favone*;) 6, Syracusanus Portus, (*Porto Vecchio*.) B. On the W. side; 1, Centurinum, (*Centuri*;) 2, Canelata, (*Conari*;) 3, Titianus Portus, (*Porto Tiziano*;) 4, Ficaria Portus, (*Figari*.) C. In the interior; 1, Palanta, (*Bolagna*;) 2, Tarabenorum Vicus, (*Vico*.)

8. The inhabitants were a rude mountain race, addicted

1. Corsica was how called by the Greeks, probable origin of the name? 2. What are the dimensions of the island? What is the face of the country? 3. What mountains were here? 4. What promontories on Corsica? 5. What rivers in C.? 6. What were the productions of C. 7. What cities in C.? 8.

to robbery, and paying little attention to agriculture. Even in the time of the Roman empire their character had not much improved, as we see from the description of Seneca, who was banished to this island by Claudius, A. D. 41. The most ancient inhabitants appear to have been Iberians; but in early times Ligurians, Tyrrhenians, Carthaginians, and even Greeks settled in the island. It was subject to the Carthaginians at the commencement of the 1st Punic war, but soon afterwards passed into the hands of the Romans, and subsequently formed a part of the Roman province of Sardinia.

G.—*Æoliae Insulae.*

1. The *Æoliae Insulae*, now the *Lipari Islands*, are a group N. E. of Sicily, where, according to the poets, Æolus, the god of the winds, reigned. Homer (Od. X. 1) mentions only one Æolian island, and Virgil (Æn. I. 52) accordingly speaks of only one Æolia, (sc. insula,) where Æolus reigned, supposed to be Strongyle or Lipara. These islands were also called *Hephaestides* or *Vulcaniae*, because Hephaestus or Vulcan was supposed to have his workshop in one of them called Hieræ, (Virg. Æn. VIII. 416 sqq.) They were also named *Liparenses*, from Lipara, the largest of them.

2. The names of these islands were, Lipara, (*Lipari*;) Hieræ, (*Volcano*;) Strongyle, (*Stromboli*;) called the light-house of the Mediterranean, because it is a constantly active volcano; Phœnicusa, (*Felicudi*;) Ericusa, (*Alieudi*;) Euonymus, (*Panaria*;) Didyme, (*Salina*;) Hicæsia, (*Lisca Bianca*;) Basilidia, (*Basilizzo*;) Osteodes, (*Ustica*.)

H.—*Aegates Insulae.*

1. The *Aegates Insulae*, (from *Αἴξ*, *aigos*, "a goat,") the goat islands, were three islands off the W. coast of Sicily, between Drepanum and Lilybaeum, near which the Romans gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians, and thus brought the 1st Punic war to an end, B. C. 241. The islands were, Aegusa (*Αἰγούσσα*) or Capraria, (*Favignana*;) Phorbantia, (*Levanzo*;) and Hieræ, (*Maretime*.)

What was the character of the inhabitants of C.? Who were the most ancient inhabitants?

1. Where were the *Æoliae Insulae*, having what other names, and bearing these names from what? 2. What were the names of these islands?

1. What and where were the *Aegates Insulae*, how noted in history, and what were their names?

I.—Melita.

1. Mēlita or Mēlīte, now *Malta*, is situated 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, and 179 miles from the nearest point of Africa. Its greatest length is 17 miles, and its greatest breadth 9 miles. The island was first colonized by the Phoenicians, who used it as a place of refuge for their ships, on account of its excellent harbors.

2. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Carthaginians, but was taken possession of by the Romans in the 2d Punic war, and annexed to the province of Sicily. The Romans, however, appear to have neglected the island, and it is mentioned by Cicero as a frequent resort of pirates.

3. Melita contained a town of the same name founded by the Carthaginians, and two celebrated temples, one of Juno, on a promontory near the town, and another of Hercules in the S. E. of the island. It is celebrated in sacred history as the island on which the apostle Paul was shipwrecked, though some writers erroneously suppose that the apostle was shipwrecked on the island of the same name off the Illyrian coast.

4. The inhabitants manufactured fine cloth, which was in much request at Rome. They also exported a considerable quantity of honey; and from this island, according to some authorities, came the Catuli Melitaei, the favorite lapdogs of the Roman ladies.

5. Near Melita was Gaulos now *Gozzo*, another island of some note.

1. Where is Melita, what are its dimensions, and by whom first colonized? 2. Into what other hands did it subsequently pass? 3. What town and temples in Melita? The island noted for what in sacred history? 4. What manufactures and exports of Melita are to be noted? 5. What other island near Melita?

CHAPTER III.

ASIA.

NAME AND EXTENT.

1. The name of Asia, in Greek Ἀσία, occurs first in Homer's Iliad, II. 461: Ἀσίῳ ἐν λειμῶνι," where, however, it denotes only a large swamp or meadow situate on the river Caÿster in Lydia.

2. Herodotus states, IV. 45, that this division of the world, as known to the ancients, received its name from Ἀσία, the wife of Prometheus.

3. It is probable, however, that the Greek name Ἀσία had its origin in the Phoenician verb *Assass*, "to shine, to be splendid, or mighty"—still found in the Hebrew (אָסָא) and in the Arabic, from which comes اَسَى, "brightness, splendor," and that thus, in the Geography of the Phoenicians, Asia originally denoted *the bright or shining land, the land of the rising sun, or of the East*, which Homer already describes as *the land in the region of day*, πρὸς Ἡὸς τ' Ἡελίων τε, "*towards the morning-red and rising sun*," as opposed to *the land towards the West and North, the land of darkness*, אֶרֶץ כּוֹס, = *Europe*, the land πρὸς ζόφον.—Asia, *the shining land, or land of light* in the E., stood opposed to Europa, *the land of gloom or darkness*, in the W. Thus in consequence of the relative position of the two continents the earliest Phoenician geography appears to have given each its name.

4. We find that as early as the time of Herodotus the Greeks regarded the name, Asia, as comprehending a great extent of country, in fact, a distinct division of what they looked upon as the world. In the later geography of the

1. Where does the name of Asia first occur, denoting what? 2. What derivation of the name is given by Herodotus? 3. What is probably the true derivation of the name? 4. What, according to the ancients, were the extent and boundaries

Romans this name denoted at first only a province, Asia, in Asia Minor, and its application to the interior of the continent proceeded gradually, in proportion as the geographical knowledge of the Romans extended farther eastward. In the time of Pomponius Mela, (Roman geographer—flourished probably from A. D. 41 to 54,) of Strabo and Ptolemy, the boundaries of Asia were given as the Mare Scythicum, Πόντος Σκυθικός, i. e. the Euxine, on the N.; the Oceanus Eōus, or Eastern Ocean, on the E.; the Oceanus Indicus, or Indian Ocean, on the S.; and the Palus Maeotis, the Pontus Euxinus, the Propontis, and the Hellespont on the W. or European side, and the Nile, as separating it from Africa. In view of the inaccuracy of the northern boundary as here given, it is necessary to observe, that both Europe and Asia were supposed to be bounded in the N. by an ocean which was called Septentrionalis, or Glacialis, but of which there was no actual knowledge.

5. The most general division of Asia was into two parts, which were different at different times, and known by different names. To the earliest Greek colonists, the river Halys, the E. boundary of the Lydian kingdom, formed a natural division between *Upper* and *Lower Asia*; and afterwards the Euphrates was adopted as a more natural boundary. Another division was made by the Taurus into *Asia intra Taurum*, (A. ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου,) i. e. the part of A. N. and N. W. of the Taurus, and *A. extra Taurum*, (A. ἐκτὸς τοῦ Ταύρου,) all the rest of the continent. The division ultimately adopted, but apparently not till the fourth century of our era, was that of *A. Major* and *A. Minor*, of which the former is most conveniently divided into 1, *Asia Septentrionalis* or *Northern Asia*; 2, into *Asia Orientalis*, or *Eastern Asia*; and 3, into *Asia Meridionalis* or *Southern Asia*. We proceed now at once to the consideration of that division which is by far the most interesting and important.

of Asia? 5. How was Asia divided by the ancients, and what is the most convenient division?

SECTION I.

ASIA MINOR.

1. Asia Minor, (*Ἀσία ἡ μικρά*), now called *Anatolia*, was the peninsula on the extreme W. of Asia, bounded on the N. by the Propontis and the Pontus Euxinus; on the N. W. by the Hellespont; on the E. by the mountains on the W. of the upper course of the Euphrates; on the S. E. by Syria, or Amānus Mons; on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by the Aegæan: in other words, it consisted of that collection of provinces situated in the western peninsula of Asia, between the Euxine and the Mediterranean, which, though contiguous in point of position, remained politically distinct, and did not therefore receive any collective name in classical literature.

2. It has already been said that the name, Asia Minor, did not come into use until the fourth century. It occurs first in Lib. I. c. 2 of the work of Paulus Orosius, entitled "*Historiarum adversus Paganos Libri VII.*," in the following passage: "*ASIA REGIO, vel ut proprie dicam, ASIA MINOR, absque orientali parte, quae ad Cappadociam Syriamque progreditur, undique circumdata est mari; a Septentrione Ponto Euxino, ab occasu Propontide atque Hellesponto, a meridie mari nostro.*"

3. The principal divisions of Asia Minor have been variously given: we prefer that into fourteen provinces, as follows: on the W. coast, *Mysia*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*: on the N. coast, *Bithynia*, *Paphlagonia*, and *Pontus*: on the S. *Lycia*, *Pisidia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Cilicia*: in the interior, *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, *Lycaonia*, and *Cappadocia*.

4. Asia Minor was for the most part a fertile country, intersected with mountains and rivers, abounding in minerals, possessing excellent harbors, and peopled, from the earliest known period, by a variety of tribes from Asia and from Europe.

5. The range of Taurus divides it into two unequal parts, traversing its whole length from W. to E., and effect-

1. What is meant by Asia Minor, and what were its boundaries? 2. Where does the name of Asia Minor first occur? 3. What were the chief divisions or provinces of Asia Minor? 4. What was the general character of the country? 5. What

ually shutting off the southern provinces of Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia from their northern neighbors; the most important pass across it was situated in the latter province, north of Tarsus; it led through a narrow gorge at which defences were erected, and hence called *Portae Ciliciae*, the *Cilician Gates*.

6. The interior of Asia Minor consists of a highly elevated plateau, sloping down gradually from Mt. Taurus to the Euxine sea: the climate is there less genial and the soil less productive than in the maritime districts; but the plains yield extensive and rich pasture grounds for sheep. This plateau is bounded eastward by the lofty range of Antitaurus. Numerous chains run parallel to the coast of the Euxine, and give the northern region a mountainous character. The most important were—Paryadres and Scoedîsus in the province of Pontus: Olympus, on the borders of Bithynia and Galatia; and another range of the same name between Bithynia and Mysia. Towards the Aegæan the plain breaks up into ridges of inferior height opening to the sea, such as Temnus in Mysia, Tmolus in Lydia, and Messogis, between Lydia and Caria.

For the principal rivers of Asia Minor the student is referred to the several provinces to which they respectively belong.

1.—*Mysia*.

1. *Mÿsia*, (ἡ Μυσία), called also the Asiatic *Mÿsia*, in contradistinction to Moesia on the banks of the Danube, meant originally the land of the *Mÿsi*, one of the Thracian peoples who seem to have crossed over from Europe into Asia Minor, before recorded history begins; but in the usual division of Asia Minor, as settled under Augustus, it occupied the whole of the N. W. corner of the peninsula, between the Hellespont on the N. W.; the Propontis on the N.; the river Rhyndacus and Mt. Olympus on the E., which divided it from Bithynia; Phrygia on the S. E.; Mt. Temnus and an imaginary line drawn from Temnus to the S. side of the Elaïtic gulf on the S. where it bordered upon Lydia; and the Aegæan sea on the W.

2. Mysia was subdivided into five parts: 1, Mysia Minor, along the N. coast; 2, Mysia Major, the S. E.

mountain chain divides it? 6. What is the face of the country in the interior, and what important mountain-chains are found there?

1. How was Mysia bounded? 2. What were the subdivisions of Mysia?

inland region, with a small portion of the coast between the Troad and the Aeolic settlements about the Elaitic gulf; 3, Troas, the N. W. angle, between the Aegean and Hellespont and the S. coast along the foot of Ida; 4, Aeolis or Aeolia, the S. part of the W. coast, around the Elaitic gulf, where the chief cities of the Aeolian confederacy were planted; but applied in a wider sense to the W. coast in general; and 5, Teuthrania, the S. W. angle, between Temnus and the borders of Lydia: this part was also called Pergamene, from the celebrated city of Pergamus, which stood in it.

3. The country was for the most part mountainous, its chief chains being those of Ida, Olympus, and Temnus, which are terminal branches of the N. W. part of the Taurus chain, and the union of which forms the elevated land of S. E. Mysia.

4. The prolongations of these mountains into the sea form several important bays and capes; namely, among the former, the great gulf of Adramyttium, *Adramytti*, which cuts off Lesbos from the continent; and the Sinus Elaiticus, *G. of Chandeli*; and, among the later, Sigeum, *C. Yenicheri*, and Lectum, *C. Baba*, at the N. W. and S. W. extremities of the Troad, and Cane, *C. Coloni*, and Hydria, *Fokia*, the N. and S. headlands of the Elaitic gulf.

5. The rivers of Mysia are numerous; some of them considerable, in proportion to the size of the country, and some of first rate importance in history and poetry. The chief of them, beginning on the E., were Rhyndacus, *Mualitsch*, and Macestus, *Suserlu Tchai*, Tarsius, *Kara Dere Su*, Aesëpus, Granicus, *Kodscha Tchai*, Rhodius, *Simois*, *Mendere Tchai*, and Scamander, *Bunarbashî Tchai*. On the banks of the Granicus, which flows into the Propontis, Alexander gained his first victory over Darius, B. C. 334.

CHIEF TOWNS.

6. Cÿzicus, now *Bal Kiz* or *Chizico*, (ruins,) one of the most ancient and powerful of the Greek cities in Asia Minor, stood upon an island of the same name in the Propontis, (*Sea of Marmara*.) This island, the earlier name of which was Arctōn-nesus, (*Ἀρκτὼν νῆσος*), lay close to the

3. What was the face of the country, and what were the chief mountain chains? 4. What bays and capes on the coast of Mysia? 5. What rivers in Mysia? 6. What

shore of Mysia, to which it was united by two bridges, and afterwards, under Alexander the Great, by a mole, which has accumulated to a considerable isthmus. The city of Cyzicus stood on the S. side of the island, at the N. end of the isthmus, on each side of which it had a port, the one called Chytus, the other Panormus.

7. Cyzicus was one of the finest cities of the ancient world, for the beauty of its situation and the magnificence of its buildings: it possessed an extensive commerce, and was celebrated for the excellence of its laws and government. Its staters were among the most esteemed gold coins current in Greece. Its celebrated resistance against Mithridates, when he besieged it by sea and land, (B. C. 75,) was of great service to the Romans, and obtained for it the rank of a "libera civitas," which it lost again under Tiberius. Under Constantine it became the chief city of the new province of Hellespontus.

8. Ilium or Troja was in the territory called Troas, which, as said before, formed the N. W. part of Mysia. If the Ilium of Homer had any real existence, it was most probably situated in the plain traversed by the united stream formed by the junction of the Scamander and the Simoïs, known as the plain of Troy. It was probably in the upper part of this plain, on a moderate elevation at the foot of Mt. Ida, whilst its citadel, called Pergama, occupied a loftier height, almost separated from the city by a ravine, and nearly surrounded by the Scamander. This city seems never to have been restored after its destruction by the Greeks.

9. The Aeolian colonists subsequently built a new city, on the site, as they doubtless believed, of the old one, but really much lower down the plain; and this city is the Trōja, or Ilium Vetus, of most of the ancient writers.

10. After the time of Alexander, Ilium Vetus declined, and a new city was built, still further down the plain, below the confluence of the Simoïs and the Scamander, and near the Hellespont, and this was called Ilium Novum. Under the Romans, this city was honored with various immunities, as the only existing representative of the ancient Ilium. Its substantial importance, however, was entirely eclipsed by that of Alexandria Troas.

and where was Cyzicus? 7. For what was Cyzicus noted? 8. Where was Ilium or Troja? 9. What and where was Ilium Vetus? 10. What was the fate of this city, and what and where was Ilium Novum? 11. Where was Alexandria Troas,

11. Alexandria Troas, also, as in the Acts of the Apostles, simply called Troas, now *Eskistamboul*, i. e., the *Old City*, on the sea-coast, S. W. of Troy, was enlarged by Antigonus, hence called Antigonias, but afterwards it resumed its first name. It flourished greatly, both under the Greeks and the Romans; it was made a colonia; and both Julius Caesar and Constantine thought of establishing the seat of empire in it.

12. Pergamon or Pergamum, Pergamos or Pergamus, the ruins of which still bear the name of *Bergama* or *Pergamo*, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, and afterwards of the Roman province of Asia, was situated in the district of S. Mysia, called Teuthrania, in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the world. It stood on the N. bank of the river Caïcus, at a spot where that river receives the united waters of two small tributaries, the Selinus, which flowed through the city, and the Cetius, which washed its walls. The navigable river Caïcus connected it with the sea, at the Elaïtic gulf, from which its distance was somewhat less than 20 miles. It was built at the foot, and at the lowest slopes, of two steep hills, on one of which the ruins of the Acropolis are still visible, and in the plain below are the remains of the Asclepieum and other temples of the stadium, the theatre, and the amphitheatre, and of other buildings.

13. The kingdom of Pergamus, which began upon the death of Seleucus, B. C. 280, by Philetaerus establishing himself as an independent ruler, reached its greatest extent after the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans, in B. C. 190, when the Romans bestowed upon Eumenes II. the whole of Mysia, Lydia, both Phrygias, Lycæonia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia. It was under the same king that Pergamus reached the height of its splendor, and that the celebrated library was founded, which for a long time rivalled that of Alexandria, and the formation of which occasioned the invention of parchment, *Chartæ Pergamenæ*. This library was afterwards united to that of Alexandria, having been presented by Antony to Cleopatra. During its existence at Pergamus it formed the centre of a great school of literature, which rivalled that of Alexandria.

and how noted? 12. Where was Pergamum or Pergamus, and how situated? 13. When did Pergamus reach the height of its splendor, and for what is it

14. The city was an early seat of Christianity, and is one of the Seven Churches of Asia, to whom the apocalyptic epistles are addressed.

15. Ab̄ȳ dos, in the Troad, on the narrowest part of the Hellespont, was a Milesian colony. It was nearly opposite to Sestos, but a little lower down the stream. The bridge of boats which Xerxes constructed over the Hellespont, B. C. 480, commenced a little higher up than Abydos, and touched the European shore between Sestos and Madytus. The site of Abydos is a little N. of Sultania or the old castle of Asia, which is opposite to the old castle of Europe.

16. Scepsis, now *Eski-Upshi* or *Eski-Shupshe*, (ruins,) was in the interior of the Troad, S. E. of Alexandria, in the mountains of Ida. It is celebrated in literary history as the place where certain MSS. of Aristotle and Theophrastus were buried, to prevent their transference to Pergamus. When dug up again, they were found nearly destroyed by mould and worms, and in this condition they were removed by Sulla to Athens. The philosopher Metrodorus and the grammarian Demetrius were natives of Scepsis.

17. Lampsacus, a colony of the Phocaeans, and an important city on the coast of the Hellespont, possessed a good harbor. It was celebrated for its wine; and hence it was one of the cities assigned by Xerxes to Themistocles for his maintenance. It was the chief seat of the worship of Priapus, and the birthplace of the historian Charon, the philosopher Adimantus, and the rhetorician Anaximenes.

18. Other places, of more or less note, in Mysia, were:—
1, *On the shore of the Propontis*: Priapus, Harpagium, Zelia, Memnonis Tumulus, Placia; 2, *In Troas*: Dardanus, Gergis, Palaescepsis, Sigaeum, Chrysa, Halesium, Assus, Gargara, Antandrus, Cilla, Adramyttium, Thebe; 3, *On the shore of the Hellespont*: Linum, Pityea, Parium, Per cote, Arisbe.

19. The northwestern boundary of Mysia is the Hellespontus, now *Straits of the Dardanelles* or of *Gallipoli*, the long narrow strait connecting the Propontis with the Aegæan sea, and through which the waters of the Pontus Euxinus discharge themselves into the Mediterranean in a constant current. The length of the strait is about 50

famous? 14. How is Pergamus noted in ecclesiastical history? 15. Where was Abydos, and how noted in history? 16. Where was Scepsis, how famed in literary history, and noted as the birthplace of whom? 17. Where and what was Lampsacus, and for what celebrated? Birthplace of whom? 18. What other noteworthy places in Mysia? 19. Where and what was the Hellespont, how noted,

miles, and the width varies from 6 miles at the upper end to two at the lower, and at some places it is only one mile wide, or even less. The narrowest part is between the ancient cities of Sestos and Abydos, where Xerxes made his bridge of boats, and where the legend related that Leander, swam across to visit Hero. The name of the Hellespont, (i. e., the sea of Helle,) was derived from the story of Helle's being drowned in it. The Hellespont was the boundary of Europe and Asia, dividing the Thracian Chersonese in the former from the Troad and the territories of Abydos and Lampsacus in the latter. The district just mentioned, on the S. side of the Hellespont, was also called Ἑλλησποντος, its inhabitants Ἑλλησπόντιοι, and the cities on its coast Ἑλλησπόντιαι πόλεις.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF MYSIA.

20. Off the coast of Mysia lay the islands of Lesbos, Tenedos, Lemnos, and Imbros.

21. Lesbos, also called Mytilene after its capital city, now *Metelin*, the largest and by far the most important of the islands of the Aegæan along the coast of Asia Minor, lay opposite the gulf of Adramyttium, the direction of its length being N. W. and S. E. It is intersected by lofty mountains and indented by large bays. Its valleys were very fertile, especially in the N. part near Methymna; and it produced corn, oil, and wine renowned for its excellence.

22. In early times this island was called by various names, the chief of which were, Issa, Pelasgia, Mytanis, and Macaria: the late Greek writers called it Mytilene, from its chief city, and this name has been preserved to modern times. The earliest reputed inhabitants were Palasgians, the next, an Ionian colony, who were said to have settled in it two generations before the Trojan War; lastly, at the time of the great Aeolic migration, (130 years after the Trojan war, according to the mythical chronology,) the island was colonized by Aeolians, who founded in it an Hexapolis, consisting of the six cities, Mytilene, Methymna, Eresus, Pyrrha, Antissa, and Arisbe.

23. Mýtilene was the scene of the struggles between the nobles and the commons, in which Alcaeus and Pittacus

its name whence derived? 20. What islands off the coast of Mysia? 21. What and where was Lesbos, what was the nature of its surface, and what were its products? 22. What other names had it, by whom was it colonized, and what were

took part, and which resulted in the expulsion of the nobles. Meanwhile the city had grown to great importance as a naval power, and had founded colonies on the coasts of Mysia and Thrace. After experiencing various fortunes, it fell under the power of the Romans after the Mithridatic war. It was the birthplace of the lyric poets Alcaeus, and Sappho.

24. Methymna, the second city of the island, stood at its north extremity, and had a good harbor. It was the birthplace of the musician and dithyrambic poet Arion, and of the historian Hellanicus. The celebrated Lesbian wine grew in its neighborhood.

25. Antissa, on the W. coast, with a harbor, was originally on a small island opposite Lesbos, which was afterwards united with Lesbos. Terpander, the father of Greek music, was born here.

26. Erësus or Eressus, on the W. coast of the island, was the birthplace of Theophrastus and Phanias, and, according to some, of Sappho.

27. Tēnēdos, still bearing the same name, was 12 miles distant from the mouth of the Hellespont, 5 miles from the coast of the Troad, and 7 miles from Lesbos: its circuit was 10 miles. It appears in the legend of the Trojan war as the station to which the Greeks withdrew their fleet, in order to induce the Trojans to think that they had departed, and to receive the wooden horse. In the Persian war it was used by Xerxes as a naval station.

28. Lemnos, now *Stalimene*, one of the largest islands in the Aegæan sea, was situated nearly midway between Mt. Athos and the Hellespont, and about 22 miles S. W. of Imbros. Its area is about 147 square miles.

29. Lemnos was sacred to Hephaestus, (Vulcan,) who is said to have fallen here when Zeus hurled him down from Olympus. Hence the workshop of the god is sometimes placed in this island. The legend appears to have arisen from the volcanic nature of Lemnos, which possessed in antiquity a volcano called *Mosychlus*. The island still bears traces of having been subject to the action of volcanic fire, though the volcano has long since disappeared.

30. Several interesting historical legends, which cannot

its cities? 23. For what is Mytilene noted? Of whom was it the birthplace? 24. What and where was Methymna, and the birthplace of whom? 25. Where was Antissa, and whose birthplace was it? 26. Where was Eresus, and whose birthplace? 27. Where was Tenedos, and noted for what? 28. Where was Lemnos, and what its size? 29. How is Lemnos noted in mythology? 30. History records

be recorded here, are connected with this island. It was conquered by one of the generals of Darius; but Miltiades delivered it from the Persians and made it subject to Athens, in whose power it remained for a long time.

31. In the earliest times Lemnos appears to have contained only one town, which bore the same name as the island; but at a later period we read of two towns, Myrina (*Palæo Castro*) on the W. of the island, and Hephaestia or Hephaestias on the N. W. with a harbor.

32. Imbros, now *Imbro* or *Imbrus*, near the Thracian Chersonesus, was about 18 miles S. E. of Samothrace, and about 22 N. E. of Lemnos. It is about 25 miles in circumference, and is hilly, but contains many fertile valleys. There was a town of the same name on the E. of the island, of which there are still some ruins.

2.—*Lydia*.

1. *Lȳdīa* was in the middle of the W. side of Asia Minor, between Mysia on the N. and Caria on the S., and between Phrygia on the E. and the Aegean sea on the W. Its boundaries varied so much at different times, that they cannot be described with any approach to exactness till we come to the time of the Roman rule over W. Asia. At that time the N. boundary, towards Mysia, was the mountain-range which forms the N. margin of the valley of the Hermus, called Sardēne, a S. W. branch of the Phrygian Olympus: the E. boundary towards Phrygia was an imaginary line: and the S. boundary towards Caria was the river Maeander. These boundaries include Ionia.

2. In early times the country was called Maeōnia, by which name alone it is known to Homer; who calls the inhabitants *Maeōnes*. In the mythical legends the common name of the people and country, *Lȳdi* and *Lydia*, is derived from *Lȳdus*, the son of Atys, the first king. The Lydians appear to have been a race closely connected with the Carians and the Mysians, with whom they observed a common worship in the temple of Zeus Carius at Mylāsa: they also practised the worship of Cybēle, (*Rhēa*,) and other Phrygian customs.

3. Amidst the uncertainties of the ancient legends it is

what changes in the government of this island? 31. What towns in Lemnos? 32. Where was Imbros—how large—what its soil—what town had it?

1. Where was Lydia, and how bounded? 2. What was the reputed origin of the

clear that Lydia was a very early seat of Asiatic civilization, and that it exerted a very important influence on the Greeks.

4. Tradition mentioned three dynasties of kings: the *Atyádae*, which ended about B. C. 1221; the *Heracáidae*, which reigned 505 years, down to 716; and the *Mermnádae*, 160 years, down to 556. Only the last dynasty can be safely regarded as historical, and the fabulous element has a large place in the details of their history. Of this dynasty *Croesus* was the last king: during his reign the Lydian monarchy was overthrown by Cyrus, B. C. 556.

5. Under the five kings of the last dynasty the Lydians appear to have been a highly civilized, industrious, and wealthy people, practising agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and acquainted with various arts, and exercising, through their intercourse with the Greeks of Ionia, an important influence on the progress of Greek civilization. Among the inventions, or improvements, which the Greeks are said to have derived from them, were the weaving and dyeing of fine fabrics; various processes of metallurgy; the use of gold and silver money, which the Lydians are said to have been the first to coin, the former from the gold found on Tmolus and from the golden sands of the Pactolus; and various metrical and musical improvements, especially the scale or *mode* of music called the *Lydian*, and the form of the lyre called the *magadis*.

6. The high civilization of the Lydians was, however, combined with a lax morality, and, after the Persian conquest, when they were forbidden by Cyrus to carry arms, they sank gradually into a by-word for effeminate luxury, and their very name and language had almost entirely disappeared by the commencement of our era.

7. Under the Persians Lydia and Mysia formed the second satrapy: after the Macedonian conquest Lydia belonged first to the kings of Syria, the Seleucidae, and next, (after the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans,) to those of Pergamus, and so passed by the bequest of Attalus III. to the Romans, under whom it formed part of the province of Asia.

8. The principal *mountain-ranges* of Lydia were:—1,

name and of the inhabitants of the country? What other name had the country? 3. What may be regarded as certain as respects the civilization of Lydia? 4. How many, and what dynasties of Lydian kings does tradition mention? 5. Under these kings, what was the character and condition of the Lydians? 6. What was the later character of the Lydians? 7. What was the fate of Lydia after the Persian conquest and later? 8. What were the principal mountain-ranges of

Tmōlus, ὁ Τμῶλος, a continuation of the Taurus chain, which, coming in from Phrygia under the name of Messōgis, assumes in Lydia the shape of a yoke, turning first northward, and then again, at Sardis, southward, in the direction of the Sipȳlus, of considerable height, but exceedingly fruitful and abounding in vineyards; 2, Sipȳlus, a continuation or branch of Tmolus.

9. The chief rivers of Lydia were:—1, The Hermus, now *Gediz Tchai*, forming, in its course, a perfect sickle; 2, The Caȳster, now *Kuchouk Mendere* or the *Little Maeander*; 3, The Maeander, now *Mendere*, forming the Southern boundary.

CITIES IN LYDIA EXCLUSIVE OF IONIA.

10. Among the cities of Lydia Proper or Lydia exclusive of Ionia, Sardes or Sardis was the most important, and the capital of the country. Its ruins are now called *Sart*. It stood on the S. edge of the rich valley of the Hermus, at the N. foot of Mt. Tmolus, on the little river Pactōlus, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the junction of that river with the Hermus.

11. Sardis was one of the earliest seats of the Christian religion, and one of the 7 churches of the province of Asia, which are named in the Apocalypse; but the Apostle's language implies that the church at Sardis had already sunk into almost hopeless decay. Under the Persian and Greco-Syrian empire, it was the residence of the satrap of Lydia.

12. To the S. E. of the foregoing was Philadelphīa, noted as one of the seven churches.

13. Near the river Hermus and close by Mount Sipylus was Magnesia ad Sipȳlum, Μαγνησία ὑπὸ Σιπύλῳ, now *Magnisa* or *Manissa*, celebrated for the signal victory gained by the Romans under L. Scipio over Antiochus, B. C. 190. There was another Magnesia near the Maeander, called *Magnesia ad Maeandrum*.

14. Larissa, surnamed Ephesia, to distinguish it from other cities of this name, was situated in the plain of the Caȳster, on the N. side of the Messogis, N. E. of Ephesus, noted for a celebrated temple of Apollo Larissaeus.

Lydia? 9. Name and point out the principal rivers of Lydia? 10. Where and what was Sardis? 11. How is Sardis noted in ecclesiastical history. What was it after the overthrow of the Lydian monarchy? 12. Where was Philadelphia, and how noted? 13. Where was Magnesia ad Sipylum, and for what noted? 14.

15. Other places of some note in Lydia Proper were Hypaepa, Hierocaesarēa, Metropolis, Thyatira, famous for its purple fabrics and the refinement of its inhabitants: it was one of the seven churches: Apollōnia, with a celebrated temple of Apollo, and near it Apollōnis.

3.—*Ionia*.

1. *Ionia* lay along the coast of Lydia and Caria. The length of coast occupied by the Ionian settlements is estimated by Strabo at 3,430 stadia, about 427 miles, including all the sinuosities of the different bays by which it is indented. The distance by land in a straight line is much smaller, only about 100 miles. It extended from the Cumaean Sinus, *Bay of Foggia Nova*, on the N. to Posidium Promontorium and the Sinus Bargylietes, *G. of Mendelyah*, on the S. The extent of territory possessed by the Ionian States on the land side was narrowly circumscribed by a chain of mountains extending from the Hermus to the Caystrus. This ridge, known to the ancients under the celebrated names of Sipylus and Tmolus, formed the natural separation between them and the plains of Lydia. Beyond the Caystrus M. Messogis ranged along the remainder of the Ionian coast till it terminated in the promontory of Mÿcæle: then follows the mouth of the Maeander and the territory of Miletus, circumscribed by that river, and the bay and mountain of Latmos.

2. The mythical account of "the great Ionic migration" relates that, in consequence of the disputes between the sons of Cōdrus, king of Athens, about the succession to his government, his younger sons, Nēleus and Andrōclus, resolved to seek a new home beyond the Aegean Sea. Attica was at the time over-peopled by numerous exiles, whom the great revolution, known as "the return of the Heraclidae," had driven out of their own states, the chief of whom were the Ionians who had been expelled from Peloponnesus by the Dorian invaders. A large portion of this superfluous population went forth as Athenian colonists under the leadership of Androclus and Neleus, and of other chieftains of other races, and settled on that part of the W. shores of Asia Minor which formed the coast of Lydia and

Where was Larissa, and for what noted? 15. What other places of note in Lydia Proper?

1. Where was *Ionia*, and what was its extent? 2. What is the tradition re-

part of Caria, and also in the adjacent islands of Chios and Samos, and in the Cyclades. The mythical chronology places this great movement 140 years after the Trojan war, or 60 years after the return of the Heraclidae, *i. e.* in B. c. 1060 or 1044, according to the two chief dates imagined for the Trojan war. Passing from mythology to history, the earliest authentic records show us the existence of twelve great cities on the above-named coast, claiming to be, though some of them only partially, of Ionic origin, and all united in one confederacy, similar to that of the twelve ancient Ionian cities on the N. coast of the Peloponnesus.

3. The name of the twelve cities, going from S. to N., were Milētus, Myūs, Priēne, Sāmos, (city and island,) Ephēsus, Cōlōphōn, Lēbēdus, Tēōs, Erȳthrae, Chȳos, (city and island,) Clāzōmēnae, and Phocaea; the first three on the coast of Caria, the rest on that of Lydia. The city of Smyrna, which lay within this district, but was of Aeolic origin, was afterwards (about B. c. 700) added to the Ionian confederacy.

4. The common sanctuary of the league was Panionium, a sanctuary of Poseidon Heliconius, on the N. side of the promontory of Mycale, opposite to Samos; and here was held the great national assembly of the confederacy, called Panionia.

CITIES IN IONIA.

5. Milētus, one of the greatest cities of Asia Minor, belonging territorially to Caria and politically to Ionia, stood upon the S. headland of the Sinus Latmicus, opposite to the mouth of the Maeander, and possessed four distinct harbors, protected by a group of islets, called Lade, Dromiscus, and Perne. It became, in consequence, a great commercial city, and sent out many colonies.

6. The first Greek colonists of Miletus were said to have been Cretans who were expelled by Minos: the next were led to it by Neleus at the time of the so-called Ionic migration. Miletus is celebrated as the birthplace of the philosophers Thales and Anaximander, and of the historians Hecataeus and Cadmus, the latter being the reputed inventor of prose writing.

specting the settlement of Ionia, and what is the account found in the first authentic records? 3. What were the names of the 12, or rather 13, confederated Ionian cities? 4. What was common to this league, and what was held there? 5. Where was Miletus, how situated for commerce? 6. By whom was Miletus

7. Myūs, the least city of the Ionian confederacy, stood on the S. side of the Maeander, about 4 miles from its mouth, and very near Miletus. Its original site was probably at the mouth of the river; but as this was, in the course of time, choked up with mud, the site gradually became an unhealthy marsh, infested by immense numbers of mosquitoes. The consequence was, that by the time of Augustus it was so deserted by its inhabitants, that the few who remained were reckoned as citizens of Miletus.

8. Priēne stood in the N. W. corner of Caria, at the S. foot of M. Mycale, and on the N. side of the Sinus Latmicus. It stood originally on the sea-shore, and had two harbors and a small fleet, but the change in the coast by the alluvial deposits of the Maeander left it 40 stadia (5 miles) inland.

9. Priene was of much religious importance in connection with the Panionian festival on M. Mycale, at which the people of Priene took precedence in virtue of their being the supposed descendants of those of Helice in Greece Proper. The city was also celebrated as the birthplace of Bias.

For Sāmos and Chīos, see islands off the coast.

10. Ephēsus, of which the ruins are near *Ayasuluk*, the chief of the twelve Ionian cities, was said to have been founded by Carians and Leleges, and to have been taken possession of by Androclus, the son of Codrus, at the time of the great Ionian migration. It stood a little S. of the river Caÿster, near its mouth, where a marshy plain, extending S. from the river, is bounded by two hills, Prion or Lepre on the E., and Coressus on the S.

11. In the plain to the N. E. of the city, beyond its walls, stood the celebrated temple of Artemis, which was built in the sixth century B. C., by an architect named Chersiphron, and after being burned down by Herostrātus in the night on which Alexander the Great was born, (Oct. 13-14, B. C. 356,) was restored by the joint efforts of all the Ionian States, and was regarded as one of the wonders of the world: nothing now remains of the temple, except some traces of its foundations.

12. Ephesus was greatly favored by its Greek rulers,

colonized? It was celebrated as the birthplace of whom? 7. Where was Myus, how situated, and what became of it? 8. Where was Priene, and what change did it experience? 9. From what did its importance chiefly arise, and whose birthplace was it? 10. Ephesus said to have been founded by whom, stood where? 11. To what structure in its immediate vicinity was Ephesus chiefly indebted for its fame? 12. What was the condition of Ephesus under its Greek rulers and

especially by Lysimachus, who greatly advanced its prosperity. Attalus II. Philadelphus constructed docks for it and improved its harbors. Under the Romans it was the capital of the province of Asia, and by far the greatest city of Asia Minor.

13. Ephesus is conspicuous in the early history of the Christian church, both St. Paul and St. John having labored in it, and addressed epistles to the church of Ephesus; and at one time its bishop possessed the rank and power of a patriarch over the churches in the province of Asia. The philosopher Heraclitus and the painter Parrhasius were born at Ephesus.

14. Cōlōphōn, said to have been founded by Mopsus, a grandson of Tīrēsias, stood about 2 miles from the coast, on the river Halēs, which was famous for the coldness of its water, between Lebedus and Ephesus, about 15 miles from the former, and not quite 8 miles from the latter: its harbor was called Notium.

15. It was one of the most powerful members of the Ionian confederacy, possessing a considerable fleet and excellent cavalry; but it suffered greatly in war, being taken at different times by the Lydians, the Persians, Lysimachus, and the Cilician pirates. Lysimachus may be said to have destroyed the place, by depriving it of its inhabitants, with a view to the aggrandizement of Ephesus.

16. Besides claiming to be the birthplace of Homer, Colophon was the native city of the poet Hermēsianax: the poets Mimnermus and Nicander, usually called Colophonians, were in reality born, the former at Smyrna, being descended from those Colophonians who reconquered Smyrna from the Aeolians: the latter at Claros near Colophon.

17. Lēbēdus, between Colophon and Teos, flourished chiefly by commerce, until Lysimachus transplanted most of its inhabitants to Ephesus.

18. Tēōs stood on the S. side of the isthmus which connects the peninsula of M. Mimas with the mainland of Lydia, at the bottom of the bay between the promontories of Corycium and Myonnesus. It was a flourishing seaport,

under the Romans? 13. What gives it importance in ecclesiastical history? Whose birthplace was it? 14. Where was Colophon, said to have been founded by whom? 15. What was its position and its subsequent fate? 16. Whose birthplace was Colophon? 17. Where was Lebedus, and how distinguished? 18. Where and what was Teos, possessing what commercial advantages, and what

until, to free themselves from the Persian yoke, most of the inhabitants retired to Abdera in Thrace.

19. Teos was the birthplace of the poet Anacreon.

20. Erythrae, which stood at the bottom of a large bay, on the W. side of the peninsula which lies opposite Chios, contained a temple of Hercules and Athene Polias, remarkable for its antiquity.

21. Clazōmēnae, one of the weaker members of the Ionian league, lay on the N. coast of the Ionian peninsula, upon the gulf of Smyrna. It had a considerable commerce, and was celebrated for its temples of Apollo, Artemis and Cybele, and still more as the birthplace of Anaxagoras.

22. Phocaea, the ruins of which are called *Karaja-Fokia*, i. e. *Old Fokia*, S. W. of *Fouges* or *New Fokia*, the northernmost of the Ionian cities, stood at the W. extremity of the tongue of land which divides the Sinus Elaiticus (*Gulf of Fouges*) on the N. from the Sinus Hermaeus (*G. of Smyrna*) on the S. It was said to have been founded by Phocian colonists under Philogenes and Damon.

23. Admirably situated, and possessing two excellent harbors, Naustathmus and Lampter, Phocaea became celebrated as a great maritime state, and especially as the founder of the most distant Greek colonies towards the W., namely *Massilia* in Gaul, and the still more distant, though far less celebrated, city of Maenaca in Hispania Baetica.

24. After the Persian conquest of Ionia, Phocaea had so declined, that she could furnish only three ships to support the great Ionian revolt; but the spirit of her people could not be extinguished: when the common cause was hopeless, and their city was besieged by Harpalus, they embarked, to seek new abodes in the distant W., and bent their course to their colony of Aetalia in Corsica. During the voyage, however, a portion of the emigrants, having become homesick, resolved to return to their native city, which they restored, and which recovered much of its prosperity, as is proved by the rich booty gained by the Romans, when they brutally plundered it under the praetor Aemilius, after which it does not appear as a place of any consequence in history.

25. Smyrna, still retaining its ancient name, and called

temple? 19. Whose native place was Teos? 20. Where was Erythrae, and remarkable for what? 21. Where was Clazomenae, celebrated for what? 22. Where was Phocaea, and said to have been founded by whom? 23. How was it situated, thus becoming celebrated for what? 24. What became of the city after

in Turkish *Izmir*, one of the most ancient and flourishing cities of Asia Minor, and the only one of the great cities on its W. coast which has survived to this day, stood in a position alike remarkable for its beauty and for other natural advantages. Lying just about the centre of the W. coast of Asia Minor; on the banks of the little river Meles, at the bottom of a deep bay, the Sinus Hermaeus or Smyrnaeus, (*G. of Smyrna*), which formed a safe and immense harbor for the largest ships up to the very walls of the city; at the foot of the rich slopes of Tmolus and at the entrance to the great and fertile valley of the Hermus, in which lay the great and wealthy city of Sardis; and in the midst of the Greek colonies on the E. shore of the Aegean, it was marked out by nature as one of the greatest emporiums for the trade between Europe and Asia, and has preserved that character to the present day.

26. Smyrna was probably an Aeolian colony from Cyme. At an early period it fell, by a stratagem, into the hands of the Ionians of Colophon, and remained an Ionian city from that time forth.

27. This city occupies a distinguished place in the early history of Christianity, as one of the only two among the seven churches (the other being that of Philadelphia) of Asia which St. John addresses without any admixture of rebuke, and as the scene of the labors and martyrdom of Polycarp.

28. In addition to all its other sources of renown, Smyrna stood at the head of the cities which claimed the birth of Homer. The poet was worshipped as a hero in a magnificent building called the Homerêum, (Ὁμήρειον.)

29. As already remarked, the islands of Samos and Chios lay off the coast of Lydia, and near the former that of Icaria.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF LYDIA.

30. Sămos, now *Samo*, one of the principal islands of the Aegæan sea, lay in that portion of it called the Icarian sea, and was separated from the coast of Ionia only by a narrow strait formed by the overlapping of its E. promontory Posidium (*C. Colonna*) with the westernmost spur of

the Persian conquest? 25. What and where was Smyrna, and what were the natural advantages of its situation? 26. What was its probable origin, and how did it become an Ionian city? 27. How is Smyrna noted in ecclesiastical history? 28. How is it distinguished in connection with the classical literature of the Greeks? 29. What islands off the coast of Lydia? 30. What and where was

M. Mycale, Pr. Trogilium, (*C. S. Maria*.) This strait, which is little more than three-quarters of a mile wide, was the scene of the battle of Mycale.

31. The island is formed by a range of mountains extending from E. to W., whence it derived its name; for *Σάμος* was an old Greek word signifying a mountain. The circumference is about eighty miles. It was and is very fertile.

32. Thucydides tells us that the Samians were the first of the Greeks who paid great attention to naval affairs. They early acquired such power at sea that, besides obtaining possession of parts of the opposite coast of Asia, they founded many colonies. After a transition from the state of a heroic monarchy, through an aristocracy, to a democracy, the island became subject to the most distinguished of the so-called tyrants, Polycrates, (B. C. 532,) under whom its power and splendor reached their highest pitch; and Samos would probably have become the mistress of the Aegean, but for the murder of Polycrates. The island now became subject to the Persian empire, and then, after passing through a long series of vicissitudes, it finally fell, in the time of Mithridates, into the power of the Romans, who united it, B. C. 84, to the province of Asia.

33. Samos may be regarded as almost the chief centre of Ionian manners, energies, luxury, science, and art. In literature it was made illustrious by the poets Asi-us, Choe-rilus, and Aesch-rion: by the philosophers Pythagoras and Melissus; and by the historians Pagaeus and Duris.

34. The capital city, also called *Sāmos*, one of the thirteen confederated cities of Ionia, stood on the S. E. side of the island, opposite Trogilium Prom., partly on the shore, and partly rising on the hills behind in the form of an amphitheatre.

35. Samos had a magnificent harbor, and numerous splendid buildings, among which the Heraeum, celebrated as one of the best early specimens of the Doric order of architecture, and as the chief centre of the worship of Hera (Juno) among the Ionian Greeks, stood about two miles W. of the city. It was burnt by the Persians, but soon rebuilt, probably in the time of Polycrates, in the Ionic order of

Samos? 31. What formed Samos—whence its name—what its circumference, and what the nature of its soil? 32. What does Thucydides say of Samos? Through what transitions did it pass? 33. How was Samos distinguished as regards civilization and human culture? 34. What and where was the capital of

architecture, and is spoken of by Herodotus as the largest temple that he knew. Nothing is left of it but traces of the foundations and a single capital and base. In the time of Herodotus, Samos was reckoned one of the finest cities of the world. Its ruins are so considerable as to allow its plan to be traced; there are remains of its walls and towers, and of the theatre and aqueduct.

36. Chios, Greek *Khio*, Italian *Scio*, Turkish *Saki-Andassi*, one of the largest and most famous islands of the Aegean, lay opposite to the peninsula of Clazomenae, and was reckoned at 900 stadia, about 112 miles in circuit. Its length from N. to S. is about 30 miles, its greatest breadth about 10, and the strait which divides it from the mainland, about eight.

37. It was colonized by the Ionians at the time of their great migration: it became subject to Persia 494 B. C.: recovered its independence 479 B. C., in consequence of the battle of Mycale, became a member of the Athenian league, and for a long time the closest and most favored ally of Athens; but an unsuccessful attempt to revolt, in 412, led to its conquest and devastation. It again recovered its independence, with Cos and Rhodes, in 358, and afterwards shared the fortunes of the other States of Ionia.

38. Chios is covered with rocky mountains, clothed with the richest vegetation. It was celebrated for its wine, which was among the best known to the ancients, its figs, gum mastic, and other natural products, also for its marble and pottery, and for the beauty of its women, and the luxurious life of its inhabitants.

39. Of all the cities which aspired to the honor of being the birthplace of Homer, Chios was generally considered by the ancients to have the best claim; and it numbered among its natives the tragedian Ion, the historian Theopompus, the orator Theocritus, and other eminent men.

40. Its chief city, Chios, (*Khio*), one of the confederated Ionian cities, stood on the E. side of the island, at the foot of its highest mountain, Pelinaeus: the other principal places in it were Posidium, Phanae, Notium, Laius Portus, Bolissus, Cardamyle, Leuconium, and Delphinium.

the island? 35. For what was the city of Samos noted? 36. Where was Chios and what are its dimensions? 37. By whom was it colonized, and what vicissitudes did it experience? 38. What was the nature of its surface, and for what was it celebrated? 39. How is Chios noted in literature? 40. What and where

41. Icārus or Icāria, now *Nikaria*, one of the Sporades, W. of Samos, was also called Doliche, (δολιχή, i. e. *long island*.) Its common name and that of the surrounding sea, Icarium Mare, were derived from the myth of Icarus. It was first colonized by the Milesians, but afterwards belonged to the Samians, who fed their herds on its rich pastures.

4.—*Caria*.

1. Cāria, in the S. W. corner of Asia Minor, was bounded on the N. and N. E. by the mountains of Messogis and Cadmus, which divided it from Lydia and Phrygia, and adjacent to Phrygia and Lycia on the E. and S. E. Its southern and western shores were washed by the Mediterranean.

2. Caria is intersected by low mountain-chains running out far into the sea in long promontories, the northernmost of which was called Mýcāle or Trogilium, (opposite to Samos;) the next Posidium, (on which stood Miletus and Branchidae;) the next is the long tongue of land terminated by the two headlands of Zephyrium and Termerium; next the Cnidian Chersonesus, terminated by the cape Triopium and the city of Cnidus; then the Rhodian Chersonesus, the S. point of which was called Cynossema, opposite to Rhodes; and lastly Pedalium or Artemisium, (*C. Suevela*,) forming the W. headland of the bay of Glaucus.

3. The chief gulfs formed by these promontories were the Maeandrian, between Trogilium, (*C. St. Mary* or *Kanapitza*,) and Posidium: the Iassian, between Posidium and Zephyrium: this gulf, the Sinus Iasius, was also called Bargyliētes S., and is now the gulf of *Mendelyah*: and the Ceramican or Dorian, (*Gulf of Kos* or *Golfo di Stanco*,) between Termerium, (*Petra Termera*,) and Triopium, (*C. Krio*.) The valleys between those mountain chains were well watered and fertile.

4. The chief river was the Maeander, (*Mendere*,) between the chains of Messogis, (*Kestane Dagh*,) and Latmus, to the S. of which the country was watered by its tributa-

was the chief city, and what were the other principal places? 41. Where was Icarus, had what other name, its common name whence derived?

1. How was Caria bounded? 2. What was the face of the country, and what promontories on the coast? 3. What gulfs between these promontories? 4.

ries, the Marsyas, (*Tschinar Tchai*.) Harpäsus, (*Arpa Su*.) and Mosynus, besides some streams flowing W. and S. into the sea, the most considerable of which was the Calbis, (*Quingi* or *Tanas*.)

5. The chief products of the country were corn, wine, oil, and figs, for the last of which Caunus, on the sea-coast, was very famous. An extensive commerce was carried on by the Greek colonies on the coast.

6. Even before the great colonization of the coasts of Asia Minor, Dorian settlements existed on the Triopian and Cnidian promontories, and this part of Caria, with the adjacent islands, received at that time other Dorian colonies, and obtained the name of Doris; while to the N. of the Sinus Iasius the coast was occupied by Ionian colonies, and thus formed the S. part of Ionia. The inhabitants of the rest of the country were Carians, (*Kâpes*.) a wide-spread race of the Indo-Germanic stock, nearly allied to the Lydians and Mysians, which appears, from the earliest times of which we know any thing, to have occupied the greater part of the W. coast of Asia Minor and several islands of the Aegean, in conjunction with the Leleges, from whom the Carians are not easily distinguishable.

7. The language of the Carians was reckoned by the Greeks as a barbarian tongue, (*i. e.* unintelligible,) though it early received an intermixture of Greek. The people were considered mean and stupid, even for slaves.

8. Of the Dorian settlements on the coast of Caria and the neighboring islands six (towns) formed a league, called the Dorian Hexapolis, consisting of Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus in the island of Rhodes, the island of Cos, and Cnidus and Halicarnassus on the mainland. The other Dorian settlements in the neighborhood were never admitted to the league. The members of the hexapolis were accustomed to celebrate a festival with games on the Triopian promontory near Cnidus, in honor of the Triopian Apollo. The prizes in these games were brazen tripods, which the victors had to dedicate in the temple of Apollo; and Halicarnassus was struck out of the league, because one of her citizens carried the tripod to his own house instead of leaving it in the temple. The hexapolis thus became a

What and where was the chief river, and what were its tributaries? 5. What were the chief products of the country? What its commerce? 6. What is said of the inhabitants of Caria? 7. How were the language and character of the Carians regarded by the Greeks? 8. What did the Dorian settlements form?

pentapolis. Caria passed through a succession of political vicissitudes, and finally formed, under the Romans, a part of the province of Asia.

CITIES IN CARIA.

9. The most important cities in Caria were Cnidus, Halicarnassus, and Mylasa.

10. Cnīdus or Gnīdus, a celebrated city on the promontory of Triopium, was a Lacedaemonian colony, and the chief city of the Dorian Hexapolis.

11. The city was built partly on the mainland and partly on an island joined to the coast by a causeway; it had two harbors, and enjoyed a considerable commerce.

12. Cnidus was resorted to by travellers from all parts of the civilized world, that they might see the statue of Aphrodite by Praxiteles, which stood in her temple here. The city possessed also temples of Apollo and Poseidon.

13. Among the celebrated natives of the city were the historian Ctēsias, the mathematician and astronomer Eudoxus, the architect Sostrātus, and the grammarian Agatharchīdes.

14. Halicarnassus, in the S. W. of Caria, on the N. coast of the Sinus Ceramicus, opposite to the island of Cos, was said to have been founded by Dorians from Troezen, and was at first called Zephyra. Its exclusion from the Hexapolis has already been mentioned and explained.

15. With the rest of the coast of Asia Minor, it fell under the dominion of the Persians, at an early period of whose rule Lygdamis made himself tyrant of the city, and founded a dynasty which lasted for some generations. His daughter Artemisia assisted Xerxes in his expedition against Greece.

16. After this city had experienced a series of changes, Alexander the Great took it, in B. C. 334, after an obstinate defence by the Persian general, Memnon, and destroyed it. From this blow it never recovered, although it continued to be celebrated for the Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, a magnificent edifice which Artemisia II. built as a tomb for Mausolus, her husband, and which was adorned with the works of the most eminent Greek

9. Which were the most important cities of Caria? 10. Where and what was Cnidus? 11. How was Cnidus situated? 12. What made it a place of great resort? 13. Cnidus is noted as the birthplace of whom? 14. Where was Halicarnassus, by whom founded and how named? 15. Under whose dominion did it fall, at an early period governed by whom? 16. What happened to the city, B. C.

sculptors of the age. Fragments of these sculptures, which were discovered built into the walls of the citadel of *Budrum*, are now in the British museum.

17. Halicarnassus was noted as the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius.

18. Myläsa, a very ancient and flourishing inland city, lay 80 stadia (10 Roman miles) from the coast at the Jassian gulf, in a fertile plain, on and at the foot of an isolated rock of beautiful white marble, which furnished the material for the splendid temples and other public buildings of the city. The most important of these buildings was the great national temple of Zeus Carius or Osagon. The remaining ruins of the city are called *Melasso*. Its remains are very extensive.

19. Other less noted cities of Caria were:—1, *Daedala*; 2, *Clydae*; 3, *Caunus*; 4, *Calymna* or *Calynda*; 5, *Phoenix*; 6, *Loryma*; 7, *Leuca*; 8, *Myndus*; 9, *Caryanda*; 10, *Bargylia*, giving name to the adjacent gulf; 11, *Jassus*; 12, *Euromus* or *Europus*; 13, *Labranda*; 14, *Stratonicea*; 15, *Alabanda*; 16, *Antiochia ad Maeandrum*; 17, *Aphrodisias*.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF CARIA.

20. The most important islands off the coast of Caria were Cos, Patmos, Leros, and Calymna.

21. Cös, Cöös, Cöüs, now *Stanchio* or *Kos*, one of the Sporades, lay at the mouth of the Ceramicus Sinus, opposite to Halicarnassus. In early times it was called Meropis and Nymphaea. It was colonized by Aeolians, but became a member of the Dorian confederacy.

22. Cos, the chief city of the island, stood on the N. E. side in a beautiful situation, and had a good harbor. Near it stood the Asclepiëum, or temple of Asclepius, to whom the island was sacred, and from whom its chief family, the Asclepiadae, claimed their descent. The island was very fertile; its chief productions were wine, ointments, and the light transparent dresses called "Coae Vestes."

23. The island was the birthplace of the great physician Hippocrates, who was an Asclepiad; of the poet Philëtas, and

334, and what made it celebrated? 17. Halicarnassus was noted as the birthplace of whom? 18. Where and how situated was Myläsa? 19. Name the other cities of Caria. 20. What islands lay off the coast of Caria? 21. What and where was Cos, in earlier times how called, by whom colonized, then became what? 22. What was the chief city, what near it; what the soil and productions of the island? 23. The island is celebrated as the birthplace of what illustrious men?

of the painter Apelles, whose picture of Antigonus and of Venus Anadyomene adorned the Aselepieum.

24. Patmos, now *Patmo*, one of the Sporades, in the Icarian sea, at about equal distances S. of Samos, and W. of the Posidium Prom., is celebrated as the place to which the Apostle John was banished, and in which he wrote the Apocalypse. On the E. side was a city of no great note, with a harbor.

25. Lēros, one of the Sporades, lay opposite to the mouth of the Sinus Iassius. Its inhabitants, who came originally from Miletus, bore a bad character. It is now called Lero.

26. To the N. W. of Cos, and belonging to the Sporades, lay a group of islands called Calydnæ. The largest of them was called Calydna, and afterwards Calymna, now *Kalimno*.

5.—*Bithynia*.

1. Bithŷnia was bounded on the W. by Mysia, the Propontis, and the Thracian Bosphorus, and on the N. by the Pontus Euxinus, on the E. by Paphlagonia, on the S. by Phrygia Epictetus. The river Parthenius was the dividing line between it and Paphlagonia.

2. Bithynia was possessed, at an early period, by Thracian tribes from the neighborhood of the Strymon, (*Struma*: Turkish, *Karasu*), called Thyni, (Θυνοί,) and Bithyni, (Βιθυννοί,) of whom the former dwelt on the coast, the latter in the interior. The earlier inhabitants were the Bēbrŷces, Caucōnes, and Mygdōnes, and the N. E. part of the district was possessed by the Mariandyni.

3. The Romans at first attached Bithynia to the province of Asia, afterwards to that of Pontus, and under Augustus it was made a proconsular province.

4. It was a fertile country, intersected with wooded mountains, the highest of which was the Mysian Olympus on its S. border.

5. The chief rivers of Bithynia were the Sangarius, now *Sakaria*; the Billæus, now *Filiyas*; the Parthenius, now *Bartan Su*, and the Rhyndācus, now

24. Where was Patmos, and for what celebrated? 25. Where was Leros, whence its inhabitants, bearing what character? 26. What and where was Calydna?

1. How was Bithynia bounded? 2. By what people was Bithynia inhabited? 3. What was Bithynia under the Romans? 4. What was the nature of the

Mualitsch, on the Mysian border. On the banks of the Rhyndacus, called *Edremos* by the modern Greeks, Lucullus gained a great victory over Mithridates, B. C. 73.

6. Bithynia had two deep bays on its coast, both running in from the Propontis: 1, The Sin. Astacēnus, now *G. of Izmid*, deep and spacious; 2, The Sin. Ciānus, now *G. of Maudania* or *Kio*, according to some.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN BITHYNIA.

7. The chief cities of Bithynia were:—1, Nīcaea; 2, Nicomedia; 3, Chalcēdon; 4, Heraclēa Pontica, and 5, Bithynium.

8. Nīcaea, the ruins of which are called *Iznik*, one of the most celebrated cities of Asia, stood on the E. side of the lake Ascania or Ascanius, (*Iznik*.) Its site appears to have been occupied in very ancient times by a town called Attaea, and afterwards by a settlement of the Bottiaean, called Ancore or Helicore, which was destroyed by the Mysians. Not long after the death of Alexander the Great, Antigonus built on the same spot a city which he named after himself, Antigonía; but Lysimachus soon after changed the name into Nicaea, in honor of his wife. Under the kings of Bithynia it was often the royal residence, and it long disputed with Nicomedia the rank of capital of Bithynia. The Roman emperors bestowed upon it numerous honors and benefits, which are recorded on its coins.

9. Its position on an extensive plain, at the junction of several of the chief roads leading through Asia Minor to Constantinople, made it the centre of a large traffic.

10. Nicaea is very famous in ecclesiastical history as the seat of the great Oecumenical Council, which Constantine convoked, A. D. 325, chiefly for the decision of the Arian controversy, and which drew up the Nicene Creed: at least the first part of that well-known Creed, the latter part being added by the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381.

11. Iznik, the modern Nicaea, is a poor village of about 100 houses; but the double walls of the ancient city still remain almost complete, exhibiting four large and two small gates. There are also the remains of the two moles which formed the harbor on the lake, (*Lacus Ascanius*,

country? 5. What were the chief rivers of B.? 6. What gulfs on the coast? 7. What were the chief cities of Bithynia? 8. What and where was Nicaea, by whom built, named after whom? 9. What were the advantages of its situation? 10. For what is Nicaea famous in ecclesiastical history? 11. What is

ἡ Ἀσκανία λίμνη,) of an aqueduct, of the theatre, and of the gymnasium: in this last edifice, we are told, there was a point from which all the four gates were visible, so great was the regularity with which the city was built.

12. Nicaea was the birthplace of Hipparchus, the celebrated Greek astronomer, who flourished B. C. 160–145, and of Dio or Dion Cassius, the historian, born A. D. 155.

13. Nicomedia was built (B. C. 264) at the N. E. corner of the Sinus Astacenus, by Nicomēdes I., who transferred to it the inhabitants of Astacus (on the same gulf) which he had destroyed.

14. It was the chief residence of the kings of Bithynia, and it soon became one of the most splendid cities of the then known world. Under the Romans it was a colony, and a favorite residence of several of the later emperors, especially of Diocletian and Constantine the Great. Though repeatedly injured by earthquakes, it was always restored by the munificence of the emperors. It is memorable in history as the scene of Hannibal's death.

15. Nicomedia was the birthplace of the philosopher and historian Arrian, (Arrianus,) who published, in seven books, the History of the Asiatic expedition of Alexander the Great.

16. Chalcēdon, (Χαλκηδών,) more correctly Calchēdon, (Καλχηδών,) now *Chalkedon*, Greek, *Kadi-Kioi*, Turkish, (in ruins,) on the coast of the Propontis at the entrance of the Bosphorus, nearly opposite to Byzantium, was founded by a colony from Megara, B. C. 685.

17. After a long period of independence, only interrupted by its capture by the Persians and its recovery by the Athenians, it became subject to the kings of Bithynia, and suffered by the transference of most of its inhabitants to the new city of Nicomedia, B. C. 140. The Romans restored its fortifications and made it the chief city of the province of Bithynia, or *Pontica Prima*. After various fortunes under the empire, it was entirely destroyed by the Turks.

18. The fourth oecumenical council of the church met here, A. D. 451.

19. Heraclēa Pontica, now *Herakli* or *Eregli*, on

its present condition? 12. What celebrated men were born here? 13. Where was Nicomedia, and built by whom? 14. How was it distinguished, what was it under the Romans, for what is it chiefly memorable in history? 15. Whose birthplace was Nicomedia? 16. Where was Chalcēdon? By whom and when founded? 17. Through what changes did it pass? 18. How is Chalcēdon noted in eccle-

the S. shore of the Pontus Euxinus, on the territory of the Maryandini, was situated 20 stadia ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) N. of the River Lycus, upon a little river called Acheron or Soonantes, near the base of a peninsula called Acherusia, and had a fine harbor. It was founded about 550 B. C., by colonists from Megara and from Tanagra in Boeotia.

20. It reached the height of its prosperity in the reign of Darius Codomannus, when it had an extensive commerce, and a territory reaching from the Parthenius to the Sangarius. It began to decline in consequence of the rise of the kingdom of Bithynia and the foundation of Nicomedia, and the invasion of Asia Minor by the Gauls; and its ruin was completed in the Mithridatic war, when the city was taken, plundered, and partly destroyed, by the Romans under Cotta.

21. This city was the birthplace of Heraclides Ponticus, and perhaps of Zeuxis the painter.

22. Bithynium, an inland town, first called Zipoetes, and in later times, Claudiopolis, was situated at the foot of Mt. Lyperos.

23. It was noted for its fine pastures, its herds of choice cattle, and its excellent cheese.

24. It was the birthplace of Hadrian's favorite Antinous.

25. Other noteworthy cities of Bithynia were Dascylium: Scyllace: Myrlæa: Cius, giving name to the Sinus Cianus, at the head of which it stood. Prusa, Προῦσα ἐπὶ τῇ Ολύμπῳ, built, some say, by Hannibal, more probably, according to others, by Prusias I. king of Bithynia: it is now called *Bursa*, and is still a populous and flourishing city: Apollonia supra Rhyndacum: Astæcus, a colony of Megara, enlarged by the Athenians, and by them called Olbia or the *Happy*: Hellenopolis: Libyssa, noted for the tomb of Hannibal, and for its warm baths: Chrysôpôlis, now *Scutari*: Cratæa: Hadrianopolis, now *Boli*.

6.—*Paphlagonia*.

1. Paphlagonia was bounded by Bithynia on the W. and Pontus on the E., being separated from the former by

siastical history? 19. Where was Heraclea Pontica, founded when and by whom? 20. When was it most prosperous, when did it decline, what completed its ruin? 21. H. was the birthplace of whom? 22. Where was Bithynium, in earlier times how called, how subsequently? 23. For what was it noted? 24. Whose birthplace was it? 25. Name some more cities of Bithynia.

the River Parthenius, and from the latter by the Halys : on the N. by the Pontus Euxinus : on the S. it was divided by the chain of Mt. Olympus (according to others by Olgassys) from Phrygia, in the earlier times, but from Galatia afterwards.

2. Paphlagonia was a mountainous country, being intersected from W. to E. by three chains of the Olympus system, namely the Olympus itself on the S. border, Olgassys in the centre, and a minor chain, with no specific name, nearer to the coast.

3. The belt of land between this last chain and the sea was very fertile, and the Greek cities of Amastris and Sinope brought a considerable commerce to its shore ; but the inland parts were chiefly covered with native forests, which were celebrated as hunting grounds. The country was famed for its horses and mules, and in some parts there were extensive sheepwalks ; and its rivers were particularly famous for their fish.

4. Besides the Parthenius and the Halys, now the *Kizil-Irmak*, the Amnias, now the *Kostambul-Tchai*, or *Gok Irmak*, is the only other important river in Paphlagonia : it is a tributary of the Halys. The Sesamus, the Euarchus, and the Zalecus are unimportant streams on the coast.

5. The Paphlagonians, who aided the Trojans, under Pylaemenes, after whom the country was sometimes called Pylaemenia, were of the same race as the Cappadocians, i. e. the Semitic or Syro-Arabian, and quite distinct, in their language and customs, from their Thracian neighbors on the W. They were good soldiers, especially as cavalry ; but they were uncivilized and superstitious. The country had also other inhabitants, probably of a different race, namely the Heneti and the Caucones ; and Greek settlements were established on the coast at an early period.

6. The Paphlagonians were first subdued by Croesus : under the Persian empire they belonged to the third satrapy : after Alexander's death they were allotted to Eumenes ; afterwards Mithridates conquered them ; after his fall the Romans added the N. of Paphlagonia, along the

1. How was Paphlagonia bounded? 2. What was the face of the country? Name the mountains. 3. What was the nature of the soil, and what were the productions of the country? 4. What rivers in Paphlagonia? 5. Of what race were the Paphlagonians, and what other inhabitants had the country? 6. What politi-

coast, to Bithynia: the interior was left to native princes, as tributaries to Rome; but the race of these princes becoming soon extinct, the whole of Paphlagonia was made Roman, and Augustus made it a part of the province of Galatia. It was made a separate province under Constantine; but the E. part, from Sinope to the Halys, was assigned to Pontus, under the name of Hellespontus.

PLACES IN PAPHLAGONIA.

7. Sinōpe, the ruins of which are now called *Sinouß*, the most important of all the Greek colonies on the shores of the Euxine, stood on the W. headland of the great bay of which the delta of the River Halys forms the E. headland, and a little E. of the northernmost promontory of Asia Minor. Thus placed, and built on a peninsula, the neck of which formed the two fine harbors, it had every advantage for becoming a great maritime city.

8. Its foundation was referred mythically to the Argonaut Autolycus; but it appears in history as a very early colony of the Milesians.

9. Having been destroyed in the invasion of Asia by the Cimmerians, it was restored by a new colony from Miletus, B. C. 632, and soon became the greatest commercial city on the Euxine. Several colonies were established by the Sinopians on the adjacent coasts, the chief of which were Cotyora, Trapezus, and Cerasus. Its territory, called Sinopia, extended to the banks of the Halys.

10. It remained an independent State, until it was taken, by an unexpected attack, by Pharnaces I., king of Pontus. It was the birthplace and residence of Mithridates the Great, who enlarged and beautified it.

11. After an obstinate resistance to the Romans under Lucullus, B. C. 63, it was taken and plundered, and proclaimed a free city. Shortly before the murder of Julius Caesar, it was colonized by the name of Julia Caesarea Felix Sinope, and remained a flourishing city, though it never recovered its former importance. At the time of Constantine it had greatly declined.

12. Sinope was the native city of the renowned cynic philosopher Diogenes, and of the comic poet Diphilus.

cal changes did the country experience? 7. What and where was the most important city of Paphlagonia, and what were the advantages of its situation? 8. What is said of its foundation? 9. By whom was it destroyed, by whom and when restored, and what was its subsequent position? 10. How did its independence terminate, who enlarged and beautified it? 11. By what Roman general was it taken, and

13. Other, less important, cities in Paphlagonia, were: 1, Sēsāmus, on a little coast river of the same name; both called afterwards Amastris; 2, Cytōrus, now *Kidros*, on the coast, between Amastris and the Prom. Carambis, a commercial settlement of the people of Sinope. It stood on or near the mountain of the same name, which is mentioned by the Romans as abounding in box trees; 3, Abōnitīchos, (Ἀβώνου τεῖχος,) on the Euxine, with a harbor, afterwards called Iōnopolis, whence its modern name Ineboli, the birthplace of the pretended prophet Alexander, of whom Lucian has left us an account; 4, Gangra, now *Kankari*, near the confines of Galatia, originally a fortress; in the time of Deiotarus, a royal residence; and under the later emperors, the capital of Paphlagonia; 5, Erythini; 6, Aegialus; 7, Aeginētes; 8, Cimōlis; 9, Pompeiopolis; 10, Germanicopolis, perhaps only a later name of Gangra; 11, Andrapa; 12, Cratia.

7.—*Pontus*.

1. Pontus, having originally no specific name, was spoken of as the country ἐν Πόντῳ, *on the Pontus*, (*Euxinus*), and hence acquired the name of Pontus, which is first found in Xenophon's *Anabasis*. The term was used very indefinitely, until it became a Roman province, with fixed boundaries.

2. The name first acquired a *political* rather than a *territorial* importance, through the foundation of a new kingdom in the region designated by it, about the beginning of the 4th century B. C., by Ariobarzanes I. Under the succeeding line of kings the kingdom gradually grew in importance, until, under Mithridates VI., surnamed Eupator, the Great, it threatened the Roman empire in Asia.

3. After the death of Pharnaces II., B. C. 47, the treacherous son of Mithridates the Great, the reduced kingdom retained a nominal existence under his son Darius, who was made king by Antony in 39 B. C., but was soon deposed; and under Polemon I. and Polemon II., till about 62 A. D., when the country was constituted by Nero a

what were its fortunes under the Romans? 12. Sinope was the birthplace of whom? 13. What other cities in Paphlagonia?

1. Where was Pontus, and why was it so called? 2. How did the name acquire political importance? 3. When was it made a Roman province, and as such,

Roman province. Of this province the W. boundary was the river Halys, which divided it from Paphlagonia; the farthest E. limit was the Phasis, which separated it from Colchis; but others carry it only as far as Trapezus, and others to an intermediate point, at the river Acampsis; on the S. it was divided from Galatia, Cappadocia, and Armenia Minor by the great chain of the Paryadres and by its branches.

4. It was divided into the three districts of Pontus Galaticus, in the W., bordering on Galatia: P. Polemoniacus in the centre, so called from its capital, POLEMONIUM; and P. Cappadocius in the E., bordering on Cappadocia, (Armenia Minor.) In the new division of the provinces under Constantine, these three districts were reduced to two, Helenopontus in the W., so called in honor of the emperor's mother, Helena, and Pontus Polemoniacus in the E.

5. Pontus was a mountainous country; wild and barren in the E., where the great chains approach the Euxine; but in the W., watered by the great rivers *Halys* and *Iris* and their tributaries. The valleys between them, as well as the land along the coast, are extremely fertile. Besides corn and olives, it was famous for its fruit trees. Some of the best of our common fruits are said to have been brought to Europe from this quarter; for example, the cherry. The sides of the mountains were covered with fine timber, and their lower slopes with box and other shrubs. The E. part was rich in minerals, and contained the celebrated iron mines of the Chalybes.

6. The mountains in Pontus were: 1, the Paryadres, now the *Kara-bel Dag*h or *Kuttagh*, the boundary between Pontus Cappadocius and Armenia Minor; 2, the Antitaurus, which, however, belongs more properly to Cappadocia.

7. The principal rivers were: 1, the Phasis, famous in connection with the Argonautic expedition; 2, the Mōgros, a navigable coast-river; 3, the Isis, (*Tschorok*), a navigable coast-river; 4, the Acampsis, the most important navigable stream on this coast; 5, the Iris, a large river in the E. part, now *Yeshil-Irmak*; 6, the Halys, now *Kizil-Irmak*, i. e. the *Red River*, the greatest river in Asia Minor, which rises in Mount Paryadres, on the borders of Armenia Mi-

how was it bounded? 4. Into how many and what districts was it divided, and what new division was afterwards made? 5. What was the face of the country, what its soil and productions? 6. What mountains in Pontus? 7. What were

nor, and, after flowing W. by S. through Cappadocia, turns to the N. and flows through Galatia to the borders of Paphlagonia, where it takes a N. E. direction, dividing Paphlagonia from Pontus, and at last falls into the Euxine between Sinope and Amisus.

8. Pontus was peopled by numerous tribes, belonging probably to very different races, though the Semitic (Syro-Arabian) race appears to have been the prevailing one, and hence the inhabitants were included under the general name of Leucosyri, i. e. *White Syrians*, a name early applied by the Greeks to the inhabitants of Cappadocia, to distinguish them from the Syrian tribes of a darker color beyond the Taurus. Afterwards, when Cappadoces came to be the common name for the people of S. Cappadocia, the word Leucosyri was applied specifically to the people in the N. of the country, afterwards Pontus.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN PONTUS.

9. Pontus was divided into smaller districts than those given above, named from the towns which they surrounded and the tribes who peopled them. It is not necessary to name them here. Among the principal cities of Pontus we mention first Amisus, now *Samsun*, a large city on the coast, on a bay of the Euxine, called after it *Amisenus Sinus*. Mithridates Eupator enlarged it, and made it one of his residences.

10. Pölēmōnĭum, now *Puleman*, on the coast, was built by king Polemōn II. on the site of the older city of Sidē, at the mouth of the river Sidēnus, now the *Puleman Chai*, and at the head of a deep gulf, with a good harbor.

11. Trapēzūs, now *Tarabozan*, *Trabezun*, or *Trebizond*, a colony of Sinope, was at almost the extreme E. of the N. shore of Asia Minor. After Sinope lost her independence, Trapēzūs belonged first to Armenia Minor, and afterwards to the kingdom of Pontus. Under the Romans it was made a free city, probably by Pompey, and, by Trajan, the capital of Pontus Cappadocius. Hadrian constructed a new harbor, and the city became a place of first rate commercial importance. It was also strongly fortified. It was taken by the Goths in the reign of Valerian; but it

the principal rivers? 8. What is said of the inhabitants of Pontus? 9. What other divisions of the country, and what and where was Amisus? 10. Where and what was Polemonium? 11. What and where was Trapezus, belonged to

had recovered, and was in a flourishing state at the time of Justinian, who repaired its fortifications.

12. In the middle ages it was for some time the seat of a fragment of the Greek empire, called the empire of Trebizond. It is now the second commercial port of the Black Sea, ranking next after Odessa.

13. Themiscyra, now probably *Thermeh*, was at the mouth of the Thermōdon (*Thermeh*) in a plain on the coast, extending E. of the River Iris beyond the Thermodon, and celebrated from very ancient times as the country of the Amazons. This plain was well watered, and rich in pasture.

14. Cōtyōra, a colony of Sinope, in the territory of the Tibareni, on the coast of P. Polemoniacus, was situate at the W. end of a bay of the same name, and celebrated as the place where the 10,000 Greeks, embarked for Sinope, on their way home. The foundation of Pharnacia reduced it to insignificance.

15. Pharnacia, now *Kheresoun* or *Kerasunda*, a flourishing city on the coast of P. Polemoniacus, was built probably on the site of Chaerades, probably by Pharnaces, the grandfather of Mithridates the Great, and peopled by the transference to it of the inhabitants of Cotyōra. It had a large commerce and extensive fisheries; and in its neighborhood were the iron mines of the Chalybes. It was strongly fortified, and was used by Mithradates, in the war with Rome, as a place of refuge for his harem.

16. Cērāsus, a flourishing colony of Sinōpe, on the coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, was chiefly celebrated as the place from which Europe obtained both the cherry and its name. Lucullus is said to have brought back plants of the cherry with him to Rome; but this refers probably only to some particular sorts, as the Romans seem to have had the tree much earlier.

17. Amāsia or -ēa, now *Amasiah*, the capital of the kings of Pontus, was a strongly fortified city on the banks of the river Iris. It was the birthplace of Mithridates the Great, and of the geographer Strabo.

18. Zela or Ziela, now *Zilleh*, in the S., not far S. of Amasia, stood on an artificial hill, according to Strabo, on the mound of Semiramis, and was a very ancient place. At

whom, fared how under the Romans? 12. What was it in the middle ages, and what is it now? 13. Where was Themiscyra, its plain celebrated for what? 14. What and where was Cotyora, and celebrated for what? 15. What and where was Pharnacia? How used by Mithridates? 16. What and where was Cerasus, and for what celebrated? 17. What and where was Amasia, and whose birth-

Zela the Roman general Valerius Triarius was defeated by Mithridates; but the city is more celebrated for another great battle, that in which Julius Caesar defeated Pharnaces, and of which he wrote this despatch to Rome—"VENI: VIDI: VICI."

19. Comāna Pontica, the ruins at *Guminik*, was a flourishing city on the river Iris, celebrated for its temple of Artemis Taurica, the foundation of which tradition ascribed to Orestes. The high-priest of this temple took rank next after the king, and their domain was increased by Pompey after the Mithridatic war.

20. Neocaesarēa, now *Niksar*, the capital, under the Roman empire, of Pontus Polemoniacus, stood on the river Lycus, 63 Roman miles, E. of Amasia. It was a splendid city, and is famous in ecclesiastical history for the council held there in 314 A. D.

21. There were many other places of much less note in Pontus: among these may be named Heraclēum, Oenoë, Eupatoria, Cabira, Coenonchorion, Ischopolis.

8.—*Lycia*.

1. Lŷcia, a small but most interesting district on the S. side of Asia Minor, jutting out into the Mediterranean in a form approaching to a rough semicircle, is formed by the advance of the Pamphylium Mare on the E. and by the Glaucus Sinus on the W.; inland it was bounded, on the N. W. by Caria and Phrygia: N. by Pisidia: E. by Pamphylia. Or, still more particularly: it was bounded on the N. W. by the little river Glaucus, and the Gulf of the same name: on the N. E. by the mountain called Climax, (the N. part of the same range as that called Solyma;) and on the N. its natural boundary was the Taurus, but its limits in this direction were not strictly defined.

2. According to the tradition preserved by Herodotus, the most ancient name of the country was Milŷas, (ἡ Μελύας,) and the earliest inhabitants (probably of the Syro-Arabian race) were called Milyae, and afterwards Solymi: subsequently the Termilae, from Crete, settled in the country; and lastly, the Athenian Lycus, the son of Pandion, fled

place? 18. Where was Zela, how situated, for what celebrated? 19. What and where, was Comana Pontica, and for what celebrated? 20. What and where was Neocaesarea, and how famed in ecclesiastical history? 21. Name some other less noted cities in Pontus.

1. Where was Lycia, and how bounded? 2. What was the earliest name of

from his brother Aegeus to Lycia, and gave his name to the country. Homer, who gives Lycia a prominent place in the *Iliad*, represents its chieftains, Glaucus and Sarpēdon, as descended from the royal family of Argos, (Aeolids :) he does not mention the name of Milyas ; and he speaks of the Solymi as a warlike race, inhabiting the mountains, against whom the Greek hero Bellērōphōn is sent to fight, by his relative, the king of Lycia.

3. Besides the legend of Bellerophon and the Chimaera, Lycia is the scene of another popular Greek story, that of the Harpies and the daughters of Pandarus. On the whole, it is clear, that Lycia was colonized by the Hellenic race, probably from Crete, at a very early period, and that its historical inhabitants were Greeks, though with a mixture of native blood. The earlier names were preserved in the district in the N. of the country, called Milyas, and in the mountains called Solyma. The Lycians always kept the reputation they have in Homer, as brave warriors. They and the Cilicians were the only people W. of the Halys whom Croesus did not conquer, and they were the last who resisted the Persians.

4. The N. parts of Lycia and the district of Cibyratis formed together a high table-land, which is supported on the N. by the Taurus, on the E. by the mountains called Solyma, (*Taktalı-Dagh*), which run from N. to S. along the E. coast of Lycia, far out into the sea, forming the S. E. promontory of Lycia, called Sacrum Pr., (*C. Khelidonia*;) the summit of this range is 7,800 feet high, and is covered with snow: the S. W. and S. sides of this table-land are formed by the range called Massicytus, (*Aktar Dagħ*), which runs S. E. from the E. side of the upper course of the river Xanthus ; its summits are about 4,000 feet high ; and its S. side descends towards the sea in a succession of terraces, terminated by bold cliffs. The mountain system of Lycia is completed by the Cragus, which fills up the space between the W. side of the Xanthus and the Gulf of Glaucus, and forms the S. W. promontory of Lycia : its summits are nearly 6,000 feet high.

5. The chief rivers are the Xanthus, (*Echen-chai*), which has its sources in the table-land S. of the Taurus, and

the country, the inhabitants how called, what is Homer's account? 3. Lycia was the scene of what other popular Greek story, and what, on the whole, is clear as regards its settlement? 4. By what mountains was the interior of Lycia encompassed? 5. What rivers in Lycia, what was the character of soil, and what the pro-

flows from N. to S. between the Cragus and the Massicytus and the Solyma mountains. The valleys of these and the smaller rivers, and the terraces above the sea in the S. of the country were fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, and the mountain slopes were clothed with splendid cedars, firs, and plain trees: saffron also was one chief product of the land.

PLACES IN LYCIA.

6. The chief cities of Lycia were Xanthus, Patāra, Myra, and Phasēlis.

7. Xanthus, the ruins of which are at *Gunik*, the most famous city of Lycia, stood on the W. bank of the river of the same name, 60 stadia ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles) from its mouth.

8. Twice in the course of its history it sustained sieges which terminated in the self-destruction of its inhabitants with their property, first against the Persians under Harpagus, and long afterwards against the Romans under Brutus. The city was never restored after its destruction on the latter occasion.

9. Xanthus was rich in temples and tombs, and other monuments of a most interesting character of art. Among its temples the most celebrated were those of Sarpēdon, and of the Lycian Apollo; besides which there was a renowned sanctuary of Latona, near the river Xanthus, 10 stadia (a little more than a mile) from its mouth, and 602 stadia from the city.

10. Patāra, the ruins of which still bear the ancient name, was a flourishing seaport, on a promontory of the same name, 60 stadia ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles) E. of the mouth of the Xanthus.

11. It was early colonized by Dorians from Crete, and became a chief seat of the worship of Apollo, who had here a very celebrated oracle, which uttered responses in the winter only, and from whose son Patarus the name of the city was mythically derived.

12. Mýra or Mýron, still called *Myra* by the Greeks, but *Dembre* by the Turks, (ruins,) under the later Roman emperors the capital of the province of Lycia, was built on a rock 20 stadia ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) from the sea, and had a port called Andriaca.

ductions? 6. What were the chief cities of Lycia? 7. What and where was Xanthus? 8. What remarkable event occurred twice in this city? 9. For what works of art was Xanthus noted? 10. What and where was Patara? 11. By whom was it colonized, and for what noted? 12. What and where was Myra?

13. St. Paul touched here on his voyage as a prisoner to Rome, and the passage where this is mentioned (Acts XXVII. 5, 6,) affords incidental proof that the place was then an important seaport. There are still magnificent ruins of the city, in great part hewn out of the rock.

14. Phasēlis, the ruins now called *Tekrova*, an important seaport town, near the borders of Pamphylia, stood on the Gulf of Pamphylia, at the foot of Mount Solyma, in a narrow pass between the mountains and the sea. It was founded by Dorian colonists, and from its position, and its command of three fine harbors, it soon gained an extensive commerce. It did not belong to the Lycian confederacy, but had an independent government of its own.

15. It became afterwards the headquarters of the pirates who infested the S. coast of Asia Minor, and was therefore destroyed by P. Servilius Isauricus; and though the city was restored, it never recovered its importance.

16. Other, less noted, cities of Lycia were: 1, Telmessus, now *Mei*, in ruins; 2, Pināra; 3, Tios; 4, Olympos; 5, Rhodia; 6, Comba; 7, Balbura; 8, Oeneanda; 9, Būbōn.

9.—*Pisidia*.

1. Pīsidia was bounded by Lycia and Pamphylia on the S.; Cilicia on the S. E.; Lycaonia and Isauria (the latter often reckoned a part of Pisidia) on the E. and N. E.; Phrygia Parorios on the N., where the boundary varied at different times, and was never very definite; and Caria on the W.

2. It was a mountainous region, formed by that part of the main chain of Mt. Taurus which sweeps round in a semi-circle parallel to the shore of the Pamphylicus Sinus; the strip of shore itself, at the foot of the mountains, constituting the district of *Pamphylia*.

3. The inhabitants of the mountains were a warlike aboriginal people, related apparently to the Isaurians and Cilicians. They maintained their independence, under petty chieftains, against all the successive rulers of Asia Minor. The Romans never subdued the Pisidians in their mountain

13. How is it noted in sacred history, affording proof of what? What is said of its ruins? 14. What and where was Phaselis, by whom founded, what the advantages of its situation? 15. What were its subsequent fortunes? 16. What other cities in Lycia?

1. What were the boundaries of Pisidia? 2. What sort of region was it? 3.

fortresses, though they took some of the towns on the outskirts of their country; for example, Antiochia, which was made a colony with the *Jus Italicum*. The country is still inhabited by wild tribes, among whom travelling is dangerous; and it is therefore little known.

4. Ancient writers say that it contained, amidst its rugged mountains, some fertile valleys, where the olive flourished; and it also produced the gum storax, some medicinal plants, and salt.

5. On the S. slope of the Taurus several rivers flowed through Pisidia and Pamphylia into the Pamphylicus Sinus, the chief of which were the Cestrus, (*Āk Su*;) and the Catarrhactes, (*Duden-Su*;) and on the N. the mountain streams form some large salt lakes, namely Ascania or Anaua, (*Hoiran* and *Burdur*;) S. W. of Antiochia: Caralius, or Caralitis, or Pasgusa, (*L. of Beyshehr*;) S. E. of the former; and Trogītis (*Soghla*) further to the S. E., in Isauria.

6. Special names were given to certain districts, which are sometimes spoken of as parts of Pisidia, sometimes as distinct countries; namely, Cibyrātis in the S. W. along the N. of Lycia; and Cabalia, the S. W. corner of Cibyratis itself: Milyas, the district E. of Cibyratis, N. E. of Lycia, and N. W. of Pamphylia; and Isauria, in the E. of Pisidia, on the borders of Lycaonia.

CITIES IN PISIDIA.

7. Termessus, also Telmessus, high up on the Taurus, in the pass through which the Catarrhactes flowed, was almost impregnable by nature and art, so that even Alexander did not attempt to take it.

8. Cremna, now *Gherme*, ruins, a strongly fortified city, built on a precipitous rock in the Taurus range, and noted for repeated obstinate defences. It was made a colony under Augustus.

9. Selgē, one of the chief of the independent mountain cities of the country, stood on the S. side of Mt. Taurus, on the Eurymedon, just where the river breaks through the mountain chain. On a rock above it was a citadel named *Κεσβέδιον*, in which was a temple of Hera.

What was the character and political condition of the inhabitants? 4. What is said of the soil and productions? 5. What is said of the rivers and salt lakes in the country? 6. What divisions of the country are mentioned? 7. What and where was Termessus? 8. What and where was Cremna, and noted for what? 9. What

10. Its inhabitants, who were the most warlike of the Pisidians, claimed descent from the Lacedaemonians, and inscribed the name *Λακεδαίμων* on their coins. They could bring an army of 20,000 men into the field, and, as late as the 5th century, we find them beating back a horde of Goths.

11. Antiochia Pisidiae or ad Pisidiam, a considerable city on the borders of Phrygia Paroreios and Pisidia: built by colonists from Magnesia: declared a free city by the Romans after their victory over Antiochus the Great, B. C. 189: made a colony under Augustus, and called Caesarea. It was celebrated for the worship and the great temple of *Μὴν Ἀρκαῖος*, the Phrygian Moon-god, which the Romans suppressed.

12. Other places, of more or less note, in Pisidia, were Mylias: Pisiada: Uranopolis: Cretopolis: Sozopolis: Corbasa: Lysinoë: Mandrupolis: Lagos: Baris: Beudos Vetus: Darsa: Seleucia: Prostama: Adada: Olbasa: Orbanassa: Talbenda: Comana: Sandalium: Pednilissus or Pednilassus: Catenna: Cora: Lyrbe: Isaura: Themisonium: Selgassus or Sagalassus: Neapolis: Amblada: Apollonia.

10.—*Pamphylia*.

1. Pamphylia, in its original and more restricted sense, was a narrow strip of the S. coast of A. M., extending in a sort of arch along the Sinus Pamphylius or Pamphylicus or Mare Pamphylium, now the *Gulf of Adalia*, between Lycia on the W. and Cilicia on the E., and on the N. bordering on Pisidia.

2. Its boundaries, as commonly stated, were Mt. Climax on the W., the River Melas on the E., and the foot of Mt. Taurus on the N.; but the statements are not very exact. Strabo gives to the coast of Pamphylia a length of 640 stadia, (80 miles,) from Olbia on the W. to Ptolemais, some distance E. of the Melas, and he makes its width barely two miles, and there are still other different accounts.

3. The chief rivers of Pamphylia, going from W. to E., were the Catarrhactes, now the *Duden-Su*; Cestrus,

and where was Selge, what citadel near, and what in it? 10. For what were the inhabitants noted? 11. Where was Antiochia Pisidiae, celebrated for what? 12. What other places in Pisidia?

1. What and where was Pamphylia? 2. What is to be said of its boundaries

now the *Ak-Su*; Eurymedon, now the *Kapri-Su*; and Melas, now the *Manavgat-Su*; all navigable for some distance from their mouths.

4. The inhabitants were a mixture of races, whence their name Πάμφυλοι, of *all races* (the genuine old form, the other in -ιοι is later.) Besides the aboriginal inhabitants, of the Semitic (Syro-Arabian) family, and Cilicians, there were very early Greek settlers and later Greek colonies in the land. Tradition ascribed the first Greek settlements to Mopsus, after the Trojan war, from whom the country was, in early times, called Mopsopia.

5. Pamphylia was successively a part of the Persian, Macedonian, Graeco-Syrian, and Pergamene kingdoms, and passed by the will of Attalus III. to the Romans, B. C. 130, under whom it was made a province; but this province of Pamphylia included also Pisidia and Isauria, and afterwards a part of Lycia. Under Constantine Pisidia was again separated from Pamphylia.

CITIES IN PAMPHYLIA.

6. Olbia was a fortress on the W. frontier of the country, on the coast, W. of the river Catarrhactes; probably on the same site as the later ATTALIA.

7. Attālīa, probably occupying, as has just been said, the site, now *Laara*, of the more ancient Olbia, was founded by Attalus II. Philadelphus, and subdued by the Romans under P. Servilius Isauricus.

8. Sīda or Sīdē, the ruins of which are called by the Turks *Eski Adalia*, on the coast, a little W. of the river Melas, was an Aeolian colony from Cyme in Aeolis, and was the chief seat of the worship of Athena, who is represented in its coins holding a pomegranate (σίδη) as the emblem of the city. Arrian says that the colonists soon forgot their mother tongue, the Greek. In the division of the provinces under Constantine, it was made the capital of Pamphylia Prima.

9. Perga, Pergē, an ancient and important city, lay a little inland, N. E. of Attalia, between the rivers Catarrhactes and Cestrus, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the former. It was a celebrated seat of the worship of Artemis. On an

and extent? 3. What were the chief rivers of Pamphylia? 4. What is said of the inhabitants and their name? First Greek settlements ascribed to whom? 5. Through what political changes did the country pass? 6. What and where was Olbia? 7. Who founded Attalia, and by whom was it subdued? 8. Where and what was Side? 9. Where was Pergē, seat of whose worship, with what temple?

eminence near the city stood a very ancient and renowned temple of the goddess, at which a yearly festival was celebrated; and the coins of Perga bear images of the goddess and her temple. Under the later Roman empire, it was the capital of Pamphylia Secunda.

10. Perga was the first place in Asia Minor visited by the apostle Paul on his first missionary journey. Splendid ruins of the city, called *Murtana*, are still visible about 16 miles N. E. of Adalia.

11. Aspendus, a strong and flourishing city, on the Eurymedon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, is said to have been a colony of the Argives. Under the Seleucidae it was capable of furnishing 4,000 soldiers.

12. Syllium was a strongly fortified town on a mountain, 5 miles from the coast, between Side and Aspendus.

13. Other less notable towns in Pamphylia were, Seleucia, Capria, Lyrnessus, Jobia, Eudocia, Xylene, and Lyrna.

11.—*Cilicia.*

1. Cilicia was bounded on the E. by Syria, on the N. by Cappadocia and Lycaonia, on the N. W. and N. by Pisidia and Pamphylia. On all sides, except the W., it was enclosed by natural boundaries, namely, the Mediterranean on the S., Mons Amanus on the E., and Mons Taurus on the N.

2. The W. part of Cilicia is intersected by the offshoots of the Taurus, while on its E. part the mountain chains enclose much larger tracts of level country; and hence arose the division of the country into C. Aspera (Κιλικία ἡ τραχεῖα, *rough or mountainous C.*) and C. Campestris, (Κ. ἡ πεδίας, *level C.*) The latter was also called C. Propria (ἡ ἰδίως Κ.)

3. Numerous rivers descend from the Taurus: among these are the Pyramus, now the *Jihan* or *Jayhan*, one of the largest rivers of A. M.: the Sarus, now the *Sei-han*: the Cydnus, now the *Tersooos-Chai*, a river celebrated for the clearness and coldness of its water, by bathing in which Alexander nearly lost his life: the Călŷcadnus, now the *Ghiuk Su*: the Lamus, now the *Lamas*:

10. How is Perga noted in sacred history, and what remains of it? 11. What and where was Aspendus? 12. What and where was Syllium? 13. What other towns in Pamphylia?

1. How was Cilicia bounded? 2. What was the physical character of the

the Arymagdus: the Melas, *Munaugat-Su*, between Cilicia and Pamphylia.

4. The E. division, through which most of the large rivers flow, was extremely fertile, and the narrower valleys of Cilicia Aspera contained some rich tracts of land: the latter district was famed for its fine breed of horses.

5. Herodotus represents the first inhabitants of the country as being descended from the Syrians and Phoenicians. The mythical story derived their name from Cilix, the son of Agenor, who started, at his father's command, with his brothers Cadmus and Phoenix, to seek and bring back Europa, their sister, who had been abducted by Zeus, but settled on the banks of the Pyramus and gave the country his name.

6. The country remained independent till the time of the Persian empire, under which it formed a satrapy, but appears to have been still governed by its native princes. Alexander subdued it on his march into Upper Asia; and, after the division of his empire, it formed a part of the kingdom of the Seleucidae: its plains were settled by Greeks, and the old inhabitants were for the most part driven back into the mountains of C. Aspera, where they remained virtually independent, practising robbery by land and piracy by sea, till Pompey drove them from the sea in his war against the pirates, and erected the level country into a Roman province, B. C. 67-66. The mountain country was not made a province till the reign of Vespasian. The people bore a low character among the Greeks and Romans.

CITIES IN CILICIA.

7. The following cities and towns lay on the coast of Cilicia: Pylae Syriae: Issus or Alexandria: Caesum: Hiërocômë: Epiphânïa Ciliciae: Flavias: Aegae: Serrepolis: Mallus: Portus Pallorum: Margäsa: Anchiälë: Zephyrium: Soloe or Soli.

8. In the interior of C. Campestris or Propria were the following cities: Tarsus: Adana or Antiöchiä ad Sarum: Mopsuestia: Anazarbus, Caesarea ad Anazarbum: Quinda: Nicopolis: Pindenissus: Eräna: Sëpyra: Comöris.

country, giving rise to what divisions? 3. What rivers in Cilicia? 4. What was the nature of the soil? 5. Where does Herodotus place the origin of the first inhabitants, and what is the mythical derivation of their name? 6. Through what political changes did the country pass, and what became the character of its inhabitants? 7. What cities were on the coast of Cilicia? 8. What cities in the interior

9. On the coast of C. Aspera were: Lāmus: Sebaste: Cōrycus: Poecilē Rupes: Seleucia: Trachea or Tracheotis: Aphrodisias: Celendris: Sēton: Mýūs: Arsinōē: Mēlānīa: Nāgīdus: Anemūrium: Nēphēlis: Antīōchīa ad Rūpem Cragum: Selīnūs: Lāertes: Iōtāpē: Hāmaxīa: Sýēdra: Cōrācēsium: Cībýra Minor.

10. In the interior of C. Aspera were: Kestri: Demitiopolis: Philadelphia: Diocaesarēa: Olbāsa: Nēkīka: Flaviopolis: Irēnōpōlis: Augusta: Olba. Of all these we shall now proceed to notice the most important.

I.—ON THE COAST OF CILICIA PROPRIA.

11. Issus, at the S. E. extremity of Cilicia, near the head of the Issicus Sinus, and at the N. foot of the pass of Mons Amanus, called the Syrian Gates, is memorable for the great battle in which Alexander defeated Darius Codomannus, B. C. 333, which was fought in a narrow valley near the town. It was at that time large and flourishing, but its importance was much diminished by the foundation of Alexandria in its neighborhood. Alexandria ad Issum, (κατὰ Ἰσσοῦν,) with a good harbor, is now *Iskenderoon*, or *Scanderoun*.

12. Epiphanīa or -ēa, close to the Pylae Amanides, formerly called Oeniandus, probably owed its new name to Antiochus Epiphanes. Pompey repeopled this city with some of the pirates whom he had conquered.

13. Mallus, a very ancient city, on a hill, a little E. of the mouth of the river Pyramus, was said to have been founded at the time of the Trojan war by Mopsus and Amphiloehus. It had a port called Magarsa.

14. Anchiāle, also Anchiālos, W. of the Cydnus near the coast, was said to have been built by Sardānāpālus.

15. Sōli or Soloe, the site of which is now *Mezethu*, on the coast, between the rivers Lamus and Cydnus, was said to have been colonized by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes. It was a flourishing city in the time of Alexander, who fined its people 200 talents for their adhesion to the Persians. The city was destroyed by Tigrānes, king of Armenia, who probably transplanted the inhabitants to Tigranocerta.

of Cilicia Campestris or Propria? 9. What cities on the coast of C. Aspera? 10. What cities in the interior of C. Aspera? 11. Where was Issus, memorable for what? 12. Where was Epiphania, how repeopled by Pompey? 13. What and where was Mallus, said to have been founded when and by whom, and had what port? 14. Where was Anchiāle, said to have been built by whom? 15. Where was Soli,

16. Pompey restored the city after his war with the pirates, and peopled it with the survivors of the defeated bands; and from this time forth it was called Pompeiopolis.

17. It is celebrated in literary history as the birthplace of the Stoic philosopher Chrysippus, of the comic poet Philémon, and of the astronomer and poet Arātus.

18. Its name has been curiously perpetuated in the grammatical word *solecism*, (*solecismus*), which is said to have been first applied to the corrupt dialect of Greek spoken by the inhabitants of this city, or, as some say, of Soli in Cyprus.

II.—IN THE INTERIOR OF CILICIA CAMPESTRIS.

19. Tarsus, Tarsos, now called *Tarsus*, the chief city of Cilicia, stood near the centre of C. Campestris, on the river Cydnus, about 12 miles above its mouth, in a very large and fertile plain at the foot of Mt. Taurus, the chief pass (*Pylae Ciliciae*) through which led down to Tarsus. It had thus the full benefit of the natural advantages of a fertile country, and the command of an important highway of commerce. It had also an excellent harbor, 12 miles from the city, which is now filled up with sand.

20. The city was of unknown antiquity. Some ascribed its foundation to the Assyrian king Sardanapālus, others to Perseus, and others to the Argive chieftain Triptolemus, whose effigy appears on the coins of the city. All that can be determined with certainty seems to be, that it was a very ancient city of the Syrians, who were the earliest known inhabitants of this part of Asia Minor, and that it received Greek settlers at an early period. In the time of Xenophon it was the capital of the Cilician province of Syennesis, and was taken by Cyrus.

21. At the time of the Mithridatic war, it suffered both from Tigrānes and from the pirates of Cilicia Aspera. From both these enemies it was rescued by Pompey, who made it the capital of the new Roman province of Cilicia, B. C. 66.

22. In the Civil war, it took part with Caesar, and as-

colonized by whom, and what was it in time of Alexander, destroyed by whom? 16. How came it to be restored, under what name? 17. How is it celebrated in literary history? 18. In what curious manner has its name been perpetuated? 19. What and where was Tarsus, with what advantages of situation? 20. What is said of its antiquity and its reputed founders? 21. Pompey rendered it what service, and made it what? 22. What course did it pursue, and how did it fare in

sumed, in his honor, the name of Juliopolis. For this the inhabitants were severely punished by Cassius, but were recompensed by Antony, who made Tarsus a free city. Under Augustus, the city obtained immunity from taxes, through the influence of the emperor's tutor, the Stoic Athenodorus, who was a native of the place.

23. There was a noted school of philosophy at Tarsus. Among the most distinguished natives of the place were: the Stoics Antipater, Archedemus, Heraclides, Nestor, and Zeno; the academic, Nestor; the Epicureans, Diogenes, celebrated for his powers of improvising, Lysias, and Plutarch; the grammarians, Artemidorus, Diodorus, and Hermodorus; the physicians, Herodotus and Philo; and, above all, the apostle Paul, who owed his Roman citizenship to his birth in this free city.

24. Mopsuestia, (Μόψου ἐστία, the *Hearth of Mopsus*), called *Mamistra* in the middle ages, now *Missis*, an important city, on both banks of the river Pyramus, a little more than 11 statute miles from its mouth, on the road from Tarsus to Issus, in the beautiful plain called τὸ Ἀλγίων πεδίον, was a *civitas libera* under the Romans. The two parts of the city were connected by a handsome bridge built by Constantius over the Pyramus. In ecclesiastical history it is notable as the birthplace of Theodore of Mopsuestia.

25. Anazarbus was on the left bank of the Pyramus, at the foot of Mons Anazarbus.

26. Augustus conferred upon it the name of *Caesarea*, (ad *Anazarbum*;) and on the division of Cilicia into the two provinces of Prima and Secunda, it was made the capital of the latter. It was almost destroyed by earthquakes in the reigns of Justinian and Justin.

27. Sebaste, on the coast, was built for a residence by Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, to whom the Romans had granted the sovereignty of Cilicia, and was named in honor of Augustus. It stood W. of the river Lamus, on a small island called Eleousa, the name of which appears to have been afterwards transferred to the city. The ruins are at *Ayash*.

28. Seleucia Trachēa or Tracheōtis, the ruins of

the Civil war? 23. Name some of the most distinguished natives of Tarsus. 24. Where and what was Mopsuestia, the parts how connected, how noted in ecclesiastical history? 25. Where was Anazarbus? 26. Who changed its name, and how, what did it become, and what calamity befell it? 27. Where was Sebaste, built for whom, stood where? 28. Seleucia Trachea, built by whom, where, was

which are called *Selefkah*, was built by Seleucus I., Nicator on the W. bank of the river Calycadnus, about 4 miles from its mouth, and peopled with the inhabitants of several neighboring cities.

29. It had an oracle of Apollo, and annual games in honor of Zeus Olympius.

30. This city vied with Tarsus in power and splendor, and was a free city under the Romans. In political history it is remarkable as the place where Frederick Barbarossa died: in literary history, as the birthplace of the philosophers Athenaeus and Xenarchus, of the sophist Alexander, the secretary of M. Aurel. Antoninus. On its site are still seen the ruins of temples, porticoes, aqueducts, and tombs.

31. Selinūs, now *Selenti*, was situated on the coast and upon a rock which was almost entirely surrounded by the sea. In consequence of the death of the emperor Trajan in this town, it was for a long time called Trajanopolis.

32. Cōrycus, the ruins of which are opposite the island of *Khorgos*, lay between the mouths of the Lamus and the Calycadnus, and had a good harbor. Two and a half miles from the city was a grotto or cavern in the mountains called the Corycian Cave, celebrated by the poets. At the distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Corycus was a promontory of the same name.

33. Corācēsium, now *Alaya*, a very strong city on the borders of Pamphylia, stood upon a steep rock, and possessed a good harbor. It was the only place in Cilicia that opposed a successful resistance to Alexander, and, after its strength had been tried more than once in the wars of the Seleucidae, it became at last the headquarters of the Cilician pirates, and was taken by Pompey.

34. The only town in the interior of C. Aspera which it is important to notice, is Olba or Olbe, situated in the mountains above Soli, and between the rivers Lamus and Cydnus. Its foundation was ascribed by mythical tradition to Ajax, the son of Teucer, whose alleged descendants, the priests of the very ancient temple of Zeus, once ruled over all Cilicia Aspera.

how peopled? 29. It had what oracle, and what games? 30. How is it noted in political, and how in literary history? 31. Where was Selinus, also called by what other name, and why? 32. Where was Corycus, what cave in its vicinity, what promontory not far from it? 33. Where was Coracesium, noted for what, became at last what? 34. Where was Olba, its foundation ascribed to whom, of whose descendants what is said?

12.—*Phrygia.*

1. Phrygia was of very different extent at different periods. According to the division of the provinces under the Roman empire, Phrygia formed the E. part of the province of Asia, and was bounded on the W. by Mysia, Lydia, and Caria, on the S. by Lycia and Pisidia, on the E. by Lycaonia, (which is often reckoned as a part of Phrygia,) and Galatia, (which formerly belonged to Phrygia, giving it Pontus and Cappadocia for its eastern boundary,) and on the N. by Bithynia.

2. With reference to its physical geography, it formed the W. part, as Cappadocia did of the eastern, of the great central table-land of Asia Minor, supported by the chains of Olympus on the N. and Taurus on the S., and breaking on the W. into the ridges which separate the great valleys of the Hermus, the Maeander, &c., and which form the headlands of the W. coast.

3. This table-land itself was intersected by mountain-chains, and watered by the upper courses and tributaries of the rivers just mentioned in its W. part, and in its N. part by those of the Rhyndacus and Sangarius. These parts of the country were very fertile, especially in the valley of the Sangarius, but in the S. and E. the streams which descend from Taurus lose themselves in extensive salt marshes and salt lakes, some of which are still famous, as in ancient times, for their manufactures of salt.

4. The Phrygians were a distinct and remarkable people, whose origin is one of the most difficult problems of antiquity. They claimed a very high antiquity. Although, among the various accounts and traditions found in Homer, Herodotus, and later writers, any near approach to certainty is hopeless, it would seem that they were a branch of the great Thracian family, settled, in times of unknown antiquity, in the N. W. of Asia Minor, as far as the shores of the Hellespont and Propontis, and perhaps of the Euxine, and that the successive migrations of other Thracian peoples, as the Thyni, Bithyni, Mysians, and Teucrians, drove them further inland, till, from this cause, and perhaps too by the conquests of the Phrygian kings in the

1. What is to be said of the extent or boundaries of Phrygia? 2. What are the prominent features of its physical geography? 3. What was the character of this great table-land? 4. What do we know of the origin of the Phrygians? 5. By

opposite direction, they reached the Halys on the E. and the Taurus on the S.

5. The kingdom of Phrygia was conquered by Croesus, and formed part of the Persian, Macedonian, and Syro-Grecian empires; but, under the last, the N. E. part, adjacent to Paphlagonia and the Halys, was conquered by the Gauls, and formed the W. part of GALATIA, and a part W. of this, containing the richest portion of the country, about the Sangarius, was subjected by the kings of Bithynia. This last portion was the object of a contest between the kings of Bithynia and Pergamus, but at last, by the decision of the Romans, it was added, under the name of PHRYGIA EPICETUS, (Φ. ἐπίκτητος, i. e., *the acquired Phrygia*,) to the kingdom of Pergamus, to which the whole of Phrygia was assigned by the Romans, after the overthrow of Antiochus the Great, in B. C. 190.

6. With the rest of the kingdom of Pergamus, Phrygia passed to the Romans by the testament of Attalus III., and thus became a part of the province of Asia, B. C. 130.

7. As regards the distinctive names, the inland district usually understood by the name of Phrygia, when it occurs alone, was called GREAT PHRYGIA or PHRYGIA PROPER, in contradistinction to the LESSER PHRYGIA, or PHRYGIA ON THE HELLESPONT; and of this Great or Proper Phrygia, the N. part was, as stated above, called Phrygia Epictetus, and the S. part, adjacent to the Taurus, was called, from its position, PHRYGIA PARORIOS, (Φ. παρόριος.)

8. At the division of the provinces in the 4th century, Phrygia Parorios, also called P. Pisidicus, was assigned to Pisidia; and the S. W. portion, about the Maeander, to Caria; and the remainder was divided into P. SALUTARIS on the E., with Synnada for its capital, and P. PACATIANA on the W., extending N. and S. from Bithynia to Pamphylia.

9. Phrygia was rich in products of every kind. Its mountains furnished gold and marble: its valleys, oil and wine: the less fertile hills in the W. afforded pasture for sheep, whose wool was highly celebrated; and the marshes of the S. E. furnished abundance of salt.

10. The mountains which either surround or extend into Phrygia, were:—1, Olympus; 2, Didymus; 3, Cad-

whom was Phrygia, or different parts of it, conquered? 6. How did Phrygia become a Roman province, and when? 7. As regards the distinctive names of different divisions of the country, how were they applied? 8. What division of the provinces did the Romans make in the 4th century? 9. In what products did

mus, a continuation of the Pamphylian Taurus; 4, Mesogis, Mesogys, or Mesogaia, (*Μεσογαία*,) traversing Phrygia Proper like a girdle.

11. The rivers of Phrygia were:—1, the Maeander; 2, the Hermus; 3, the Indus, now the *Quingi* or *Tavas*; 4, the Marsyas, modern name not given; 5, the Lycus now the *Choruk Su*; 6, the Rhyndacus, now the *Lupad*.

CITIES IN SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL PHRYGIA.

12. Celaenae, the greatest city of S. Phrygia, before the rise of its neighbor, Apamea Cibotus, reduced it to insignificance, lay at the sources of the rivers Maeander and Marsyas.

13. In the midst of it was a citadel built by Xerxes, on a precipitous rock, at the foot of which, in the agōra of the city, the Marsyas took its rise, and near the river's source was a grotto celebrated by tradition as the scene of the punishment of Marsyas by Apollo.

14. Outside of the city was a royal palace, with pleasure gardens and a great park full of game, which was generally the residence of a satrap. The Maeander took its rise in the very palace, and flowed through the park and the city, below which it received the Marsyas.

15. Apāmēa Cibōtus or ad Maeandrum, on the Maeander, close above its confluence with the Marsyas, was built by Antiochus I. Soter, who named it in honor of his mother Apāma, and peopled it with the inhabitants of the neighboring Celaenae.

16. It became one of the greatest cities of Asia within the Euphrates; and under the Romans it was the seat of a *Conventus Juridicus*.

17. Cōlossae, the ruins of which are called *Khonas*, on the river Lycus, was once a city of great importance, but became so reduced by the rise of the neighboring cities of Laodicea and Hierapolis, that the later geographers do not even mention it, and it might have been forgotten but for its place in the early history of the Christian Church.

18. Laōdīcēa ad Lycum, the ruins of which are now

Phrygia abound? 10. What mountains in Phrygia? 11. What rivers in Phrygia? 12. What and where was Celaenae? 13. What was in the midst of it, and what near the river's source, celebrated for what? 14. What was outside, residence of whom, Maeander rose where? 15. Where was Apamea Cibotus, built by whom? Named after whom, how peopled? 16. It became what, was what under the Romans? 17. Where was Colossae, it became what, its memory was how preserved? 18. Where and how was Laodicea ad Lycum situated, by whom founded, after

called *Eski-Hissar*, stood on a ridge of hills near the S. bank of the river Lycus, (*Choruk-Su*), a little to the W. of Colossae, and to the S. of Hierapolis, on the borders of Lydia and Caria. It was founded by Antiochus II. Theos, on the site of a previously existing town, and named in honor of his wife Laodice. Under the later Roman emperors it was the capital of Phrygia Pacatiana.

19. This city suffered much from frequent earthquakes, and also from the Mithridatic war. Although it was more than once almost destroyed by earthquakes, it was restored by the aid of the emperors and the munificence of its own citizens, and became, next to Apamea, the greatest city in Phrygia, and one of the most flourishing in Asia Minor. In an inscription it is called "the most splendid city of Asia," a statement confirmed by the magnificent ruins of the city, which comprise an aqueduct, a gymnasium, several theatres, a stadium almost perfect, besides remains of roads, porticoes, pillars, gates, foundations of houses, and sarcophagi.

20. Already in the apostolic age it was the seat of a flourishing Christian church, which, however, became very soon infected with the pride and luxury produced by the prosperity of the city, as appears from Rev. III., 14-22.

21. Hierapolis, near the Maeander, N. of Laodicea, N. W. of Colossae, was celebrated for its hot springs, and its temple of Cibeles. It was an early seat of Christianity, and is mentioned in St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, (IV. 13.)

22. Synnada, also Synnas, of which the ruins are probably at *Eski-Kara-Hisar*, was in the N. of Phrygia Salutaris, of which it was, from the time of Constantine, the capital.

23. It stood in a fruitful plain, planted with olives, near a mountain from which was quarried the very celebrated Synnadic marble, which was of a beautiful white, with red veins and spots.

24. Peltæ in the N., 40 miles from Celaenae, about 28 miles N. or N. E. of Apamea Cibotus, was no doubt the same place as the Pella of the Roman writers, and belonged to the Conventus of Apamea Cibotus.

25. Polýbötus was E. of Synnada.

whom named, what was it under the later Roman emperors? 19. It often suffered from what, by whom restored, its splendor is confirmed by what? 20. How is it noted in connection with Christianity? 21. Where was Hierapolis, celebrated for what, how noted in ecclesiastical history? 22. Where was Synnada, and the capital of what division? 23. How was it situated, and noted for what? 24.

26. Ipsus, the site of which is unknown, appears to have been about the centre of Phrygia, not far from Synnada. It is celebrated in history as the scene of the decisive battle which closed the great contest between the generals of Alexander for the succession to his empire, and in which Antigonus was defeated and slain, B. C. 301.

27. Philomēlium, the ruins of which are called *Ak-Shehr*, a city of Phrygia Parorios, on the borders of Lycaonia and Pisidia, is said to have been named from the numbers of nightingales in its neighborhood. It is still found mentioned at the time of the Crusades, by the name of Philomene.

28. Docīmīa or Docimēum, was not far from Synnada: in its neighborhood were celebrated marble quarries.

CITIES IN PHRYGIA EPICTETUS.

29. Midæum, between Dorylaeum and Pessinus, is noted as the place where Sextus Pompeius was captured by the troops of Antony, B. C. 35.

30. Dorylaeum, now *Eski-Shehr*, on the river Thymbris, possessed warm baths, which are used at the present day. It was important under the Romans as the place from which the roads diverged to Pessinus, Iconium and Apamea.

31. Cotyaeum, now *Kutaya* or *Kutaieh*, a Turkish town of considerable importance, was S. W. of Dorylaeum. Suidas says that, according to some accounts, it was the birthplace of Aesop. Alexander, a grammarian of great learning, and a voluminous writer, was born in this city.

32. Nacolīa, now *Sidighasi*, on the W. bank of the river Thymbris, between Dorylaeum and Cotyaeum, was the place where the emperor Valens defeated his rival Procopius, A. D. 366.

33. Other towns in Phrygia were: 1. In Great Phrygia: Mētropolis, the most ancient capital, but in historical times an inconsiderable place: its position is doubtful; Tripolis: Carura: Melisse: Mosyna: Attyda: Ceretapa: Trapezopolis: Tabae: Tabuzion. 2. In

Where was Peltae, identical with what? 25. Where was Polybotus? 26. Where was Ipsus, and how noted in history? 27. Where was Philomelium, why so called, how named in the history of the Crusades? 28. Where was Docimea, and what was in its neighborhood? 29. Where was Dorylaeum, possessing what, and under the Romans important for what? 30. Where was Midæum, and noted in history for what? 31. Where was Cotyaeum, according to some, the birthplace of whom, of whom certainly? 32. Where was Nacolia, and noted for what historical event? 33. What other towns in Phrygia?

Phrygia Epictetus: Cadi: Eumenia: Stertorium: Pepuza: Dionysopolis: Azāni, on the Rhyndacus, 20 miles S. W. of Cotyaeum: the ruins of columns, capitals, and other architectural fragments are scattered over the ground. Many others, a large proportion of which are of more recent date, and all of small importance, might be named.

13.—*Galatia*.

1. Gălătîa, now *Anadoli*, (E. part,) and *Rumeli*, (W. part,) composed of parts of Phrygia and Cappadocia, was bounded on the W. by Phrygia: N. W. and N. by Bithynia and Paphlagonia: N. E. by Pontus: S. or S. E. by Cappadocia.

2. It derived its name from its inhabitants, who were Gauls that had invaded and settled in Asia Minor at various periods during the 3d century B. c.

3. First, a portion of the army which Brennus led against Greece, separated from the main body, and marched into Thrace and having pressed forward as far as the shores of the Propontis, some of them crossed the Hellespont on their own account, while others, who had reached Byzantium, were invited to pass the Bosphorus, by Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, who required their aid against his brother Zipoetus, B. c. 279.

4. They speedily overran all Asia Minor within the Taurus, and exacted tribute from its various princes, and served as mercenaries, not only in the armies of these princes, but also of the kings of Syria and Egypt, and a body of them even found their way to Babylon. During their ascendancy, other bodies of Gauls followed them into Asia.

5. Their progress was at length checked by the arms of the kings of Pergamus: Eumenes fought against them with various fortune; but Attalus I. gained a complete victory over them, B. c. 230, and compelled them to settle down within the limits of the country thenceforth called Galatia.

6. The people of Galatia adopted to a great extent

1. What was Galatia, and how was it bounded? 2. It derived its name from whom, they being what, and settling when in Asia Minor? 3. What brought these Gauls into Asia Minor? 4. What was the course pursued by the Gauls in Asia Minor? 5. How was their progress checked, and what were they compelled to do? 6. The people of Galatia adopted whose habits and manners, &c., preserving what,

Greek habits and manners and religious observances, but preserved their own language, which is spoken of as resembling that of the Treviri. They retained also their political divisions and forms of government.

7. They consisted of three great tribes, the Tolistobōgi, the Trocmi, and the Tectōsāges, each subdivided into four parts, called by the Greeks *τετραρχίαι*. At the head of each of these twelve Tetrarchies was a chief, or Tetrarch, who appointed the chief magistrate, and the commander of the army, and two lieutenant-generals. The twelve tetrarchs together had the general government of the country, but their power was checked by an assistant senate of three hundred.

8. Galatia became virtually subject to the Romans as the result of the campaign which the consul Cn. Manlius undertook against the Gauls, to punish them for the assistance they had given to Antiochus the Great, B. C. 189. At length one of the tetrarchs, Deiotarus, was rewarded for his services to the Romans in the Mithridatic war, with the title of king, together with a grant of Pontus and Armenia Minor. In 25 B. C. Augustus made Galatia a Roman province. It was soon after enlarged by the addition of Paphlagonia.

9. Under Constantine it was restricted to its old limits, and under Valens it was divided into two provinces, GALATIA PRIMA and GALATIA SECUNDA.

10. The country was beautiful and fertile, being watered by the rivers Halys, (*Kizil-Irmak*), and the Sangarius, (*Sakaria*.)

11. Its only important cities were Pessīnūs, Ancȳra, and Tavium.

12. Pessīnūs, the ruins of which are called *Bala His-sar*, the capital of the Tolistobogi, was in the S. W. corner of the country, on the S. slope of Mt. Dindymus or Agdistis, was celebrated as a chief seat of the worship of Cybele, under the surname of Agdistis, whose temple, crowded with riches, stood on a hill outside the city. Cybele, (Rhea,) was also surnamed Dindymene, from the other name of Mt. Agdistis.

13. In this temple was a wooden (Livy says stone)

and retaining what? 7. These Gauls consisted of how many tribes, how called, how subdivided, with what arrangements? 8. How did Galatia come into the power of the Romans? 9. What change was made in its limits under Constantine? Under Valens how divided? 10. What sort of country was Galatia, and what were its rivers? 11. What were the important cities of Galatia? 12. Where was Pessi-

image of the goddess, which was removed to Rome, to satisfy an oracle in the Sibylline books.

14. Under Constantine the city was made the capital of the province of Galatia Salutaris, but it gradually declined until the 6th century, after which it is no more mentioned.

15. *Anc̄yra*, now *Angora*, situated in N. lat. $39^{\circ} 56'$, in long. $32^{\circ} 56'$, the most important city of Galatia, was, in the time of Augustus, the capital of the province: it was originally the chief city of the Tectosages.

16. Under the Roman empire it was called *Sebaste*, which in Greek is equivalent to *Augusta* in Latin.

17. When Augustus recorded the chief events of his life in bronze tablets at Rome, the citizens of Ancyra had a copy made, which was cut on marble blocks and placed at Ancyra in a temple dedicated to Augustus and Rome. This inscription is called the *Monumentum Ancyranum*. The Latin inscription was first copied by Tournefort in 1701, and it has been copied several times since. One of the latest copies has been made by Mr. Hamilton, who also copied as much of the Greek inscription as is legible.

18. *Tāvium*, the remains of which are probably at *Boghaz Kieni*, was the capital of the Trocmi, stood on the E. side of the Halys, but at some distance from the river, and formed the centre of meeting for roads leading to all parts of Asia Minor. It was therefore a place of considerable commercial importance. It had a temple and bronze Colossus of Zeus.

19. Many other places in Galatia, most of them of very little note, might be mentioned. Among these the more important were: *Delemna*: *Corbēus*: *Gordium*, also called *Juliopolis*, (also reckoned to Phrygia,) the scene of Alexander's celebrated exploit of "cutting the Gordian Knot." It was N. of Pessinus, on the N. bank of the *San-garius*: *Germa*; and *Dadastāna*, where the emperor *Jovian* died.

14.—*Lycaonia*.

1. *Lycaōnīa*, a part of what is now *Karaman*, was assigned, under the Persian empire, to the satrapy of Cappa-

nus, whose capital, and celebrated as what? 13. What was in this temple, brought to Rome for what reason? 14. Pessinus became what under Constantine, and what became of it? 15. Where and what was Ancyra, originally whose capital? 16. What was its name under the empire? 17. For what important historical relic is Ancyra noted? 18. What and where was Tavium, and had what? 19. What other places may be mentioned in Galatia?

docia, but considered by the Greek and Roman geographers the S. E. part of Phrygia. It was bounded on the N. by Galatia, on the E. by Cappadocia, on the S. by Cilicia Aspera, on the S. W. by Isauria, which was sometimes reckoned as a part of it, and by Phrygia Paroreios, and on the N. W. by Great Phrygia.

2. It was a long narrow strip of country, its length extending in the direction of N. W. and S. E.: Xenophon, who first mentions it, describes its width as extending E. of Iconium, its chief city, a distance of 30 parasangs, about 110 miles. It forms a table-land between the Taurus and the mountains of Phrygia, deficient in good water, but abounding in flocks of sheep.

3. The people seem to have been an aboriginal race, speaking a distinct dialect of their own: they were warlike, and especially skilled in archery. After having been subject to several different powers, it passed, with Galatia, to the Romans, and was finally united to the province of Cappadocia.

4. In the N. of the country, on the confines of Phrygia, Galatia, and Cappadocia, was the great salt lake, called Tatta, now *Tuz-Göl* or *Ghieul*, which still supplies the whole surrounding country with salt, as it did in ancient times.

5. Lycaonia was the chief scene of the labors of the apostle Paul on his first mission to the Gentiles.

CITIES IN LYCAONIA.

6. Iconium, now *Konyeh*, the capital, was, when visited by St. Paul, a flourishing city, with a mixed population of Jews and Greeks: under the later emperors it became a colony, and was, in the middle ages, one of the greatest cities of Asia Minor, and important in the history of the Crusades.

7. Other cities in Lycaonia were: 1, E. of Iconium, Barathus or Barata. 2, S. of the latter, Misthia and Laramanda. 3, N. of Iconium, Paralais, Canae, Cadyna, Petra, Tatta, Pregella, and Congussus. 4, S. W.

1. To what provinces was Lycaonia reckoned, and how was it bounded? 2. What sort of country was it, extending how, first mentioned by whom, and forming what? 3. By what sort of people was it inhabited, when did it come into the possession of the Romans? 4. What remarkable lake in Lycaonia? 5. How is Lycaonia noted in ecclesiastical history? 6. What and where was Iconium, had what sort of population, was what under the Romans, and how noted in the Middle Ages? 7. What other cities in Lycaonia?

of these, Laodicea Combusta, (Λαοδίκεια κατακεκαυμένη,) said to have owed its name to subterranean fires, which here frequently burst forth from the ground, Tyriaeum. 5, Between the latter and Iconium, Lystra. 6, S. E. of the latter, Derbe; both noted in sacred history as places where St. Paul preached on his first mission to the gentiles.

15.—*Cappadocia.*

1. Cappădōcīa had different boundaries at different times. Under the Persian empire it included the whole country inhabited by a people of Syrian origin, who were called, from their complexion, White Syrians, (Λευκόσυροι,) and also Cappadoces, a word, probably of Persian origin, but said, by some, to have originated with the Greeks, and to have been derived by them from the name of the river Cappadox, in the N. W. Their country seems to have embraced the whole N. E. part of Asia Minor E. of the Halys and N. of the Taurus. It was afterwards divided into two parts, which were named respectively from their proximity to the Euxine and to the Taurus, the N. part being called Cappadocia ad Pontum, and then simply PONTUS, the S. part Cappadocia ad Taurum, and then simply Cappadocia: the former was also called Cappadocia Minor, and the latter Cappadocia Major. The latter, with which we are here more particularly concerned, was bounded N. by Galatia, Pontus, and Armenia Minor: E. by the Euphrates, which divided it from Armenia Major: S. by the Taurus range, which separated it from Cilicia, and by Syria; and W. by Lycaonia.

2. The country was long under the dominion of the Persian empire; but the satraps soon raised themselves to the position of tributary kings. Their power having been temporarily suspended during the wars of the successors of Alexander, the Cappadocian kings recovered their independence under Ariarathes II. In 17 A. D., Archelaüs, the last king, died at Rome, and Tiberius made Cappadocia a Roman province, to which subsequently several other districts were added.

3. Cappadocia was a rough and generally sterile mountain region, bordered by the chains of the Paryadres on

1. What is to be said of the extent or boundaries of Cappadocia? 2. What political changes did it experience? 3. What was the nature of the country, what

the N., the Scydissees on the E. and the Taurus on the S. The mountains abounded in various mineral productions, and the fine pastures of the country supported abundance of good horses and mules.

4. The chief rivers in the country, were the Halys and the Melas. The Euphrates formed the E. boundary. Other considerable rivers were the Sarus and the Cappadox.

5. Soon after Cappadocia had been made a Roman province, the districts of Cataonia and Melitēne, which had before belonged to Cilicia, were added to it, and the province then comprised the ten praefectures of Melitene, Cataonia, Cilicia, Tyanitis, Garsauritis, Laviniasene, Sargarausene, Chamanene, and Morimene. There were other divisions under the later emperors.

CITIES IN CAPPADOCIA.

6. Mazāca, also called Eusēbīa, now *Kesarieh* or *Kaisarieh*, one of the oldest cities of Asia Minor, stood at the foot of Mount Argaeus, about the centre of Cappadocia, in the praefectura called Cilicia. It was the capital of the country, and when Cappadocia was made a Roman province, A. D. 18, it received the name of Caesarēa, being surnamed ad Argaeum, to distinguish it from other cities called Caesarea. St. Basil, commonly called Basil the Great, was born here 329 A. D., and, in 370 A. D., was elected bishop of his native city.

7. The district of Melitēne, reckoned also to Armenia Minor, was celebrated for its fertility, and especially for its fruit trees, oil, and wine. It possessed no great town until the first century of our era, when a city, also called Melitēne, now *Malatiah*, was built on a tributary of the Euphrates, and near that river itself, probably on the site of a very ancient fort. This became a place of considerable importance; the centre of several roads; the station, under Titus, of the 12th legion; and in the later division of the provinces, the capital of Armenia Secunda.

8. Other cities in Cappadocia were, Faustinopolis, Padyandus, Castabala, Cocūsos, Dastarcon, and Comana, in Cataonia, of which the last named, a large

its mountains, what its chief products, and what was the character of its inhabitants? 4. What rivers in Cappadocia? 5. Into how many praefectures, with what names, did the Romans divide Cappadocia? 6. Where and what was Mazaca, afterwards how called, whose birthplace was it? 7. For what was the district Melitene noted, and what was its principal city? 8. What other cities in Cappadocia?

and populous city, was the capital, and noted for the worship of Bellona. Tÿäna, with a great temple of Jupiter, and a singular effervescing spring in its neighborhood, in Tyanitis: Cybistra, Sasima, Chusa, Nazianzus, all in Cappadocia Proper. Castabala was near Tyana, and celebrated for its temple of Artemis Perasia. Tyana was at the foot of Mt. Taurus, in a position of great natural strength, which was improved by fortifications. It was the birth-place of Apollonius, the supposed worker of miracles.

16.—*Isauria.*

1. Isauria, on the N. side of the Taurus, between Pisidia and Cilicia, is by some geographers accounted a part of Pisidia, while Strabo and others regard it as a part of Lycaonia. But Cramer justly observes, that the Isauri are sufficiently celebrated in history to deserve a separate mention. We accordingly treat Isauria as a distinct part of Asia Minor, lying between Pisidia, Cilicia, Lycaonia, and Phrygia.

2. The Isaurians occupied a mountainous country. Living in a wild and rugged tract, the character of this people partook of the nature of the air and soil in which they were bred. They descended into the plain country, and ravaged and plundered wherever they could overcome the resistance of the inhabitants of the valleys whether in Cilicia, Phrygia, or Pisidia. These marauding habits rendered them so formidable to their neighbors, that the Roman Senate was obliged at length to send a considerable force against them, under the command of P. Servilius, B. C. 79. After several campaigns, and a laborious and harassing warfare, this general succeeded in conquering most of their fortresses, and reducing them to submission. These successes were thought sufficiently important to obtain for him the honors of the triumph, and the surname of Isauricus.

3. The principal town bore the national name of Isaura. Strabo reports that it was ceded by the Romans to Amyn-tas, who caused the old town to be destroyed, and commenced the foundation of a new city, which he surrounded with walls, but did not live to complete the work. Hence the distinction which the geographer elsewhere makes of Isaura Palaea and Euerces, or the well fortified, well defended.

4. Other towns of Isauria were: Lalassis, Clibanus, Carallia, and Busmasdis. It remains for us to describe two islands, not yet noticed, which lie off the coast of Asia Minor, viz.: Rhodus and Cyprus.

17.—*Rhodus*.

1. Rhodus, now *Rhodes*, the easternmost island of the Aegæan, or more specifically, of the Carpathian Sea, lies off the S. coast of Caria, due S. of the promontory of Cynossema, (*C. Aloupo*), at the distance of about 12 geographical miles. Its length from N. E. to S. W. is about 45 miles: its greatest breadth about 20 to 25 miles.

2. There are various traditions relative to the first settlement of this island, which appear to signify that it was first peopled by some of the civilized races of W. Asia, probably the Phœnicians. Its Hellenic colonization is ascribed to Tlepolemus, the son of Hercules, before the Trojan war, and after that war to Althaemenes.

3. The principal immigrants and settlers were the Dorians. Homer mentions the three Dorian settlements in Rhodes, namely, Lindus, Ialysus, and Camisus; and these cities, with Cos, Cnidus, and Halicarnassus, formed the Dorian Hexapolis, which was established, at a very early period, as we have already seen, in the S. W. corner of Asia Minor.

4. Rhodes soon became a great maritime State, or rather confederacy, the island being parcelled out between the three cities above mentioned. The Rhodians made distant voyages, and founded numerous colonies, of which the chief were: Rhoda, in Iberia; Gela, in Sicily; Parthenope, Salacia, Siris, and Sybaris, in Italy; settlements in the *Balearic islands*, and in their own neighborhood; Soli, in Cilicia; and Gagae and Corydalla, in Lycia.

5. We cannot specify the internal political changes which the island underwent, or the various foreign relations by which it was more or less affected, until, in alliance with Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, their city Rhodus,

tants? 3. What was its principal town, and what does Strabo say of it? 4. What other towns in Isauria?

1. Where was and is Rhodus, and what are its dimensions? 2. Who were its first inhabitants? 3. Who were the principal immigrants and settlers? 4. What kind of State did Rhodes soon become, and what colonies did the Rhodians form? 5. What is said of the internal changes which it experienced, and its ex-

Rhodes, successfully endured a most famous siege by the forces of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who at length, in admiration of the valor of the besieged, presented them with the engines he had used against the city, from the sale of which they defrayed the cost of the celebrated Colossus to be more fully described under the city of Rhodus.

6. After a long season of unbroken prosperity and increasing power, the Rhodians came at length into connection with the Romans, and rendered them important services in the war with Antiochus, for which, in the subsequent partition of the Syrian possessions in Asia Minor, they were rewarded by the supremacy of S. Caria. A temporary interruption of their alliance with Rome was caused by their espousing the cause of Perseus, for which they were severely punished, B. C. 163; but they recovered the favor of Rome by the important naval aid which they rendered in the Mithridatic war. In the civil wars, they took part with Caesar, and suffered in consequence from Cassius, B. C. 42, but were afterwards compensated for their losses by the favor of Antonius. They were at length deprived of their independence by Claudius; and their prosperity received its final blow from an earthquake, which laid the city of Rhodes in ruins, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, A. D. 155. The celebrated mediaeval history of the island, as the seat of the knights of St. John, does not belong here.

7. The island is of great beauty and fertility, with a delicious climate: it produced wine, and its raisins were much esteemed: it was famous for its manufacture of saffron oil, and the sea which washed its shores supplied every kind of fish. It was further celebrated as the home of distinguished schools of Greek art and of Greek oratory, and no country could boast of having given to the public games of Greece so many successful contenders for the prize.

CITIES IN RHODES.

8. The capital city of the island was Rhodus, less ancient than the Dorian cities to be mentioned infra, built in the form of an amphitheatre, and situated at the N. E. extremity of the island. It was a beautiful city, and had a very extensive commerce. The greatest work of art which

ternal relations? 6. With what power did the Rhodians eventually come into connection, with what results? 7. What is the nature of the island and its climate, and for what was it distinguished? 8. What was the capital of Rhodus, and for

it possessed was the statue of the Sun, by Chares of Lindus, the favorite pupil of Lysippus. This statue was of bronze, and was celebrated, under the name of "The Colossus of Rhodes," as one of the seven wonders of the world. Its height was upwards of 105 English feet; it was 12 years in erecting, and cost 300 talents, about \$330,000. It stood at the entrance of the harbor of the city, but there is no authority for the statement, that its legs extended over the mouth of the harbor, and that ships passed beneath. It was overthrown and broken to pieces by an earthquake 56 years after its erection, B. C. 224. The fragments remained on the ground 896 years, till they were sold by the general of the Caliph Othman IV. to a Jew of Edessa, who carried them away on 900 camels, A. D. 672.

9. There were three cities on the island much more ancient than Rhodus, and all founded by the Dorians: these were Lindus, Ialýsus, and Camirus.

10. Lindus, the ruins of which are still called *Lindo*, was one of the most ancient Dorian colonies on the Asiatic coast, and is mentioned by Homer with its kindred cities. It was on the E. side of the island, and stood upon a mountain in a district abounding in vines and figs: it had two celebrated temples, one of Athena, surnamed Lindia, and one of Hercules.

11. Lindus was the birthplace of Cleobólus, one of the seven wise men.

12. Ialýsus, on the N. W. coast of the island, about 60 stadia ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles) S. W. of Rhodus. It is said to have derived its name from the mythical Ialysus, son of Cercaphus, and grandson of Helios.

13. Camirus, on the W. coast of the island, and its principal town before the foundation of Rhodus, was said to have been founded by Camirus, son of Cercaphus and Cydippe. It was the birthplace of the poet Pisander.

18.—*Cyprus*.

1. Cyprus, still bearing the same name, but called

what is it celebrated? 9. What more ancient cities were on the island? 10. Where was Lindus, how situated, and noted for what products, and what works of art? 11. Lindus was the birthplace of whom? 12. Where was Ialysus, said to have derived its name from whom? 13. Where and what was Camirus, said to have been founded by whom? It was the birthplace of whom?

1. Where is Cyprus, what other names had it, what is its form, and what are

Kebris by the Turks, is a large island, S. of Cilicia and W. of Syria. It is called by various names in the poets, Cerastia or Cerastis, Macaria, Sphecia, Acamantis, Amathusia, and also Paphos. The island is of a triangular form: its length from E. to W. is about 140 miles; its greatest breadth, which is in the W. part, is about 50 miles from N. to S., but it gradually narrows towards the east.

2. A range of mountains, called Olympus by the ancients, runs through the whole length of the island from E. to W., and rises in one part more than 7000 feet in height. The plains are chiefly in the S. of the island, and were celebrated in ancient as well as in modern times for their fertility.

3. The largest plain, called the Salaminian plain, is in the E. part of the island, near Salamis. The rivers are little more than mountain torrents, mostly dry in summer.

4. Cyprus was colonized by the Phoenicians at a very early period; and Greek colonies were subsequently planted in the island, according to tradition soon after the Trojan war.

5. The island was subdued by Amāsis, king of Egypt, about 540 B. C. Upon the downfall of the Egyptian monarchy, it became subject to the Persians; but Evagoras of Salamis, after a severe struggle with the Persians, established its independence about 385, and handed down the sovereignty to his son Nicoclēs. It eventually fell to the share of the Ptolemies in Egypt, and was governed by them, sometimes united to Egypt, and sometimes by separate princes of the royal family.

6. In 58 B. C. the Romans made Cyprus one of their provinces, and sent M. Cato to take possession of it.

7. Cyprus was one of the chief seats of the worship of Aphrodite, who is hence called Cypris or Cypria, and, of course, the inhabitants were excessively sensual and licentious. Nevertheless, literature and the arts flourished here to a considerable extent, even at an early period.

8. During the proconsulship of Sergius Paulus, in A. D. 45, Paul and Barnabas first preached the gospel in the island, of which the latter was a native, Acts XIII., 4-13.

its dimensions? 2. What is the nature of its surface and of its soil? 3. What plain in the E.? What is said of the rivers? 4. By whom was Cyprus colonized? 5. By whom and when was Cyprus subdued, and what changes of government did it subsequently experience? 6. When did it become a Roman province? 7. Cyprus was sacred to what goddess, and what resulted from this relation? 8. How is

9. The *promontories* on the coast of Cyprus were, *a*, in the W. Zephyrium Pr.; *b*, above the former, toward the N. Acamas Pr., the north western most point of the island; *c*, on the N. coast, Callinusa Pr. and Crommyon Pr.; *d*, in the E. Dinaretum Pr., Elasa Pr., and Pedalium Pr.; *e*, in the S. Throni Pr., Dades Pr., Citium Pr., Curias Pr., Pharium Pr., and Drepanum Pr.

CITIES IN CYPRUS.

A. On the N. coast were:

10. Arsinoë, N. E. of Acamas Pr., on the site of the older city of Marium, which Ptolemy I. had destroyed.

11. Soli, the ruins of which, called *Aligora*, are in the valley of *Solea*, was a considerable seaport-town in the W. part of the N. coast, on a little river. According to some, it was a colony of the Athenians; while others ascribed its erection to a native prince acting under the advice of Solon, and others to Solon himself. The last account is doubtless an error. It had temples of Isis and Aphrodite, and there were mines in its vicinity.

B. On the E. coast:

12. Salamis, in the middle of the E. coast, a little N. of the river Pediacus, possessed an excellent harbor, and was by far the most important city in the island. It is said to have been founded by Teucer, the son of Telamon, who gave it the name of his native island, from which he had been banished by his father.

13. In the time of Trajan a great part of the town was destroyed in an insurrection of the Jews; and under Constantine it suffered still more from an earthquake, which buried a large portion of its inhabitants beneath its ruins.

14. It was rebuilt by Constantine, who gave it the name of Constantia, and made it the capital of the island. There are still a few ruins of this town.

15. Leucolla was near the Pedalium Prom., now *Cape Grego*.

C. On the S. coast:

16. Idālĭum, near the promontory of the same name, which, as well as in later times the town, was pre-eminently sacred to Venus, who hence bore the surname Idalia.

Cyprus noted in sacred history? 9. What promontories on the coast of Cyprus? 10. Where was Arsinoë? 11. What and where was Soli, a colony of whom, had temples of whom, and what in its vicinity? 12. Where was Salamis, and what, founded by whom? 13. What calamities befell it in the time of Trajan and of Constantine? 14. By whom was it rebuilt, receiving what name? 15. Where

17. Cīthium, one of the nine original chief towns of the island, with a harbor and salt works, was 200 stadia (25 miles) from Salamis, near the mouth of the Tetius. Josephus, in his Antiquities of the Jews, derives the name from that of Chittim, which occurs so frequently in the Old Testament.

18. In this city, the celebrated Athenian, Cimon, died, and here Zeno, the founder of the Stoic school, was born.

19. Amāthūs, gen. Amathuntis, an ancient town N. E. of Curias Pr., (ruins near the present *Limasol*), was particularly sacred to Aphrodite, who had here a celebrated temple, and was hence called *Amathusia*. There were copper-mines in the neighborhood, whence Ovid speaks of it as "*fecundam Amathunta metalli*."

D. On the W. coast:

20. Curium was near the Curias Pr., N. W. of it, W. of the mouth of the Lycus.

21. Pāphos was the name of two towns on the W. coast, near each other, and called respectively "Old Paphos" (Παλαίπαφος) and "New Paphos," (Πάφος νέα.)

22. Old Paphos was situated near the promontory Zephyrium, on the river Bocarus, 10 stadia ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile) from the coast, where it had a good harbor; while New Paphos lay more inland, in the midst of a fertile plain, 60 stadia ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles) from the former.

23. Old Paphos or Palaepaphos was the chief seat of the worship of Aphrodite, who is said to have landed at this place after her birth among the waves, and who is hence frequently called the Paphian goddess, (Paphia.) Here she had a celebrated temple, the high-priest of which exercised a kind of religious superintendence over the whole island. Every year there was a grand procession from New Paphos to the temple of the goddess in the old city.

24. There were two legends respecting the foundation of Paphos, one describing the Syrian king Cinyras as its founder, and the other the Arcadian Agapenor on his return from Troy. These statements are reconciled by the supposition that Cinyras was the founder of Old Paphos

was Leucolla? 16. Where was Idalium, sacred to whom? 17. Where was Cithium, originally what, possessing what, name whence derived? 18. What celebrated Athenian died, and what distinguished philosopher was born here? 19. Where was Amathus, sacred to whom, who was hence how called, what in the neighborhood? 20. Where was Curium? 21. Where was Paphos, or rather where were the two towns of Old and New Paphos? 22. How was Old Paphos, and how New Paphos situated? 23. Old Paphos was the chief seat of whose worship, and what was connected with this? 24. What legends were there respect

and Agapenor of New Paphos. It may be regarded as certain that Old Paphos was of Phœnician origin, and that the worship of Aphrodite was introduced here from the East; but an Arcadian colony cannot be admitted.

25. When Paphos is mentioned by later writers without any epithet, they usually mean the new city; but when the name occurs in the poets, we are generally to understand the old city, as the poets rarely speak of the place otherwise than in connection with the worship of Aphrodite.

26. Palaepaphos was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Augustus, but was rebuilt by order of the emperor, and called Augusta. Under the Romans New Paphos was the capital of one of the four districts into which the island was divided.

27. Old Paphos corresponds to the modern *Kukla* or *Konuklia*, and New Paphos to the modern *Baffa*.

We have now completed what may be called Classical Geography in its narrowest sense—that portion of ancient geography which is most important to the reader of the Greek and Latin Classics. We shall now proceed to take a more cursory survey, and to present a much more concise view, of the remainder of the Ancient World. And as we began with Europe, we shall now return to the geography of that Continent.

ing the foundation of Paphos, and what must be regarded as certain in this particular? 25. What distinction must be noted, as respects the use of the name Paphos by ancient writers? 26. What calamity befell Palaepaphos in the reign of Augustus, and what did he do in consequence? 27. The sites of these ancient cities are occupied by what modern towns?

CHAPTER IV.

E U R O P A .

(CONTINUED.)

1.—*Thracia.*

1. Thrācia was bounded by Mt. Haemus on the N., the river Nestus, now *Kara-Su*, on the W., the Aegean and Propontis on the S., and the Euxine on the E. It now forms a portion of *Roumelia*.

2. Besides the lofty chain of Haemus, now the *Balkan*, an important lateral ridge, connected with it, named Rhodope, now *Despoto Dagħ*, traverses the W. part of this province, and sends out numerous spurs towards the E. and S. E. These mountains enclose the water-basin of the Hebrus, now *Maritza*, the only large river in Thracia, which rises in the N. W., and flowing first towards the S. E., then, after its junction with the Artiscus, now *Tondja*, to the S., discharges itself into the Aegean.

3. The most powerful tribes in Thrace were the Odrýsae in the centre, and the Bessi in the N. W.

4. The towns stood mostly on the sea-coast: many were colonies from the Greek towns in Asia Minor. Among the more important, Apollonia, now *Sizeboli*, was on the Euxine.

5. Byzantium, afterwards Constantinopolis, now *Constantinople*, and by the Turks called *Stamboul*, was on the Thracian Bosphorus, now the *Channel of Constantinople*: it derived its second name from the emperor Constantine, who enlarged and beautified it, whence it became the capital of the Eastern Roman empire.

6. Perinthus, or Heracléa, on the Propontis, was visited by the 10,000 under Xenophon. It is now called *Erekli*.

7. Aenos, now *El-Musmeih*, was on Stentoris Sinus, a bay formed at the mouth of the Hebrus.

8. Abdéra, eastward of the Nestus, was the birth-place of Hecataeus.

1. How was Thracia bounded, now forming a portion of what? 2. What mountains in Thrace, enclosing the water-basin of what river? Where does this river rise, and what is its source? 3. Name the principal tribes that inhabited Thrace. 4. The towns were mostly where, and many were what? Where was Apollonia? 5. Where was Byzantium, and by whom was its name changed? 6. Where was Perinthus, how noted in history? 7. Where was Aenos? 8. Where

9. In the interior there were two towns which rose into importance under the Romans: Philippöpolis, now *Filippopoli*, and Adrianöpolis, now *Adrianople*, both on the Hebrus: they are still important towns.

10. A very interesting locality was the Chersonösus, the long peninsula lying between the Hellespont and the Aegæan: it was the abode of Miltiades, and contained the following noteworthy spots: the brook Aegospotamos, with a town of the same name, where the Spartans defeated the Athenians, B. C. 405; and Sestos, on the narrowest point of the strait opposite Abÿdos.

11. The only islands not mentioned elsewhere, that lay off the coast of Thrace, and deserve to be named, are Samothracia, now *Samothraki*, occupied by Samians, whence its name; and Thasos, with gold mines and marble quarries.

2.—*Moesia*.

1. Moesia, now *Bulgaria*, was bounded on the S. by Mt. Haemus and Mt. Scordus, on the N. by the Ister, now the *Danube*, on the W. by its tributary, the Drinus, now *Drin* or *Drinna*, and on the E. by the Euxine.

2. The Greeks knew little of Moesia. Herodotus enumerates some of the rivers which flow into the Ister, and names the Getae as its inhabitants; and Thucydides makes mention of the Triballi, a powerful tribe in the western district.

3. The Romans were well acquainted with it, from its importance as a frontier country against the northern tribes. It was formed into a province by Augustus, and afterwards divided by Trajan into two, Superior and Inferior, the Ciambrus or Cebrus, now *Zibru* or *Zibritza*, forming the boundary.

4. In the 3d century A. D., the emperor Aurelian transplanted the Daci from the left to the right bank of the Ister, and thenceforward the western portion of Moesia was named Dacia Aureliani, subdivided into Ripensis, (on the banks of the river,) and Mediterranea (inland.)

5. The southern and western districts are mountainous;

was Abdera, the birthplace of whom? 9. What towns in the interior, and where, important under whom? 10. What and where was the Thracian Chersonesus, the abode of whom, containing what important spots? 11. What islands lay off the coast of Thrace?

1. How was Moesia bounded? 2. What knowledge had the Greeks of it, Herodotus and Thucydides mention what? 3. How came the Romans to be better acquainted with it, and into what was it formed under their sway? 4. What arrangements were made as respects the country and its inhabitants in the 3d

the Ister flows on a broad plain which widens as it approaches the Euxine. The chief rivers were: the Drinnus, now *Drinna*, and the Margus, now *Morava*: the tributaries in this province enumerated by Herodotus, were, the Scius, now *Isker*, the Artānes, now *Wid*, the Athrys, now *Iantro*, and the Noes, now *Kara Lom*.

6. The tribes that inhabited Moesia were, the Moesi or Mysi, after whom the country was called, kindred to the Mysi of Mysia; the Triballi already mentioned, a branch of the Scythians, who retained a district about the lower course of the Ister; and the Peucīni, who occupied the Delta of the Ister, named Insula Peuce.

7. There were numerous towns along the course of the Danube, but they are devoid of historical interest; along the coast of the Euxine were the Milesian colonies of Odesus, Tomis, whither Ovid was banished, Istrus, and Callātis, founded by the Pontic Heracleans.

3.—*Dacia.*

1. Dăcia was bounded on the S. by the Ister, on the E. by the Euxine and the Tyras or Danastris, now *Dniester*, on the N. by Mons Carpătes, the *Carpathians*, and on the W. by the Pathissus or Tibiscus, now *Theiss*: it thus embraces a large part of *Hungary*, *Wallachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Bessarabia*.

2. Mons Carpătes traverses this province through its whole depth, and feeds the following important tributaries of Ister: Maris or Marisus, now *Marosk*, which joins the *Theiss*; Tiarantus, now *Alouta*; Ordessus, now *Arjisch*; Napăris, now *Jalomnitza*; Ararus, now *Sereth*; and Pyretus or Porata, now *Pruth*. These rivers have not, however, been identified with any certainty.

3. The Daci were independent at the commencement of the Christian era, and stood high in respect to valor and martial skill. Trajan subdued them A. D. 100–105, upon which a large mass migrated to the eastward, and relinquished their quarters to colonists introduced by the Romans.

century, by whom? 5. What is the face of the country, and what were the chief rivers? 6. By what tribes was Moesia inhabited? 7. What towns in Moesia, and what is said of them?

1. How was Dacia bounded, thus embracing what? 2. What mountain chain in this province, feeding what rivers? 3. In earlier times, what was the position of

4. In the 3d century it was overrun by the Goths, and it was finally relinquished by Aurelian, who, as has been already stated, transported the population to the other side of the Danube.

5. Little is known of the towns; the capitals seem to have been, Tibiscum, now *Temesvar*, and Zarmizegethusa to the eastward.

6. The Iaz̄yges, surnamed Metanastae, (from the circumstance of their having been transplanted hither in the first century of the Christian era, from the coast of the Euxine and the Palus Maeotis,) a powerful Sarmatian people, occupied the plain between the Theiss and the parallel course of the Danube.

4.—*Illyricum or Illyria.*

1. Illyricum was bounded on the S. by Epirus, on the E. by Macedonia and Moesia, (the Drinnus separating it from the latter,) on the N. by Pannonia, and on the W. by the Adriatic.

2. Extensive and lofty mountain chains pervade the whole of it, and form the link between the mountain systems of Greece and Thrace on the S., and the Alps on the N. These mountains prevented communication on the land side, while the numerous islands which lined the coast rendered access from that quarter difficult and dangerous. Hence Illyricum was little visited, and remained, until a very late period, in the occupation of uncivilized and turbulent tribes.

3. The chief rivers were, *a*, the Aōus or Aeas, now *Viosa*, *Viussa*, or *Vovussa*, on the southern border, the upper course of which belonged to Epirus; *b*, the Drilo, *Drin*, which joins the Adriatic at the point where the coast bends N. W. towards the sea, &c.; the Naro, now *Narenta*, which rises in Albius Mons, and falls into the Adriatic.

4. The mountains received specific names, but we need mention only Albānus or Albius Mons, in the N., and the Beii Montes, on the border of Moesia.

the Daci, who subdued them, and when, leading to what consequences? 4. What befell the country in the 3d century? 5. What is said of the towns? 6. What tribe was transplanted hither, when, and occupied what part?

1. How was Illyricum bounded? 2. What were the physical aspects of the country, and what effect resulted from them? 3. What and where were the chief rivers? 4. What and where were the principal mountains? 5. How was Illyria

5. Illyria was divided into two portions. Illyria Romana or Barbara, and I. Graeca, separated by the course of the Drilo; the former being the Roman province of Illyria, the latter the portion which was conquered by Philip II. of Macedonia, and annexed by the Romans to the province of that name. The latter was also called Epirus Nova.

6. The most important tribes were, *a*, the Liburni, in the N. W., well skilled in maritime pursuits, and remarkable for their peculiarly light vessels; *b*, the Iapydes, who lived adjacent to them in the interior; *c*, the Dalmatae, who occupied the coast, named after them Dalmatia, from the Liburni to the Naro; and *d*, the Taulantii, between the Drilo and the Aous.

7. The chief towns were, *a*, Epidamnus, now *Durazzo*, a colony from Corcyra, raised to great importance by the Romans, who made it the point of communication between Italy and the East, but considering the name as ill-omened, they changed it to Dyrrhachium; *b*, Narōna on the Naro; *c*, Salōna, or Salōnae or Salon, the chief town of Dalmatia, near which, in the village of Dioclea, Diocletian was born, and in the neighborhood of which he spent the rest of his days after his abdication; and *d*, Scardōna, *Skardona*, or *Skardin*, higher up on the coast, in the territory of the Liburni, whose chief town it was.

5.—Macedonia.

1. Macedonia was bounded by the Nestus, *Kara Su*, on the E., Mons Scordus on the N., a range that descends southwards from the Bebi Montes, on the W. separating it from Illyricum, and by the Cambunian mountains and Mount Olympus, separating it from Thessaly, and by the Aegaeon, on the S.

2. The mountain chains are numerous and irregular. Scordus is a continuation of Haemus; its branches descend to the Aegaeon and form an extensive peninsula, named Chalcidice, terminating in the lesser peninsulas, Acte, with Mt. Athos at its extremity, Sithonia, and Pallene. The heights eastward of the Strymon were named Orbēlus and Pangaeus, now *Pirnari*, the latter running

divided? 6. What were the most important tribes, and where did they live? 7. What and where were the chief towns, and severally noted for what?

1. How was Macedonia bounded? 2. What was the face of the country, or

parallel to the sea coast; westward of the Strymon, M. Cercinè; and still farther westward, beyond the Axios, Mt. Bermius or Bora, now *Verria*.

3. The chief rivers were, the Strymon, now *Struma*, falling into the Strymonicus Sinus, now *Gulf of Rufani*: the Axios, now *Vardar*, which rises in the N. W., receives the Erigon, now *Tjerna*, and discharges itself into the western bay, and the Haliacmon, now *Indjeh Kara Su*, which drains the southern district.

4. The sea coast is very irregular: the bays formed by the advancing headlands of Chalcidice are, the Sinus Thermaicus, now *Gulf of Saloniki*, which receives the Axios; Sinus Toronaicus, now *Gulf of Cassandra*, between Pallene and Sithonia; Sinus Singiticus, now *Gulf of Monte Santo*, between Sithonia and Acte; and the Sinus Strymonicus, *Gulf of Rufani*. The navigation about these headlands was dangerous, particularly about the precipitous promontory formed by Mt. Athos: it was here that the first fleet of Darius was shattered: Xerxes constructed a canal across the peninsula, at the back of Mt. Athos, by which his ships avoided the danger.

5. Macedonia was divided into numerous districts, one of which, Paeonia, the highland region, extending along the northern frontier, was no less extensive than the ancient territory of Macedonia itself.

6. The principal towns of Macedonia were, *a*, Thessalonica, or Therma, now *Saloniki*, at the head of the Sinus Thermaicus, the seat of the church to which St. Paul addressed his first Epistle; *b*, Pella, to the N. W., now called *Alaklisi*, or *Apostolus*, the birthplace of Philip and Alexander; *c*, Edessa, the capital of the early Macedonian kings; *d*, Beroea, or Berrhoea, now *Verria*, in the valley of the Haliacmon, honorably mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; *e*, Olynthus, now *Agia Maria*, or *Aio Mamas*, at the head of the Sinus Toronaicus, remarkable for its resistance to Philip; *f*, Potidaea, afterwards Cassandra, now *Pinaka*, a Corinthian colony, which withstood a long siege by the Athenians, B. C. 432; *g*, Amphipolis, now *Neokhorio*, at the outlet of the lake formed by the Strymon, not far from the sea, also the scene of im-

what were the mountains of Macedonia? 3. What are the chief rivers of Macedonia? 4. What gulfs or bays on the coast? The navigation here of what character, what is said of Mt. Athos? 5. What is said of the divisions of Macedonia? 6. What and where were the principal towns of Macedonia, and for what were

portant operations in the Peloponnesian war; and *h*, Philippi, now *Filibah*, on the site of the ancient Crēnīdes, to the eastward, celebrated for the battle between the Triumvirate and the Republicans, B. c. 42.

7. Macedonia gave name to the vast empire founded by Alexander the Great. The period of its greatness was from 334 B. c. to 323. At the latter date it extended over the whole Persian empire to the Indus, the Oxus, and Iaxartes, including the W. provinces of Asia Minor, Armenia, &c., the Maritime districts of Syria, Phœnicia, and Palaestina, and Egypt in Africa. Macedonia itself was subdued by the Romans, B. c. 168, and formed into a province, B. c. 146.

6.—*Hispania*.

1. Hispania, *Spain*, was bounded on the E. and S. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. and S. W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N. by the Mare Cantabricum, *Bay of Biscay*, and the Pyrenaei Montes: it included the present kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

2. The eastern coast gradually slopes off towards the Fretum Gaditanum, *Straits of Gibraltar*, which connects the Mare Internum with the Mare Atlanticum: it there terminates in Calpe Promontorium, the lofty rock on which the fortress of *Gibraltar* now stands: the opposite height of Abŷla, on the African coast, corresponds to it, and the two form a grand portal to the ocean, which the ancients named Columnae Herculis, "*the Pillars of Hercules*."

3. The mountain-ranges of Hispania are connected with the Pyrenæan system. Mons Vindius extends along the whole length of the peninsula parallel to the N. coast, and is now called the *Sierra de las Asturias*: Mons Idubēda, now *Sierra d' Oca*, &c., proceeds southwards at right angles, to it, bounding the water-basin of the Iberus on the W.: several lateral ridges emanate from it towards the S. W., of which Mons Mariānus, now *Sierra Morena*, between the Anas and Baetis, and Mons Ilipūla, *Sierra Nevada*, along the southern coast, are mentioned by classical writers.

4. The chief rivers of Hispania were, *a*, the Ibērus, now

they respectively noted? 7. Macedonia gave name to what, of what extent, it was subdued by whom, and when?

1. How was Hispania bounded? It included what? 2. The eastern coast slopes towards what straits, connecting what, terminating in what? 3. What

Ebro, which rises in M. Vindius, and flows towards the S. E., into the Mare Internum; *b*, the Baetis, *Guadalquivir* which drains the country between the M. Marianus and M. Iipula, and flows into the Mare Atlanticum; *c*, the Anas, *Guadiana*, which has a parallel course to the westward; *d*, the Tagus, which, still bearing the same name, rises in M. Idubēda, and traverses the central district from E. to W., discharging itself into the Mare Atlanticum; *e*, the Duris, *Douro*, with a course in the same direction, to the northward; and the Minius, *Minho*, yet more to the N.

5. Hispania was little known to the earliest nations of antiquity: the Phoenicians frequented the coast for trading purposes, and founded the colonies of Cartēia or Calpe, now *San Roque*, Gades, *Cádiz*, and Tartessus: the position of the latter is uncertain, but the district Tartessus lay on the coast about the mouth of the Baetis, and is confidently believed to be the *Tarshish* of Scripture whither Solomon's fleet traded.

6. The Greeks likewise, and particularly the Phocaeans, visited the E. and S. coasts; they named the former Iberia, after the river Iberus, and the latter, outside the straits, Tartessus.

7. The Greek colonies in Hispania were, *a*, Empōriæ, or Emporium, near the border of Gallia; *b*, Barcīno, now *Barcelona*; *c*, Tarrāco, now *Tarragona*; *d*, Zacynthus, afterwards *Saguntum*; and Artemisium.

8. The Carthaginians established themselves somewhat later, when their rivalry with Rome led them to desire permanent acquisitions in Europe: they founded Carthago Nova, *Cartagena*, and subdued the whole coast S. of the Ibērus.

9. The Romans carried their arms into Hispania against the Carthaginians in the 2d Punic war, and having expelled them, they ultimately became masters of the whole country. They divided it originally into two provinces, Citerior and Ulterior, the river Iberus forming the boundary between them.

10. Augustus afterwards substituted for this a division into three provinces, viz.: H. Tarraconensis, Baetica,

mountain ranges were in Hispania? 4. What were the chief rivers of Hispania? 5. What is the first ancient nation of which we know that they visited Hispania, founding what colonies? 6. By what other ancient nation was Hispania visited, giving what names to which coasts? 7. What Greek colonies were in Hispania? 8. When did the Carthaginians establish themselves in Hispania, founding what, and subduing what? 9. What led the Romans into Hispania, with what result, and how did they divide the country? 10. How did Augustus subsequently alter

and Lusitania, of which the last is co-extensive with *Portugal* and the adjacent provinces of *Spain*; the second, named after the river Baetis, with *Andalusia*; while the first, named after the town of Tarraco, embraced the remainder of the peninsula.

11. Under the emperors, Hispania became thoroughly Roman in language and institutions: it produced a great number of eminent writers, of whom we may mention the Senecas, Lucan, Martial, and Silius Italicus, and also the two illustrious emperors, Trajan and Hadrian. Hence we have abundant details with respect to the towns, which have, however, no great present interest, from the absence of historical associations.

12. The native tribes were very numerous; the most important were, *a*, the Celtibēri, who lived on both sides of M. Idubeda; *b*, the Cantābri, on the N. coast; *c*, the Gallaeci, in the N. W. from the Durus to the Mare Cantabricum; *d*, the Lusitāni, on the W. coast, from the Durus to the Tagus; *e*, the Celtīci, to the S. of the Tagus; *f*, the Turdetāni, about the lower course of the Baetis; and the Turdūli, to the E. of them.

13. The towns which deserve particular notice were, *a*, Gades, now *Cadiz*, a sea-port of great importance, on a small island hard by the S. coast; *b*, Hispālis, now *Seville*, on the Baetis, which was navigable thus far for ships of burden; *c*, Cordūba, now *Cordova*, higher up the same river, the residence of the Roman praetor; *d*, Munda, near the coast, S. E. of Hispalis, some say in the neighborhood of Corduba, the scene of Scipio's victory over the Carthaginians, B. C. 216, and of Caesar's over the sons of Brutus, B. C. 45; *e*, Carthāgo Nova, *Cartagena*, founded by Hasdrubal, B. C. 243, the best harbor on the E. coast, and so flourishing a town, that it became, in turn with Tarraco, the residence of the Roman praetor; *f*, Saguntum, now *Murviedro*, (in ruins,) founded by Greeks from Zacynthus, higher up the coast, well known for its connection with the 2d Punic war, and its heroic defence against Hannibal, B. C. 218; *g*, Tarrāco, now *Tarragona*, on the sea, N. of the Iberus, the headquarters of the Romans in the Punic war, and afterwards the capital of H. Tarracensis; *h*, Numantia, the ruins of which are near *Puente*

this arrangement? 11. What change did Hispania undergo under the emperors, and what distinguished men did it produce? 12. What native tribes were in Hispania? 13. What and where were the towns which require particular notice,

de Don Guarray, W. of M. Idubeda, strongly posted on a height at the junction of the Durius with one of its tributaries: it was taken from the Celtiberians, after a siege of 14 months, by Scipio Africanus, B. c. 133.

14. Off the coast of Hispania lie two groups of islands, the Baleāres or Gymnēsiae, and the Pityūsae, each group consisting of two islands. The larger of the two Baleares was named Major, and the lesser Minor, whence their modern names, *Majorca* and *Minorca*. They were occupied by a mixed population of natives and Phoenician settlers. The natives were very skilful in the use of the sling: their piratical habits drew on them the vengeance of Rome, and they were subdued by Caecilius Metellus, B. c. 123. The chief of the Pityūsae was Ebūsus, now *Iviza*, which possessed a much frequented harbor on its S. coast: the smaller, Ophiussa, now *Formentera*, was uninhabited.

7.—*Gallia*.

1. Gallia (exclusive of G. Cisalpina, with which, fully considered in connection with Italia, we have nothing to do here) was bounded, in the time of Augustus, by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean on the S.; by the river Varus and the Alps, which separated it from Italy, and by the Rhine, which separated it from Germany, on the E.; by the Oceanus Britannicus and the Oceanus Germanicus on the N.; and by the Mare Atlanticum on the W., thus including not only the whole of France and Belgium, but a part of Holland, a great part of Switzerland, and all the provinces of Germany W. of the Rhine.

2. The rivers form the most prominent features in the country; the chief of these were, *a* the Rhōdānus, *Rhone*, which rises in the Alps, passes through the Lacus Lemannus, *L. of Geneva*, in a westerly course, but after receiving the Arar, *Saone*, turns towards the S., and flows into the Mediterranean; *b*, the Garumna, *Garonne*, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows towards the N. W. into the Mare Cantabricum; *c*, the Līger, *Loire*, which rises towards the S. in M. Cevenna, and traverses the central

and for what are they respectively remarkable? 14. What groups of islands lie off the coast of Hispania, which was the largest and which the lesser of the one group, and what is said of the inhabitants? What is the chief of the other group, possessing what?

1. How was Gallia bounded, including what parts of modern Europe? 2. What striking feature did Gallia present, and what were and are its chief rivers,

provinces, falling into the Mare Cantabricum; *d*, the Sequāna, *Seine*, which rises not far from the Arar, and flows towards the N. W., receiving an important tributary on its right bank; *e*, the Matrōna, *Marne*, and discharging itself into the Mare Britannicum or *British Channel*; *f*, the Mosa, *Maas* or *Meuse*, the headwaters of which emanate from the same region as those of the Sequana and Arar: after a northerly course it joins the sea at the same point as the Rhenus; and lastly, *g*, the Rhēnus, *Rhine*, historically the most important of all in ancient as well as in modern times: it rises in the Alps, flows through Lacus Venētus or Brigantinus Lacus, now the *Bodensee* or *Lake of Constance*, in a westerly course, and at Basilea, *Basle*, turns northward, and after a long course in that direction, bends towards the W., as it approaches the German Ocean. Its tributaries on its left bank were the Nava, *Nahe*, and the Mosella, *Moselle*, which rises in M. Vogesus or Vosgesus, *Vosges*. It discharged itself by three channels, the southern, where the Mosa joined it, named Helium Ostium, (called *Vahalis*, *Waal* by others,) and the northern, (which appears to have been artificially formed by Drusus to connect it with the Yssel, and so with the Zuyder Zee,) named Flevum: the middle one retained the name of the river.

3. With the exception of the lofty chains which skirt the eastern and southern borders of Gallia, the only hills worthy of notice are, *a*, Mons Cevenna or Cebenna, *Cevennes*, a northerly continuation of the Pyrenees; *b*, M. Jura, still so called, between the Rhodanus and the Arar; *c*, M. Vogēsus, or Vosgēsus, now the *Vosges*, bounding the valley of the upper Rhine; and *d*, the high forest district named Arduenna Silva the *Ardennes*, between the Mosa and the Mosella.

4. The Greeks were not acquainted with any thing beyond the southern coast of Gallia. Here stood the important colony of Massilia, *Marseilles*, which was founded by the Phocaeans, and was doubtless a place of considerable trade in the early times of Grecian history. The people who occupied the coast are named, in their accounts, Ligyes, whom the Romans called Ligures; and by Hecataeus, Elisyci: the remainder of the country was described under the name Celtica.

and what is the course of each? 3. What mountains in Gallia? 4. What did the Greeks know of Gallia, having here what colony, founded by whom? How

5. The Romans made their first entry into Gallia or Gaul, about 128 B. C., as allies of the Massilians against the neighboring tribes. Shortly after, B. C. 122, the whole of the southern districts bordering upon the Mediterranean were reduced and constituted a province, and two colonies were planted in it, *Aquae Sextiae*, *Aix*, N. of Massilia, and *Narbo*, *Narbonne*, on the W. coast. The extent of this province was from Mons Cevenna in the W. to the Alps in the E., and to the *Lacus Lemannus* in the N.

6. The remainder of Gaul was occupied by three powerful races, viz.: the *Aquitani* in the S. W., between the *Garumna* and the sea; the *Celtae*, northwards to the *Sequana*; and the *Belgae*, in the N. E., between the *Sequana* and the *Rhenus*. Julius Caesar subdued these in a series of successful expeditions, B. C. 58–50, and established a fourfold division, naming the old Roman province, *Narbonensis*, after its capital; and the district of the *Celtae*, *Lugdunensis*, after its capital *Lugdunum*, retaining for the others the names of the races.

7. The boundaries of these provinces were not, however, strictly co-extensive with the residence of the tribes: *Aquitania* was extended to the *Liger* in the N. and to M. Cevenna in the E. *Belgica* was bounded on the S. by the *Rhodanus*, and on the W. by the *Arar*, and by an arbitrary line which ran parallel to the *Sequana*, reaching the sea at *Dieppe*.

8. The Gauls were subdivided into a very great number of independent tribes, the names of which are not unfrequently preserved in the modern names of towns, as *Aureliani*, *Orleans*, *Remi*, *Rheims*, *Virodunenses*, *Verdun*, and many others; and occasionally in the names of provinces, as *Arverni*, *Auvergne*, *Vellavi*, *Vellai*, *Sandones*, *Saintogne*, *Cenomanni*, *Maine*. The position of these several tribes is best ascertained from a map, and we therefore proceed to enumerate the towns to which any historical interest attaches.

9. The capital of *Aquitania* was *Burdigāla*, now *Bordeaux*, on the *Garumna*, which rose to eminence both as a commercial town and as a place of literature.

10. The other towns of importance were, *a*, *Avari*—

did they name the people occupying the coast? 5. When and how were the Romans brought into Gallia, and what was the result? 6. By whom was the remainder of Gallia occupied, subdued by whom, when, and how divided? 7. What is said of the boundaries of these provinces? 8. What is said of the subdivisions of the Gauls? 9. What and where was the capital of *Aquitania*, and for what

cum, *Bourges*, near the Liger,—which withstood a long siege against Caesar; and *b*, Augustoritum, *Limoges*, midway between the two above mentioned

11. The capital of Gallia Narbonensis was Narbo, *Narbonne*, on the sea-coast, a large and handsome town, and a place of great trade, particularly with Britain: the Romans called it Narbo Martius, at a later time *Narbona*.

12. The other important towns were, *a*, Tolōsa, *Toulouse*, on the upper course of the Garumna, which possessed a very wealthy temple, said to have been enriched by the spoils of Delphi; *b*, Nemausus, *Nismes*, W. of the Rhodanus on the S. slope of M. Cevenna; *c*, Arelāte, *Arles*, at the head of the Delta of the Rhodanus, where that river was crossed by a bridge of boats; *d*, Aquae Sextiae, *Aix*, near which Marius conquered the Teutones, B. C. 102; *e*, Massilia, *Marseilles*, well situated on a peninsula, with an excellent arsenal and port: it was besieged by Caesar in the civil war, and suffered severely in its commercial importance, though it afterwards remained a favorite residence of the Romans; lastly, *f*, Vienna, *Vienne*, high up the Rhodanus, the rival of its neighbor, *Lugdunum*.

13. The capital of Lugdunensis was *Lugdūnum*, *Lyons*, centrally situated at the confluence of the Rhodanus and Arar, the birthplace of Claudius, and much enlarged by him.

14. The other places of note and interest were, *a*, *Alesia*, on a tributary of the Sequana, and situated on a high hill, now *Auxois*, celebrated as the scene of the last struggle for Gallic freedom, B. C. 52, when it was taken and destroyed by Caesar; *b*, *Lutetia Parisiorum*, *Paris*, the chief town on the Sequana, built on a small island, and connected with the banks of the river by two wooden bridges; and *c*, *Genābum* or *Cenābum*, *Orleans*, on the Liger, near which the Gallic tribes were accustomed to hold their annual congress. In later times it was called *Civitas Aurelianorum* or *Aurelianensis Urbs*, whence its modern name.

15. The chief towns of Gallia Belgica lay on the banks

noted? 10. What other important towns in Aquitania? 11. What and where was the capital of Gallia Narbonensis? 12. What other towns in this province? 13. What and where was the capital of G. Lugdunensis? The birthplace of whom? 14. What other noteworthy places in Lugdunensis? 15. What were the

of the Rhine, and were important as border fortresses against the German tribes. These were, *a*, Augusta Raurāca, or Raurācorum, *Augst*, near the bend of the river to the N., near the modern Basle; *b*, Argentorātum, *Strasburg*, the headquarters of the 8th legion and a Roman municipium; *c*, Mogontiācum, now *Mayence*, founded by Drusus, opposite the mouth of the *Maine*; and *d*, Colonia Agrippīna, or Agrippīnensis, *Cologne*, originally the chief town of the Ubii, and called *Oppidum*, or *Civitas Ubiorum*, a place of small importance until 51 A. D., when a Roman colony was planted in the town by the emperor Claudius, at the instigation of his wife Agrippina, who was born here, and from whom it derived its new name. It soon became a large and flourishing city, and was the capital of Lower Germany.

16. The chief towns of the interior were, *a*, Vesontio, *Besançon*, on the Dūbis, *Doubs*, a tributary of the Arar, the capital of the Sequani; *b*, Augusta Trevirorum, *Treves*, on the Mosella, the usual residence of the Roman generals, and hence made the capital of the W. division of the province; *c*, Gesoriācum, *Boulogne*, the usual place of transit to Britain, (Caesar, however, crossed from Itius Portus, *Sangatte*;) and *d*, Durocortōrum, *Rheims*, the capital of the Remi, on a branch of the Isāra, a tributary of the Sequana.

17. Off the northern coast lie the islands, Caesarea, *Jersey*; Sarnia, *Guernsey*; and Ridūna, *Alderney*.

8.—*Britannia or Britannicae Insulae.*

1. Britannia, the island of *England* and *Scotland*, was also called Albion. HIBERNIA or Ireland is usually spoken of as a separate island, but is sometimes included under the general name of the Insulae Britannicae, which also comprehend the smaller islands around the coast of Great Britain. Under this latter view we shall here consider this part of Europe.

2. The early notices of Britain are exceedingly few and meagre; and when it is borne in mind that, in the age of Virgil and Horace, it was looked upon as the remotest

chief towns of Gallia Belgica, and severally noted for what, on the Rhine? 16. What were the chief towns in the interior of Gallica Belgica? 17. What islands lie off the northern coast?

1. What is to be observed respecting the name of Britain? 2. What is to be

part of the world, we shall not expect to hear much of it before that period. It is known that the Carthaginians visited it, and carried on a considerable traffic in tin from the Spanish port of Gadeira (an island now called *I. de St. Leon*) to the Cassiterides: under this name the group of the *Scilly Isles* is commonly understood; but as there are but few traces of ancient mines in those islands, we must include under that name the coasts of *Cornwall*.

3. Caesar first attempted the conquest of Britain in two expeditions, 55 and 54 B. C.; but the real conquest was commenced by Claudius about a century afterwards, A. D. 43, and completed by Agricola in his expedition, A. D. 78-85.

4. The northern boundary was fixed by Agricola at the *Firths of Forth and Clyde*, but it was soon withdrawn by Hadrian, A. D. 121, to the *Solway Firth* and the *Tyne*, between which he erected a wall, to check the incursions of the Caledonians.

5. Antoninus Pius for a time restored the kingdom to its former extent, and erected a wall from sea to sea, the remains of which exist under the name of *Graham's Dyke*; but it was again withdrawn by Severus, who erected a wall parallel to that of Hadrian, thenceforth the regular boundary of the Roman dominion. The last mentioned emperor divided Britannia into two provinces, SUPERIOR and INFERIOR, divided by the river Thames.

6. Constantine afterwards divided it into the following five: BRITANNIA PRIMA, S. of the Thames: BRITANNIA SECUNDA, *Wales*: FLAVIA CAESARIENSIS, between the Thames and the Humber: MAXIMA CAESARIENSIS, northward to Hadrian's Wall; and VALENTIA, the northern district, between the walls of Hadrian and Antoninus, occasionally under the Roman power. The remainder of Scotland was called Britannia Barbara.

7. The details of the geography of Ancient Britain are, comparatively speaking, devoid of interest. We know the names of towns, and rivers, and tribes; but we are without historical records to invest them with any thing beyond a local interest.

said of the early notices of Britain, and what nation visited it for the purposes of traffic? 3. When and by whom was the conquest of Britain attempted, by whom and when was the real conquest commenced, by whom and when was it completed? 4. Where did Agricola fix the N. boundary, afterwards how changed by whom and when, erecting what, for what purpose? 5. What changes were made in the boundaries first by Antoninus Pius, and then by Severus, the latter making what division of Britannia? 6. What divisions, under what names, did Constantine afterwards make in Britain? 7. What is to be said, generally, of the geo-

8. The chief rivers and firths have the following names: *a*, the Tamēsis, *Thames*; *b*, Metāris Aestuarium, the *Wash*; *c*, Abus, *Humber*; and *d*, Boderia Aestuarium, *Firth of Forth*, all on the eastern coast; *e*, the Sabrina, *Severn*, flowing into the Sabriana Aestuarium, *Bristol Channel*; *f*, Seteia Aest., at the mouth of the *Dee*; *g*, Belisāma Aest., at the mouth of the *Mersey*; *h*, Moricambe Aest., *Morecambe Bay*; *i*, Itūna Aest., *Solway Firth*; and *j*, Clota Aest., *Firth of Clyde*; all on the western coast.

9. The chief promontories were, *a*, Cantium, *North Foreland*; *b*, Ocellum, *Spurn-Head*; *c*, Damnonium or Ocrinum, *Lizard*; *d*, Octopitārum, *St. David's Head*; and *e*, Canganorum, *Braich-y-Pwll*, in Caernarvonshire.

10. When the Romans entered, the British tribes were disposed in the following manner: 1. In Britannia Prima: *a*, the Cantii, in *Kent*; *b*, the Regni, in *Surrey* and *Sussex*; *c*, the Atrebatii, in *Surrey* and *Berkshire*; *d*, the Belgae, in *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, and *Hampshire*; *e*, the Durotriges, in *Dorsetshire*; and *f*, the Damnonii, in *Devon* and *Cornwall*. 2. In Britannia Secunda: *a*, the Ordovices, in *North Wales* and *Shropshire*; *b*, the Demētae, in *Cardiganshire* and *Pembrokeshire*; and *c*, the Silūres, in the remainder of *South Wales* and in *Monmouthshire*. 3. In Flavia Caesariensis: *a*, the Trinobantes, in *Essex* and *Middlesex*; *b*, the Cenimagni, in *Suffolk*; *c*, the Icēni, in *Norfolk*; *d*, the Coritāni, in *Lincolnshire*; *e*, the Catuvellauni, in *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Northampton*, and *Cambridge-shires*; *f*, the Dobūni, in *Oxford* and *Gloucester-shires*; and *g*, the Cornavii, in *Chester*, *Stafford*, and *Warwick-shires*. 4. In Maxima Caesariensis: *a*, the important tribe of the Brigantes, with a subdivision, the Parisi, on the eastern coast of *Yorkshire*. 5. In Valentia: *a*, the Otdēni, on the eastern coast; *b*, the Elgōvae, in the S. W.; and *c*, the Damnii, in the N. in *Perth*, *Argyle*, *Stirling*, and *Dumbarton-shires*.

11. The Romans, after having established themselves in Britain, occupied for the most part the towns of the natives, which they enlarged, and probably in great measure rebuilt.

12. There were as many as 33 towns with municipal

graphy of ancient Britain? 8. Name the chief rivers and firths. 9. What were the chief promontories? 10. At the time of the arrival of the Romans, how were the British tribes disposed? 11. What did the Romans occupy in Britain, making

privileges: two of these, Verulamium, *St. Alban's*, and Eboracum, *York*, ranked as municipia, and nine as coloniae, viz., Londinium, *London*; Camalodūnum, *Colchester*; Rutupiae, *Richboro'*; Aquae Solis, *Bath*; Isca, *Caerleon*; Deva, *Chester*; Glevum, *Gloucester*; Lindum, *Lincoln*; and Camboricum, *Cambridge*.

13. Londinium belonged to the Trinobantes, and was a place of trade before the Roman era: it was fortified by Constantius Chlorus, about 296 A. D., and at a somewhat later date was named Augusta.

14. Camalodūnum was the capital of the Trinobantes: it was the first colony occupied by the Romans, and was taken and sacked by Boadicea.

15. Verulamium was the capital of the Catuvellauni, and the residence of Cassivellaunus.

16. Eboracum was the headquarters of the army for the protection of the northern border, and hence frequently the residence of Roman emperors: Severus and Constantius Chlorus died there; and Constantine the Great was there when he was summoned to the throne.

17. Deva and Isca were the other important garrisons, the former for defence against the Irish tribes, the latter against the Silures of South Wales: Lindum and Camboricum were stations connecting Londinium and Eboracum; and Rutupiae was the usual port of transit to Gaul.

18. Aquae Solis was much frequented for its hot springs; and Gleva, like Isca, was important as a garrison for defence against the Silures of S. Wales.

19. The islands that lie off the coast of Great Britain were named, *a*, Vectis, *Isle of Wight*; *b*, Mona, *Anglesea*; *c*, Monarina or Monapia, *I. of Man*; *d*, Ebūdae, *Hebrides*; and *e*, Orcades, *Orkneys*.

20. Hibernia, *Ireland*, was not conquered by the Romans, and hence we have still fewer particulars about it. The coasts are described by Ptolemy, with the chief rivers, estuaries, and promontories; but an enumeration of these would be little more than a barren list of names. The

what alterations? 12. How many towns were there with municipal privileges, two of which, name them, ranked as what, and nine, name them, as what? 13. To what tribe did Londinium belong, was what before the Roman era, fortified by whom, afterwards how named? 14. What was the capital of the Trinobantes, what under the Romans, experienced what fate? 15. Whose capital and whose residence was Verulamium? 16. What was Eboracum, frequently whose residence, what emperors died here, and who was summoned from here to the throne? 17. What were Deva and Isca? What Lindum, Camboricum and Rutupiae? 18. For what was Aquae Solis frequented, and what gave Gleva importance? 19. What were the names of the islands lying off the coast of Great Britain? 20.

chief tribe seems to have been the Iuvernii, in the S., whose name contains the same root as Hibernia, and the modern *Erin*. The town Eblāna, on the E. coast, has been identified with *Dublin*. A tribe of the Brigantes, a branch of the people in Maxima Caesariensis, lived in *Wexfordshire*.

21. Thūlē was discovered by Pytheas of Massilia in the fourth century B. C., and his description leaves little doubt that he reached *Iceland*. As none of the ancients subsequently penetrated those seas, Thule was described by later writers as much more to the S., somewhere in the position of the *Shetland Islands*.

9.—*Germania*.

1. *Germania, Germany*, was bounded by the Rhine on the W., the Vistula on the E., the Mare Germanicum, *German Ocean*, and Mare Suevicum, *Baltic Sea*, on the N., and the Danube on the S.; it was called *Germania Magna*, *Barbara*, or *Transrhenana*, to distinguish it from the Roman provinces of *Germania Prima*, and *G. Secunda* on the W. of the Rhine, which were so named in the division of Constantine: it corresponds with *Germany N.* of the Danube, *Holland*, and what little was known of the more northern countries of Europe.

2. It is probable that the Phoenicians visited the coasts of Germany to procure the highly prized amber: at all events, Pytheas of Massilia, who discovered Thule, advanced along the coast as far as the Elbe.

3. We hear no more of Germany until the conquest of the Romans in Gaul brought them into contact with the tribes on the right bank of the Rhine. Caesar crossed that river twice, B. C. 55 and 54, the first time probably at *Andernach*, the second time near *Cologne*, but he did not advance far into the interior.

4. Drusus, B. C. 12–9, conducted expeditions against the northern tribes between the *Rhine* and the *Elbe*; and his successors established a temporary sway as far as the *We-*

What is to be said of Ireland, its chief tribe and chief city? 21. By whom was Thule discovered, and what is said of it?

1. How was Germania bounded, how called to distinguish it from what, corresponds with what? 2. By what ancient nation were the coasts of Germany probably first visited, to procure what? 3. In what connection do we again hear of Germany, who entering it, how often, and where? 4. Who conducted expedi-

ser; but it was overthrown by the revolt under Arminius and the defeat of the Romans in the Teutoburg Forest.

5. Germanicus, A. D. 14–17, attempted to repair the misfortune, and gained some victories, penetrating as far as the *Weser*; but he also failed in making any impression, and no further attacks were made in that quarter.

6. The Romans thenceforth directed their energies to the protection of their southern provinces: they inclosed, A. D. 121, a large district on the right bank of the Rhine, with a wall which stretched from near *Coblentz* to *Ratisbon* on the Danube, which they named *Agri Decumates*, (the *tithe lands*;) because the occupants were obliged to pay a tax of a tenth part of their produce. They retained this until the 2d Marcomannic war, when the frontier of the Roman empire was finally withdrawn to the Danube. Of all the nations with whom the Romans engaged in war, the Germans are the *only* people, whom, though they gained victories over them, they *never* conquered and reduced to subjection.

7. From this sketch of the proceedings of the Romans, we should not expect to have much information with respect to the geography of this country; indeed we know nothing of it beyond the *Weser*, with the exception of the names of the tribes.

8. The principal mountain ranges are those which inclose Bohemia, viz.: *a*, Montes Sudēti, *Erzgebirge*, or *Sudetic Mts.*; and *b*, Vandalici Montes, *Riesengebirge* or *Giant Mts.*, on the N.; and *c*, Gabrēta Silva, *Böhmerwald*, on the S. W.; the German name *Erz*, of the first, is evidently connected with Hercynia Silva, *Hartswald*, which was the undefined title of all the wooded mountain-ranges of Germany.

9. In addition to these, the following must be mentioned: *a*, M. Abnōba, *Schwarzwald*, *Black Forest*, in the S. W.; *b*, Taunus, which retains its name, between the Maine and the Rhine; and *c*, Silva Teutoburgiēsis, *Teutoburger Wald*, a high woodland district between the *Ems* and the *Weser*.

10. The chief rivers of Germany are, 1, the Rhēnus, *Rhine*, which receives on its right bank the *Nicer*, *Neck-*

tions against the northern tribes, and what did his successors accomplish? 5. What did Germanicus attempt, and what accomplish? 6. To what were the energies of the Romans thenceforth directed, they inclosed what, naming it how? 7. What is said of our knowledge of the geography of this country? 8. What are the principal mountain ranges in Germania? 9. In addition to the foregoing, what

ar, the Moenus, *Maine*, and the Luppia, *Lippe*; 2, the Ister or Danubius, *Danube*, (the first being the older name by which it was known to the Greeks,) which rises in M. Abnōba, and flows towards the E., discharging itself into the Euxine; 3, the Vistūla, German *Weichsel*, which flows northwards into the Mare Suevicum; 4, the Albis, *Elbe*, which flows into the Mare Germanicum, with a tributary, the Salas, *Saale*; 5, the Visurgis, *Weser*, more to the W., with a tributary, the Adrāna, *Eder*; 6, the Viadrus, *Oder*; and 7, the Amisia, *Ems*, between the Visurgis and Rhenus.

11. The tribes of Germany were divided, according to Tacitus, into three great families, viz.: the Ingaevōnes, on the coast of the Mare Germanicum; the Istaevōnes, from the banks of the Rhine to the Saltus Teutoburgiensis; and the Hermiones, farther inland; to these he adds the Suiones or Hilleviones, who occupied the Scandinavian peninsula. This division applies only to the tribes W. of the Elbe.

12. The subdivisions were very numerous; the following are the more important, and we connect with each the corresponding territorial divisions of modern Germany: 1, Those who lived W. of the Elbe, were, *a*, the Frisii, between the *Rhine* and the *Ems*, in North *Holland*; *b*, the Chauci, about the lower course of the *Weser*, in *Oldenburg* and *Hanover*; *c*, the Angrivarii, higher up the *Weser*, near *Bremen*; *d*, the Lango bardi, on the left bank of the *Elbe*, about *Lüneburg*; *e*, the Bructēri, about the upper course of the *Ems*, in *Westphalia*; *f*, the Usipētes, on the *Rhine*, from the *Lippe* to the *Yssel*; *g*, the Tenctēri, along the *Rhine*, to the S., as far as the *Lahn*; *h*, the Mattiāci, in *Nassau*; *i*, the Chatti, in *Hesse Cassel*; and the Cherusci, to the N. E., from the *Weser* to the *Elbe*. 2. Eastward of the *Elbe*, *a*, the Saxōnes, who first appear in the 2d century, in *Holstein*; *b*, the Cimbri, in Denmark; *c*, the Rugii, along the coast of the Baltic; *d*, the Burgundiones, S. of them, between the *Oder* and the *Vistula*; and *e*, the Semnōnes, to the W., between the *Oder* and the *Elbe*, a subdivision of the great race of the Suevi. 3. In the S., *a*, the Hermundūri, adjacent

mountains are to be mentioned? 10. What are the chief rivers of Germany? 11. Into what great families were the German tribes divided? 12. What tribes lived W. of the Elbe? What tribes dwell eastward of the Elbe? What tribes were in the S.? 13. What is said of the more northern countries?

to the Roman wall, in parts of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*; *b*, the Marcomanni, in *Bohemia*; and *c*, the Quadi, in *Moravia*.

13. Little was known of the more northern countries; mention is made of the Sinus Codānus, *Kattegat*, and the Sin. Lagnus, *Great* and *Little Belts*; as well as of a group of islands, *Scandiae Insulae*, probably the islands of *Denmark*, and of *Nerigos*, the southern point of *Norway*.

10.—*Rhaetia, Noricum, and Pannonia.*

1. *Rhaetia*, *Noricum*, and *Pannonia* first came into notice when they were conquered by the Romans, to whom they afterwards became of great importance as a frontier district against the German tribes.

2. *Rhaetia* (with *Vindelicia*) and *Noricum* were subdued in 15 B. C., *Pannonia* at a later date by *Tiberius*, A. D. 33. They remained in the hands of the Romans until the 5th century, when they were overrun by the northern hordes. The *Danube* was lined with a succession of strongly fortified towns.

3. *Rhaetia* was bounded by the *Danube* on the N., the *Alps* on the S., the *Rhine* on the W., and the *Oenus*, *Inn*, a tributary to the *Danube* on the E. It corresponds with the *Tyrol*, and parts of *Switzerland*, *Baden*, and *Bavaria*.

4. *Augustus* divided it into two provinces, *Vindelicia* in the N., and *Rhaetia* in the S. The capital of the former was *Augusta Vindelicorum*, *Augsburg*, made a Roman colony 14 B. C.; and of the latter, *Tridentum*, *Trent*, on the *Athesis*.

5. *Noricum* was bounded by the *Danube* on the N., the *Oenus* on the W., the *Alpes Venetae*, and the river *Savus* on the S., and *Pannonia* on the E. It corresponds with *Styria*, *Carinthia*, and part of *Austria*.

6. Two large tributaries to the *Danube* take their rise in this province, viz.: the *Dravus*, *Drave*, and the *Savus*,

1. What brought *Rhaetia*, *Noricum*, and *Pannonia* into notice? 2. When were they severally subdued, remaining in the hands of the Romans until when, when what befell them? 3. How was *Rhaetia* bounded? It corresponds with what parts of modern Europe? 4. How did *Augustus* divide it? Name the capital of each province? 5. How was *Noricum* bounded, corresponding with what present

Save, which flow towards the E., joining the Danube in Pannonia.

7. The chief towns were: 1, Laureăcum or Lauriăcum, now *Lorch*, near *Ens*, on the Danube, the station of the Roman fleet, and the headquarters of the 2d legion; 2, Juvavum, *Salzburg*, on a branch of the Oenus; and 3, Norcia, the old capital of the country, in the interior, near which the Romans were defeated by Cimbri, B. C. 113.

8. Pannonia was bounded by the Danube on the N. and E., by Noricum on the W., and Illyria on the S.; it includes *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, and western *Hungary*.

9. It was divided into two provinces, Superior and Inferior, the line of division commencing at the mouth of the Arrăbo, *Raab*, and passing by the western end of the lake Pelso, *Platten See*.

10. The chief towns were: 1, Vindobōna, *Vienna*, *Wien*, the chief station of the Roman fleet on the Danube, and the headquarters of a Roman legion. It was taken and plundered by Attila, but continued to be a flourishing town under the Lombards. It was here that the emperor Marcus Aurelius died, A. D. 180. 2, Carnuntum, somewhat lower down the river, the headquarters of the Romans in the Marcomannic war; 3, Siscia, *Sissek*, the most important place in the province; 4, Mursa, *Essek*, on the Dravus, where Constantius defeated Magnentius, A. D. 351; 5, Cibălis or Cibălae, the birthplace of the emperor Valentinian, and the place where Constantine defeated Licinius, A. D. 314; and 6, Sirmium, on the Savus, under the Romans the capital of the province, a very important post in the Dacian war, and the birthplace of the emperor Probus.

11.—*Sarmatia Europaea.*

1. Sarmatia was bounded by the Vistula on the W., the Tanaïs on the E., the Tyras and Euxine Sea on the S., and the Oceanus Sarmaticus, *Baltic*, on the N., and corresponds to the Scythia of Herodotus. It thus embraces *Russia*, with parts of *Poland* and *Prussia*.

2. Very little was known of this vast district: the

provinces? 6. What rivers in Noricum? 7. What were the chief towns of Noricum? 8. How was Pannonia bounded, including what modern provinces? 9. What were its divisions? 10. What were the chief towns, severally how noted?

1. How was Sarmatia bounded, embracing what countries of modern Europe? 2. What was known of this district by the ancients, name the mountains and

range of the *Ural* is described under the names *Rhipaei* and *Hyperbörëi Montes*. The great rivers which pour their waters into the *Pontus Euxinus* were: the *Tanäis*, *Don*, the *Borysthènes*, *Dnieper*, the *Hypänis*, *Boug*, and the *Týras*, *Dniester*. The coast of the *Euxine* was colonized by the Greeks; but of the interior, the names of the *Scythian* or *Sarmatian* tribes alone are recorded.

3. The chief of the *Sarmatian* tribes were: 1, the *Tauri*, in *Chersonesus Taurica*, *Crimea*; 2 and 3, the *Roxolani* and *Iazyges*, N. of the *Palus Maeotis*, or *Sea of Azof*; 4, the *Bastarnae*, between the *Tyras* and *Borysthenes*; 5, the *Neuri*, N. of them, between the *Vistula* and *Borysthenes*; 6, the *Budëni*, still farther N.; 7, the *Venëdae*, on the shores of the *Baltic*; 8, the *Agathyrsi* to the N. E.; 9, the *Alauni*, between the upper courses of the *Tanäis* and *Borysthenes*; and 10, the *Hamaxobii*, to the S. of them.

4. The chief towns were: 1. On the *Pontus Euxinus*; *a*, *Tyras*, at the mouth of the river of the same name, probably on the site of the modern *Ackjermann*; *b*, *Olbia*, *Olbiopolis*, or *Miletöpolis*, now *Kudak*, near the mouth of the *Borysthenes* and at its junction with the *Hypänis*, a *Milesian* colony; *c*, *Tanäis*, of which the ruins are at *Kassatchei*, at the head of the *Palus Maeotis*. 2. The following three in the *Chersonesus*; *a*, *Panticapaeum*, now *Kertsch*, on the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, a *Milesian* colony, the capital of an independent state in these parts; *b*, *Theodosia* on the eastern; and *c*, *Chersonesus*, founded by the inhabitants of the *Pontic Heraclea*, on the western coast.

This completes our brief survey of the geography of Europe, as known to the ancients; and it will be proper for us now to present a similar sketch of that part of Asia called *Asia Major*, from which that part which we have already considered in ample detail is distinguished by the name of *Asia Minor*. Proceeding eastward from the *Euxine* toward the *Caspian*, we begin with *Colchis*, *Iberia*, and *Albania*.

rivers, by whom were the coasts of the *Euxine* colonized? 3. Name the chief tribes of *Sarmatia*, and point out their places of abode. 4. What were the chief towns, and where?

CHAPTER V.

ASIA MAJOR.

1.—Colchis, Iberia, and Albania.

1. These three countries occupied the high ground between the Pontus Euxinus and the Mare Caspium, Colchis, now *Mingrelia*, being adjacent to the former, Albania, now *Daghestan*, and *Shirvan*, to the latter, and Iberia, now *Georgia*, between the two.

2. Colchis was bounded on the W. by the Euxine, on the N. by M. Caucasus, on the E. by Iberia, and on the S. by the Acampsis, (*Ioruk-Su*.) On the S. and S. W. the boundaries were somewhat indefinite, and were often considered to extend as far as Trapēzus, (*Trebizond*.) With the exception of the maritime plain, it is mountainous; the valleys yielded flax, the manufacture of which was the chief employment of the people.

3. The chief river is the Phasis, *Rion* or *Faz*, which flows with a westerly course into the Euxine. Colchis is best known to us from its connection with the Argonautic expedition; the town of Aea was supposed to have been there; it is, however, very unlikely that the Argonauts really sailed so far. The chief towns in historical times were the Grecian colonies of Dioscurias and Phasis, also called Sebastopolis, although this is denied by some writers.

4. Iberia, S. part of the modern *Georgia*, in the centre of the isthmus between the Euxine and the Caspian, was bounded on the N. by the Caucasus, on the W. by Colchis, on the E. by Albania, and on the S. by Armenia. It was surrounded on every side by mountains, through which there were only four passes. Sheltered by these mountains, and watered by the Cyrus (*Kour*) and its upper tributaries, it was famed for a fertility of which its modern name (from Γέωργος) remains a witness. It was fertile in grain, oil, and wine.

1. What region did Colchis, Iberia, and Albania occupy? 2. How was Colchis bounded, having what sort of surface, and noted for what product? 3. What was the chief river, from what is Colchis best known to us, what were the chief towns in historical times? 4. How was Iberia bounded, for what famed, fertile in what?

5. The chief town was *Harmozica*, now *Armassi*, on the right bank of the *Cyrus*. The *Ibères* or *Iberi* were, and are still, among the most perfect specimens of the Caucasian race. They were divided into castes, and were more civilized than the *Colchians* and *Albanians*. A fortified pass crossed *M. Caucasus* out of this province towards the N., which was called *Caucasiae*, *Sarmaticae*, and sometimes *Caspiae Pylae*.

6. *Albānia*, *Schirwan*, *Daghestan*, in the S. E. part of *Georgia*, was bounded E. by the *M. Caspium*, W. by *Iberia*, by the rivers *Cyrus* and *Araxes* on the S., and by *M. Ceraunius* on the N. The range of *Caucasus* penetrates through the central region to the very shores of the *Caspian*, leaving broad and fertile plains on either side.

7. The *Cyrus*, *Kour*, is the chief river: it rises in the *Moschici Montes*, receives numerous important tributaries, particularly the *Cambyses*, *Iora* or *Yori*, with the *Alazonius*, *Alazan*, on its left, and the *Araxes*, *Eraskh* or *Aras* on its right bank, and discharges itself into the *Caspian Sea*. The pass across *Caucasus*, named *Albaniae Pylae*, was near *Derbend*. The *Albanians*, a *Scythian* tribe, were a numerous, fierce, and warlike people, particularly strong in cavalry.

8. These countries, at least *Colchis* and *Iberia*, were nominally subject, at first to *Persia*, and afterwards to *Rome*; in reality they were all independent.

2.—*Armenia*.

1. *Armēnia* was divided into *Armēnia Major*, and *Armēnia Minor*. The former, called *Armēnia Propria*, comprising *Erzeroum*, *Kars*, *Van*, and *Erivan*, was bounded on the N. E. and N. by the *Cyrus*, which divided it from *Albania* and *Iberia*; on the N. W. and N. by the *Moschici Mountains* and the *Euphrates*, *Phrat*, which divided it from *Colchis* and *Armenia Minor*; on the S. and S. E. by the mountains called *Masius*, *Niphates*, and *Gordiaei*, (the prolongation of the *Taurus*,) and the lower course of the

5. What was the chief town, what is said of the *Iberians*, what pass in the N.? 6. How was *Albania* bounded? It is penetrated by what mountains? 7. What was the chief river, and what its course, what pass across *Caucasus*, what the character of the *Albanians*? 8. What is said of the political position of these countries?

1. How was *Armenia* divided, and how was each part respectively bounded?

Araxes, which divided it from Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Media. It still retains its ancient name.

2. Armēnia Minor, was bounded on the E. by the Euphrates; on the N. and N. W. by the mountains Scoedices, Paryadres, and Anti-Taurus, dividing it from Pontus and Cappadocia, and on the S. by the Taurus, dividing it from Commagene in N. Syria, so that it contained the country E. and S. of the city of *Siwas*, as far as the Euphrates and the Taurus.

3. Armenia Major or Propria consists of a highly elevated plateau, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and containing the sources of some of the largest rivers of Asia. The northern range was named Abus, *Ak Dagħ*, the highest point of which is the Ararat of Scripture, on which the Ark rested after the deluge. The southern range, named Niphātes, *Balan*, runs in nearly a straight line from M. Taurus to the Caspian Sea, and in its eastern extremity was known as Caspius Mons.

4. The rivers are, *a*, the Euphrātes, O. T. Phrat, now *El Phrat*, which is formed by two confluent streams, rising, the one in M. Abus, the other in M. Scoedises; *b*, the Tigris, the Hiddekel of Scripture, which rises in the western parts of the province, not far from the valley of the Euphrates, and runs towards the E. in its upper course; and *c*, the Araxes, also called Phasis in its upper course, and in Scripture Pison, now *Aras*, which rises to the N. of M. Abus, and joins the Cyrus not far from its mouth. There is a large lake in the S., named Arsissa, *L. Van*.

5. The climate is generally severe, the high ranges being covered with snow for the greater part of the year; the valleys, however, enjoy a warm, and some an excessively hot temperature. The soil in the latter was very productive; the mountains were rich in minerals, iron, copper, and gold.

6. The territorial divisions of Armenia, though numerous, are unimportant. The chief towns were Artaxāta on the Araxes, built by Artaxias, the founder of the Armenian kingdom, and burnt down by the Romans, under Corbulo; and Tigrānocerta on the Tigris, (already mentioned elsewhere,) built by Tigrānes as his capital.

2. How was Armenia Minor bounded? 3. Of what does Armenia Major consist, and by what mountains is it surrounded? 4. What are the rivers of Armenia, how called in Scripture? What lake in the S.? 5. What is said of the climate, the soil, and of the productions of the mountains? 6. What is said of the territo-

7. Armenia underwent various political changes: it was at one time under the Assyrians: it formed part of the Persian, Median, and Macedonian empires: it separated from the Syrian dynasty of the Seleucidae, B. C. 189, and remained independent until 5 B. C., when the Romans and Parthians contended for it, the former ultimately prevailing.

3.—*Mesopotamia.*

1. Mēsōpōtāmīa, in the O. T. Aram Naharaim, *i. e.* Syria between the rivers, in the Septuaginta, Μεσοποταμία Συρίας, now *El Iesira*, *i. e.* The Island, named from its position between the two great rivers of this region, was bounded by the Tigris on the E., the Euphrates on the W., the Median wall on the S., and Mons Masius on the N. It consists of an extensive plain, arid and unfruitful towards the S., but in other parts fertile and adapted for pastoral purposes: the sides of M. Masius yielded timber; in the S., or desert part, there were numerous wild animals, such as wild asses, gazelles, ostriches, and lions.

2. There are two considerable tributaries to the Euphrates, the Belias and the Chabōras, *Chabur*, with its affluent, the Mygdonius, *Iakjakjah*.

3. Mesopotamia is interesting to us from its connection with Scripture history: it formed that part of Aram which was distinguished, as above, by the addition of Naharaim: "Ur of the Chaldees," the native place of Abraham, was here, though its position is somewhat doubtful: Haran is identified with *Carrhae* on the Belias: the river Chebar is probably the *Chaboras*: Carchemish, where Pharaoh Necho engaged with Nebuchadnezzar, is the same as *Circesium* at the mouth of the Chaboras; Sarug is probably *Batnae*; and Zoba is by some considered to have been the town of *Nisibis*, in the N. E. of the province.

4. The chief towns were, *a*, Nisibis, (the ruins near *Nisibin*,) the capital of a district named Mygdōnia, (about the sources of the Mygdonius;) *b*, Edessa or Callirhōē

rial divisions of Armenia, and what of the chief towns? 7. Through what political changes did Armenia pass?

1. How was Mesopotamia bounded, what sort of country is it? 2. What considerable tributaries has the Euphrates? 3. What renders Mesopotamia particularly interesting? What is said of the places found in it? 4. What were the chief towns?

or Antiochīa Callirhōē, the capital of Osrhoēne, and the seat of an independent kingdom from 137 B. C. to 216 A. D., of which Abgarus was king, about the Belias; it is now *Urfah*; *c*, Nicēphōrium, or Callinicum, now *Rakkah*, on the Euphrates; and *d*, Atra, Atræ, or Hatra, near the Tigris, now *Hadr*, S. W. of *Mosul*.

4.—*Babylonia*.

1. *Babylōnia*, now *Arak Arabi*, extended along the right (W.) bank of the Tigris from the Median wall, which separated it from Mesopotamia, to the Persian gulf: southwards it was bounded by the great Arabian desert, the line of demarcation running parallel to the course of the Euphrates: it is an unbroken, alluvial plain, intersected by canals, with no wood or stone of any kind. As a provision for building it possesses, however, abundance of clay for bricks, and numerous springs of naphtha, which serve for cement. The soil is very rich.

2. The *Euphrates* and *Tigris* unite in this province, and are thenceforth called *Pasitigris*, *Shat-el-Arab*; (some geographers, denying this, apply the name *Pasitigris* to quite a different river, probably the *Karoon*;) the quantity of alluvial deposit brought down by them has considerably altered the point of junction and the coast of the Persian gulf. In order to regulate the flow of these rivers, which were liable to periodical floods, and also to produce the irrigation necessary for the soil, numerous canals were formed, four of which crossed from the Tigris, near Seleucia, to the Euphrates: the chief of these was called *Naarmalcha*, *i. e.* the *Royal River* or the *King's Canal*. A portion of the waters of the Euphrates was drawn off by one named *Naarsäres* into a large lake, and thence by another named *Pallacöpas*, and by a series of lagoons, to the Persian gulf.

3. *Babylonia* had certain districts designated by particular names, such as *Chaldea*, about the course of the Euphrates from Babylon to the sea: *Messene* in the upper part of the province; and a second *Messene* about the mouth of the *Pasitigris*. In the Scripture the whole land is called *Shinar*.

1. How was *Babylonia* bounded? What sort of country is it? 2. What rivers unite in this province, producing what effect, and requiring what artificial means for regulating their flow? 3. How was *Babylonia* divided, the whole land how

4. The chief city was Bābŷlōn, the Babel of the Old Testament, (the ruins at and around *Hillah*,) on the Euphrates, the most magnificent city of ancient Asia; it extended on both banks of the river in the form of a square, each side of which was 15 miles in length; the western quarter contained the temple of Belus, the ruins of which are now called *Birs Nimroud*, and the palace of Semiramis; the eastern, the palace of Nebuchadnezzar and the hanging gardens. Babylon was taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538.

5. The other important cities of Babylonia were, *a*, Selencia ad Tigrin, also called S. Babylonia, S. Assyriac, and S. Parthorum, on the Tigris, was founded by Seleucus I. Nicātor, and rose into importance after the fall of Babylon: it was well situated for commercial purposes: *b*, Cūnaxa, on the Euphrates, not far from the Median wall, famous for the battle fought here between the younger Cyrus and his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, in which the former was killed 401. B. C.

6. The Babylonian empire extended, from 625 to 538 B. C., over the surrounding countries of Mesopotamia, Phoenicia and Syria, to the border of Egypt.

5.—Assyria.

1. Assŷrīa, now *Kurdistan*, in the proper and narrowest sense, extended along the left (E.) bank of the Tigris, which divided it on the W. and N. W. from Mesopotamia and Babylonia, and was bounded on the N. and E. by M. Niphates and M. Zagrus, which separated it from Armenia and Media, and on the S. E. by Susiana.

2. The northern districts are mountainous; the Gordiaei Montes run parallel to the course of the Tigris for some distance, and in places hem it in between rocky barriers. Zagrus sends out numerous lateral ridges towards the W., which gradually open as the range advances southwards, and finally decline into the broad plain which skirts the lower course of the Tigris. These ranges are now named the *Mountains of Kurdistan and Louristan*.

3. The rivers of Assyria have a uniform course towards the S. W., and are all tributary to the Tigris: the most important were, *a*, the Lycus, or Zabātus, *Great Zab*:

called in Scripture? 4. What and where was the chief city of Babylonia? 5. What other cities were in Babylonia, and how noted? 6. Over what countries did the Babylonian empire extend, during what period?

1. How was Assyria bounded? 2. What is the face of the country? 3. What

b, the Caprus, *Little Zab*: *c*, the Physcus, or Tornado-tus, *Odorneh*; and *d*, the Gyndes, which it is very difficult to identify: perhaps it is the *Kerah*, perhaps the same as the Delas, or Silla, now the *Diala*, which falls into the Tigris just above Ctesiphon and Seleucia.

4. Assyria contains fertile valleys and plains, but is deficient in wood, with the exception of palms and cypresses.

5. The territorial divisions worthy of notice are, *a*, Atūrīa, along the course of the Tigris immediately about Nineveh; *b*, Adiabēne, a more extensive district including the former, which reached from the Caprus to the sources of the Lycus; and *c*, Gordyene, on the border of Armenia, where the Cardūchi chiefly lived. In Scripture this country is designated as Ashur.

6. The chief towns of Assyria were, *a*, Ninus, or Nineveh, the capital: it stood on the E. side of the Tigris, at the upper part of its course, opposite to where Mosul now is, in the district of Aturia. The walls formed a circumference of 60 miles and were 100 feet high. It was so thoroughly destroyed by Cyaxāres 606 B. C., that its position is rarely noticed by ancient writers: *b*, Larissa, or Resen, just above the junction of the Lycus: *c*, Ctēsīphōn, opposite Seleucia, one of the royal residences of the Parthian kings; and *d*, Arbēla, a considerable place between the Caprus and the Lycus, the headquarters of Darius at the time of his final defeat by Alexander: the battle itself took place at Gaugamēla, on the banks of the Būmāduš.

7. Assyria is the name of an *empire* as well as a country: as such, it extended over Babylonia, Media, and Persia, and, under Shalmaneser, B. C. 730, over Israel and Phoenicia. It was subverted by the Medes and Babylonians 606 B. C.

6.—*Persis.*

§ 1. Under the title of Persis we include that portion of the old Persian monarchy, which, called *Fars* or *Farsistan* in modern Persian and Arabic, and *Persia* in English, was bounded on the W. by M. Zagrus and the Tigris, on the S. by the Persian Gulf, on the N. by the Caspian Sea and

were the rivers of Assyria? 4. What was the face of the country, and what is said of some of its productions? 5. What territorial divisions worthy of notice? 6. What and where were the chief towns? 7. Of what else, extending over what countries, is Assyria the name?

1. What is included under the title of Persis? What distinctions were there?

M. Paropamisus, and on the E. by the Indus. The eastern provinces were sometimes distinguished by the collective name *Ariāna*: the western, on the other hand, received no general name. A brief notice of each of the provinces will suffice, as they are not often mentioned by classic writers.

1. Susiana. § 2. Susiana, now *Khuzistan*, was bounded by the Tigris on the W., the Persicus Sinus and river Arośis on the S., the ranges of Parachoāthras on the E., and Media on the N.

§ 3. The interior is mountainous: the maritime district an extensive sandy plain; and the intermediate valleys fertile and beautiful.

§ 4. The chief rivers were the Chōaspes, now the *Kerah*, *Karoon*, or *Kara Su*, and its tributary, the Eulaeus, now *Abzal*, (some say *this* is the *Karoon*,) which unite below Susa and flow into the Pasitigris.

§ 5. The capital was Susa or Shushan, on the Choaspes, the site of which is occupied, as recent travellers certify, by the town of *Shūster*, i. e. "*Little Shush*."

2. Media. § 6. Mēdiā, now *Irak-Ajemi*, and *Azerbaijan*, was bounded by the Cyrus, Araxes, and Caspius Mons on the N., M. Zagrus on the W., Susiana on the S., and Parthia and the great salt desert on the E., and Parthia, Hyrcania, and the Caspian on the N. E.

§ 7. This extensive province contains regions widely distinct in climate and character: the northern district of Atropatēne, *Azerbaijan*, is mountainous and cold, with some fertile spots, such as the shores of the large Lake of Spautā, *Urūmiyah*, whose waters were singularly bitter and acrid: the chief river in this part is the Amardus, *Kizil-Ozien*, which flows into the Caspian. Media Magna is also mountainous, being intersected by the lateral ranges of the two great chains of M. Zagrus, *Kurdistan*, and M. Caspius, *Elburz Mts.*, between which it lies. There are, however, some spacious plains, (particularly the *Nisaei Campi*, celebrated for a superior breed of horses,) and rich open valleys. Towards the S., the province enters upon the great sandy desert of central Persia.

§ 8. The chief towns were, *a*, Ecbātānā, the Achmetha

2. How was Susiana bounded? 3. What is the face of the country? 4. What were the chief rivers? 5. What was the capital city? 6. How was Media bounded? 7. What is the nature of this province, what is the chief river, and what mountain ranges and plain are there? 8. What were the chief towns? 9. What

of the O. T., *Hamadan*, in the southern district: *b*, *Ragae*, on the border of Hyrcania: *c*, *Phraaspa* or *Vera*, perhaps more frequently written *Phraāta*, the winter residence of the Parthian kings, in the upper valley of the *Amardus*: and *d*, *Gāzāca*, now *Tabreez*, in the N. of *Atropatene*, the summer residence of the kings of Media.

§ 9. Media was an independent monarchy from the time of *Dejoces*, B. C. 708, to the conquest of *Cyrus*, B. C. 558, (150 years.) It extends westward into *Asia Minor*.

3. *Persis Proper*. § 10. *Persis* in the narrower sense, *Farsistan*, was bounded on the S. by the Persian Gulf, on the W. by the *Parachoathras*, dividing it from *Susiana*, on the E. by *Carmania*, and on the N. by *Parthia*. The upper part of the province, called *Paraetacōne*, is a sandy waste: the sea-coast is hot and swampy: the centre is broken up with numerous ranges, running for the most part parallel to the Persian Gulf, and enclosing beautiful valleys: the waters, not finding an outlet to the sea, collect in lakes.

§ 11. The chief river was the *Araxes*, now *Bend-Emir*, which feeds the lake of *Bakhtegan*: not far from its left bank stood the capital, *Persepolis*, which was partly destroyed by *Alexander*. Large ruins of this place are now to be seen at *Takhti-Iemschid*: *Pasargādae*, the burial-place of *Cyrus* and other Persian kings, is supposed to have been near the eastern boundary. The exact site is doubtful.

4. *Carmānīa*. § 12. *Carmania*, now *Kerman*, adjoined *Persis* along the shores of the Persian Gulf: it was bounded on the W. by *Persis*, on the N. by *Parthia*, on the E. by *Gedrosia*, and on the S. by the *Persicus Sinus*.

§ 13. The northern half, called *C. Deserta*, is a sandy, saline desert: the southern, called *C. Propria*, contains many rich oases and valleys between the ridges which fringe the central plateau of Persia, occupying the intervening space between the desert and the sea. A portion of the coast is so fertile in fruit, that it is now called the *Paradise of Persia*.

§ 14. *Carmāna*, the capital, the ruins of which are

was the political position of Media, during what period, extending how far? 10. How was *Persis Proper* bounded, and what sort of country is it? 11. What was the chief river, what and where the capital, destroyed by whom, what other noted city was where? 12. Where was *Carmania*, how bounded? 13. What was and is the character of the country? 14. What and where was the capital? 15. Where

called *Kerman*, was situated in the centre of the province, in a fertile oasis to the W. of the rich valley of Nurman-sheer.

5. Parthia. § 15. Parthīa, Parthŷaea, Parthiēne, part of what is now *Khorassan*, lay to the N. of Persis and Carmania, between Media on the W. and Aria on the E. and N. E. M. Labutas, a continuation of M. Caspius, separated it on the N. from Hyrcania. It comprises the N. W. portion of the table-land of Persia, with which the ancients had little acquaintance, and the moderns very little more. Only the N. part seems to have formed the proper country of the Parthi, a very warlike people of Scythian origin, especially celebrated as horse-archers.

§ 16. The usual point of access from Media was by the Caspiæ Portæ, across a southern limb of the *Elburz* chain, somewhere in the neighborhood of Ragæ. With the exception of the N. frontier, it is a flat, dry, barren steppe. The capital, named Hecatompylos, was situated near the base of M. Labutas, about 157 English miles from the Caspiæ Pylæ or Portæ.

6. Hyrcānia. § 17. Hyrcania, now *Mazanderan* and *Astrabad*, occupied the S. and S. E. shores of the Mare Caspium, from the river Charindas to the Ochus, which formerly discharged itself into that sea.

§ 18. It is a mere maritime strip, hedged in on the S. by M. Labutas, very fertile but unhealthy, and in ancient times much infested by wild beasts.

7. Aria. § 19. Aria, the eastern part of *Khorassan*, was bounded on the N. by the Sariphi Montes separating it from Morgiana and Hyrcania, on the E. by the country of the Paropamisādae, on the S. and W. by sandy deserts. It consists of an extensive plain bounded on the N. and E. by high mountains. The latter contain some fertile valleys, and the plain occasional oases, but with these exceptions it is a mere desert.

§ 20. The chief river is the Arius or Arias, now *Herirood*, which probably in earlier ages flowed into the Caspian, but now loses itself in the sands: the capital was situated on its banks, and named Alexandria Ariana,

was Parthia situated, comprising what? What is said of the Parthi? 16. What was the usual point of access from Media, what is the character of the country, what and where the capital? 17. What regions did Hyrcania occupy? 18. What sort of country is it, what people, famous for what, lived in the E. part, what and where was the capital? 19. How was Aria bounded, consists of what, what is the character of the country? 20. What was the chief river, which has undergone

now *Herat*, having been visited by Alexander on his march through this country, and probably enlarged by him.

8. Drangiāna. § 21. Drangiana, now *Sedjestān* or *Seistan*, was a portion of the table-land adjacent to Parthia and Carmania on the W., Gedrosia on the S., Aria on the N. and Arachosia on the E. It lies in a depression of the plateau, the lowest point of which is marked by the large lake Aria, Zareh, which receives the waters of the Erymandrus, *Hirmend*, and the Pharnacotis, *Ferrah-rood*. The soil is dry and sandy, but fertile when irrigated: the shores of Aria Lacus and the valleys of the Erymandrus, (also called *Erymanthus*,) and Pharnacotis, on the former of which the Euergētae, who befriended the army of Cyrus, lived, are the most habitable regions. The capital of Drangiana, Prophthasia, was situated near the N. shore of Aria Lacus.

9. Gedrosia. § 22. Gedrosia, now the S. E. part of *Beloochistan*, was bounded by the Mare Erythraeum or Arabicus Sinus on the S., the Indus, separating it from India, on the E., Drangiana and Arachosia on the N., and Carmania on the W.

§ 23. The sea-coast of this province is swampy, sandy, and perfectly barren: inland the ground rises by a succession of terraces of greater or less extent towards the sandy desert, producing little besides aromatic shrubs: they (these terraces) admit of cultivation about the bases of the mountains which separate them; but the greater part of Gedrosia has ever been a sandy waste, the chief cause of its sterility being the want of a regular supply of water: the inhabitants are dependent upon artificial reservoirs for the greater part of the year. The armies of Cyrus and Semiramis are said to have perished in crossing this province, and Alexander's suffered severely.

§ 24. The chief towns were, *a*, Pura, the capital, in the interior: *b*, Oraea (Ora?) on the eastern, and Omāna on the western part of the coast.

10. Arachosia. § 25. Arachōsiā, now S. E. part of *Afghanistan* and N. E. part of *Beloochistan*, was bounded on the W. by Drangiana, on the E. by the Indus, on the N. by the district of the Paropamisādae, and on the S. by

what change, where and what was the capital? 21. What and where was Drangiana, how situated, what the nature of the soil, the character of the country, what and where the capital? 22. How was Gedrosia bounded? 23. What are the physical features of this country? 24. What and where were the chief towns? 25. How was Arachosia bounded, derived its name from what, what sort of country

Gedrosia. This province derives its name from its principal river, the Arachôtus, probably the *Waihend*, a tributary to the Erymandrus: it is mountainous, but fertile. The chief towns were Arachôtus and Alexandria, both of uncertain position.

11. The Paropamisadae. § 26. The Paropamisadae derived their name evidently from the great range of Paropamisus, *Hindoo Koosh*, on the S. declivities of which they lived in the neighborhood of Cabool and Ghuznee. The mountains attain a very great elevation northward, and are covered with snow for the greater part of the year: Alexander crossed them during his Indian expedition.

§ 27. The chief river, the Cōphēn or Cōphēs *Cabool*, flows into the Indus: it receives an important tributary from the N., the Choēs, Chōaspes, or Evaspla, (for the same river is described under these three names,) now the *Kerrah*, which rises in the highest ridges of the Hindoo Koosh. The chief towns of this district were Gauzaca, *Ghuznee* or *Ghizni*, and Ortospāna or Carūra, *Cabool*, the capital of the tribe of the Cabolitae.

12. Bactria. § 28. Bactria, corresponding with the S. of *Bokhara*, was bounded on the S. by M. Paropamisus, E. by the N. branch of the same range, on the N. E. by the Oxus, and on the W. by Margiana. The greater part of this province is mountainous, but as we approach the Oxus, broad plains and steppes occur: the Oxus itself flows along an immense plain, extending from the central ranges of Asia to the Caspian Sea. This plain is generally barren; but abundance of water rendered the soil of Bactria highly fertile.

§ 29. The Oxus, *Jihoun* or *Amou*, was a channel of communication between Eastern Asia and Europe, and probably a considerable traffic was prosecuted through Bactria in ancient times, the Oxus conducting to the Caspian Sea, whence the Cyrus afforded a passage westward. The capital of Bactria was Bactra or Zariaspa, *Balkh*, on the river Bactrus or Dargidus, *Dehas*: the fortress of Aornus stood a little to the eastward of it.

13. Sogdiana. § 30. Sogdiana, now parts of *Turkistan* and *Bokhara*, including the district still called *Sogd*,

was it, what were the chief towns? 26. Whence did the Paropamisadae derive their name, and what is said of their mountains? 27. What were the chief rivers and the chief towns? 28. How was Bactria bounded? What was the character of the province? 29. What advantages did the Oxus afford? What was the capital of Bac-

was separated on the S. from Bactriana and Margiana by the upper course of the Oxus, (*Jihoun*;) on the E. and N. from Scythia by the Sogdii Comedarum and Oxii Montes, (*Kara-Dagh*, *Alatan* and *Ak-Dagh*,) and by the upper course of the Jaxartes, (*Sihoun*;) and bounded on the N. W. by the great deserts E. of the Sea of Aral.

§ 31. Two chains of mountains occur in this province; the Sogdii Montes, *Kara-Dagh*, and the Oxii, *Ak-Dagh*, more to the W.: the latter divides the valleys of the Oxus and the Jaxartes.

§ 32. The western half of the province consists of barren, sandy steppes: the eastern contains some rich valleys: the S. part of the country, especially, was fertile and populous. The chief towns were Alexandria Oxiana, *Kurshee*, some distance N. of the Oxus: Maracanda, *Samarcand*, the capital, in the fertile valley of the Polytimētus, *Kohik*; and Alexandria Ultima or Alexandrescata, on the Jaxartes, near *Khojend*, the most northerly town which Alexander founded.

14. Margiāna. § 33. Margiāna, forming the S. part of *Khiva*, S. W. part of *Bokhara*, and N. E. part of *Khorasan*, lay W. of Bactria, bounded by the Oxus, on the N., the Sariphi Montes on the S., and Hyrcania on the W. The ancients were very slightly acquainted with it: mention is made of a river Margus, probably the *Moorghab*, and of a town, Alexandria or Antiochia Margiana on that river, possibly on the site of *Meru*.

§ 34. Several of the provinces just described gave names to kingdoms far exceeding their own limits. Media has already been noticed in this respect; and it only remains to give a brief account of four others.—A, Persis was the native land of Cyrus, and the powerful empire (rarely written *Persia* by the ancients) which he founded received its usual title from it: it extended, at its greatest extent, to the Indus eastward, the Oxus and the Caspian Sea northward, beyond the boundary of Europe westward, and on the African continent as far as the Lybian desert and Cŷrēnē: it existed from the time of Cyrus B. C. 559, to Alexander, B. C. 331, a period of 228 years. Susa and Ecbatāna were the residences of the kings of Persia.

tria, and what fortress near it? 30. How was Sogdiana bounded? 31. What mountains occur in this province? 32. What was the character of this province, and what and where were the chief towns? 33. Where was Margiana, forming what? What river is mentioned, and what town? 34. What is said of the Persis, and of the

§ 35. *B*, Parthia gave name to an empire which existed from 250 B. C. to 226 A. D., and which extended from the Euphrates to the Indus and the Oxus: the residence of the Parthian monarchs was fixed at Ctēsiphōn on the Tigris in the winter, and at Ecbatāna in the summer months.

§ 36. *C*, Bactria was the seat of an independent empire from 250 to 126 B. C.: we know little of its extent, but it appears to have comprehended, at one time, a great part of *India* and *Thibet*: it was merged into the Parthian empire.

§ 37. The Persian empire was restored, A. D. 226, by Artaxerxes, and was co-extensive with the ancient limits of the Persian monarchies, viz., the Indus, the Oxus, and the Tigris: it existed under the dynasty of the Sassanidae until the middle ages.

In reading the Roman poets it must be remembered that they constantly use *Persae* as well as *Medi*, as a general term for the peoples E. of the Euphrates and Tigris, and especially for the Parthians.

7.—*India, Sinæ, Serica.*

1. § 1. *Indīa* was a name used by the Greeks and Romans, much as the modern term *East Indies*, to describe the whole of the S. E. part of Asia, to the E., S., and S. E. of the great ranges of mountains now called the *Soliman* and *Himalaya Mountains*, including the two peninsulas of *Hindustan*, and of *Burmah*, *Cochin-China*, *Siam*, and *Malacca*, and also the islands of the *Indian Archipelago*.

§ 2. India was divided into two parts by the river Ganges, into India intra Gangem, and India extra Gangem, the former including the peninsula of *Hindustan*, the latter the *Burmese* peninsula, and the *Malay* peninsula, which last was more particularly designated by the name of *Aurea Chersonesus*.

§ 3. The ancients were acquainted with these regions chiefly through the visits of merchants, and hence their knowledge of the topography was very much confined

Persian empire? 35. What is said of the Parthian empire? 36. What is said of the Bactrian empire? 37. By whom and when was the Persian empire restored, having what extent?

1. How did the ancients use the name India, comprehending under it what region? 2. How was India divided? 3. How did the ancients become acquainted

to the maritime districts. As little historical interest attaches to the towns, we shall confine ourselves to a brief survey of the prominent natural features.

§ 4. The Indus on the W. border receives the waters of five considerable tributaries on its left bank, in the country now called the *Punjaub*, in the following manner. The Hydaspes, *Behat*, the northernmost of these five rivers, falls into the Acēsīnes, *Chenab*, which receives from the S., first the Hydraōtes, *Ravee*, and then the Hyphāsis, *Gharra*, which has previously received, on the S. side, the Hesūdrus or Zaradrus, *Sutlej* or *Hesudru*; and the Acesines itself falls into the Indus.

§ 5. Alexander penetrated to the most easterly of these in his Indian expedition: mention is made in connection with this of Taxīla, the capital of Taxiles, (his real name was Mophis or Omphis;) the city stood in a large and fertile plain between the Indus and the Hydaspes, near the modern *Attock*: also of Mallorum Urbs, *Moultan*, and of Pattāla or Patāla, probably *Hyderabad*.

§ 6. Descending southwards, we come to Canthi Sinus, *Gulf of Kutch*, and Barygazēnus Sinus, *Gulf of Cambay*: the peninsula ends in Comaria Promontorium, *Cape Comorin*, near which, off the eastern coast, lies the important island of *Ceylon*, known to the ancients under various names, *Taprobāne*, *Salīce* or *Simundu*.

§ 7. Besides the Ganges, the whole course of which was well known, mention is made of other large rivers of E. India, as the Dyardānes or Oedanes, *Brahmaputra*, the Dōānas, *Irawaddy*, the Dorias, *Mekon*, and the Serus, *Sang-koi*: the first of these discharges itself into the Gangeticus Sinus, *Bay of Bengal*, the two next into the Sabaricus Sinus, *G. of Martaban*, and the last into the Magnus Sinus, *China Sea*.

§ 8. The region between the Doanas and Dorias was known as Aurea Regio, and the southeastern coast of the Gangeticus Sinus as Argentea Regio. Opposite the extremity of the Aurea Chersonesus, the large island Bonae Fortunae, *Sumatra*, and beyond that Jabadii or Sabadii Insula, *Java*, are situated.

2. The Sinae. § 9. The Sinae occupied the course

with these regions? 4. What five great tributaries does the Indus receive? 5. How far did Alexander penetrate, what town being mentioned in this connection? 6. What gulfs, promontory, and island do we find farther southwards? 7. What rivers in E. India are mentioned by the ancients? 8. What names were given to different parts of this region, and what islands lay off the coast? 9. What region

of the eastern ocean from the border of India extra Gangem to Serica in the N., in what is now the S. E. part of *China*. Very little was known of this region. The river Ambastus is identified with the *Camboja*, and the Cot-tiaris with the *Pe-Kiang*, with the town Cattigära, *Canton*, near its mouth: Sinārum Sinus is the Gulf of Tongquin; and the town Thinae, a place of extensive trade in the interior, was possibly near *Nanking*.

3. Sērica. § 10. Serica lay N. of the Sinae, stretching upwards to an undefined extent, and bounded by Scythia on the W. It corresponds with Mongolia and the N. parts of China.

§ 11. The mountain chain of the *Altai* are described under the names Auxacii and Annibi Montes: the river Oechardes, which rises among them, is the *Amoor*; and the river Bautisus, much farther S., is the *Hoang-ho*.

§ 12. The capital, Sera, was situated in the western part of the country: it was the mart for the valuable silks and stuffs which were manufactured in this distant region, and which were carried by an overland route across the great sandy desert of *Kobi*, and the high chain of the *Thianchan*, to the valley of the Oxus, and thus through Bactria and the Caspian Sea, to the civilized nations of Europe.

8.—*Scythia and Sarmatia Asiatica.*

1. Scythia. § 1. Scythia, in its widest sense, comprehended the whole of northern Asia, Serica excepted: it was bounded by the Rha, *Volga*, on the W., and by Caucasus, the Caspian, the Jaxartes, and Emodi Montes on the S. It was divided by Imäus Mons (the *Altai* and *Sayansko Mts.*?) into Scythia intra Imäum and Scythia extra Imäum. Some authorities say that by Imäus M. we are to understand the chain of *Beloor*, which strikes towards the N. from the *Hindoo Koosh*: all this is very uncertain. Little was known of this wide region beyond the names and habits of the nomad tribes who roamed over the immense steppes that lie on either side of the central mountain

was occupied by the Sinae, and what is said of their rivers and towns? 10. Where was Serica, corresponding with what? 11. What mountain chain is described under what names? 12. What is said of the capital, its manufactures and commerce?

1. What did Scythia, in its widest sense, comprehend? How was it bounded?

chains, dependent for their subsistence upon their flocks and herds. Of these tribes the most important were:

§ 2. The Massagĕtae, who lived N. of the Jaxartes, in what is now the N. of *Independent Tartary*; the Săcae, N. E. of the Massagetae, as far as Serica, in the steppes of Central Asia, which are now peopled by the *Kirghiz Khaks*: the Issēdōnes, to the eastward, in *Great Tartary*: they were the easternmost people with whom the Greeks of the time of Herodotus had any intercourse: the Arimaspi, in the ranges of the Altai, where they occupied themselves in working gold-mines, in connection with which occupation the fabulous account given of them by Herodotus, who calls them one-eyed people, is perhaps susceptible of a satisfactory explanation; and the Argippaei, N. of the Caspian Sea, whose habits of shaving the head, and of riding on white horses, as related by Herodotus, mark them as the progenitors of the *Calmucks* and *Bashkirs*.

2. Sarmatia. § 3. The district between the Rha and the Tanais formed part of the undefined country named Sarmatia, which extended far beyond the confines of Asia over *European Russia*. Saurōmatae or Sarmātae, was the generic name for the numerous tribes who occupied this vast district, the most important of whom in Asiatic Sarmatia were: the Thyssagĕtae, in the N., on the E. shores of the Palus Maeotis: the Aorsi or Adorsi, a powerful people who had their original settlements on the N. E. of the Caspian, but are chiefly found between the Palus Maeotis and the Caspian, S. E. of the Tanais, and the Siracēni, Sirāci, or Sirāces, also a powerful people, dwelling in the district of Siracene, E. of the Palus Maeotis as far as the river Rha.

§ 4. The only towns known to the ancients were the colonies planted by the Asiatic Greeks along the shores of the Euxine, viz.: Tanāis, at the mouth of the river Tanais: Phanāgōrĭa, on the peninsula formed on the eastern side of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, (*Straits of Kaffa or Feodosia*;) Sinda, farther down the N. E. coast of the Euxine; and Pityus, still farther down, near the Colchian border. A considerable trade was carried on from these towns, in skins, slaves, wood, and horses.

2. Which were the most important of the Scythian tribes, and where were their respective places of abode? 3. Where was Sarmatia, what was the generic name of the tribes of this district, and which were the most important? 4. What towns in Sarmatia were known to the ancients, and where were they? What trade was there?

9.—*Syria.*

1. Syria, still bearing the same name, but called in Arabic *Esh-Sham*, was bounded on the N. W. and N. by Amanus Mons, separating it from Cilicia and Cappadocia; on the N. E. by the Euphrates, separating it from Mesopotamia; on the S. E. and S. by Arabia and Palaestina, and on the W. by the Mare Internum and Phoenicia.

2. Within these limits there are contained two widely different districts, the mountainous region which skirts the shore of the Mediterranean and the northern frontier, and the great desert which stretches eastward to the Euphrates and southward to the border of Arabia. The former receives its character from the ranges of Amanus in the N. and Libanus in the S., which are connected by a series of inferior heights: both of them attain a great elevation, Libanus being capped with snow almost throughout the year. At its southern extremity it sends out a lateral ridge, which, diverging gradually towards the N., and in conjunction with a lofty ridge to the E. of Libanus, and nearly parallel with it, incloses a fertile valley: this eastern ridge was called Anti Libanus, and the valley between the two ridges, with its surrounding district, Coelesyria, *i. e.* *Hollow Syria*.

3. The mountains secure to the W. an abundant supply of water: the chief river is the Orontes, *Nahr El-Ahsy*, which rises in Coelésyria, and flows behind (E.) of the mountain chains towards the N. until within a short distance of its mouth, when it curves round towards the S. W., and empties into the Mediterranean. The only other noticeable river is the Chalus, *Nahr Koweik*, in the interior, which flows southwards, and discharges itself into a marsh on the borders of the desert.

4. The desert itself was deficient in water, and consequently in vegetation: there are, however, numerous oases, which supported a larger population in ancient than in modern times.

5. Syria was divided by the Romans into ten provinces, named for the most part after the mountains or towns in

1. How was Syria bounded? 2. What are the physical aspects and the mountains of this province? 3. What advantage do the mountains afford the surrounding country, what is the chief river, and what other noticeable river is there, and what is the course of each? 4. What is said of the Syrian desert? 5. How did

each. The most important towns were, *a*, Sămösăta, *Samosat* or *Someisat*, the capital of the province, and afterwards kingdom, of Commagene, in the N., N. W. of Edessa, where the Euphrates was crossed by the route from Asia Minor to Mesopotamia, celebrated in literary history as the birthplace of Lucian, and in church history, as that of the heretic Paul, bishop of Antioch, in the 3d century: *b*, Antiochia Epidaphnes, or ad Daphnem, or ad Orontem, now *Antakia* in ruins, in Seleucis, on the Orontes, founded by Seleucus Nicator, and made the capital of the whole country: *c*, Apămëa ad Orontem, the capital of the province Apamene, in the valley of the Orontes, built by Seleucus on the site of Pella, and named after his wife Apăma: *d*, Emësa or Emissa, now *Hums* or *Homs*, higher up the valley, celebrated for the temple of the Sun, at which Heliogabalus ministered before he became emperor: *e*, Damascus, *Dameshk*, *Damascus*, *Esh-Sham*, in the S., the ancient capital of Syria, one of the most ancient cities of the world, mentioned as existing in the time of Abraham, (Gen. xiv. 15,) situated in a fruitful oasis, formed by the divided waters of the Chrysorrhoas, *Barada*, which passed through the town in five channels; and lastly, *f*, Palmÿra, *Tadmor*, famed for its magnificent ruins, in an oasis in the desert province of Palmyrene, the capital of Zenobia. A small town Abĭla, to the N. W. of Damascus, gave name to the surrounding district of Abilene, mentioned in the New Testament, Luke iii. 1.

6. Syria was the governing province of a powerful empire from 312 to 64 B. c., which extended under its founder, Seleucus Nicator, to the Indus, the Oxus and the Halys; the capital of the Seleucidae was first fixed at Seleucia, on the Tigris, and transferred thence to Antioch. Under the Romans the province of Syria included Phoenicia, and after 7 A. D., Judaea also.

10.—*Phoenicia*.

1. The proper name of the country which we know as Phoenicia is Phoenicē; the form Phoenicia is found only in a doubtful passage of Cicero. Phoenice extended

the Romans divide Syria, and what were the most important towns? 6. What is said of Syria in connection with the Seleucidae?

1. What and where was Phoenicia, how bounded, what the nature of the

from the river Eleutherus, *Nahr-el-Kebir*, on the N. to below Mt. Carmel on the S., and bounded on the E. by Coelesyria and Palestine. It was a mountainous strip of coast land, not more than 10 or 12 miles broad, hemmed in between the Mediterranean and the chain of Libanus, whose lateral branches, running out into the sea in bold promontories, divided the country into valleys, which are well watered by rivers flowing down from Libanus, *M. Lebanon*, and are extremely fertile in fruits and all vegetable productions, while the higher mountains were clothed with forests of cedar, which formed one of the most valuable exports of the country.

2. The most important rivers passing from N. to S. were, *a*, the Eleutherus, *Nahr-el-Kebir*: *b*, the Sabbaticus, *Arka*: *c*, the river of Tripolis, *Kadisha*; *d*, the Adonis, *Nahr-Ibrahim*: *e*, the Lycus, *Nahr-el-Kelb*: *f*, the Magoras, *Nahr-Beirut*, by Bērȳtus: *g*, the Tāmȳras, *Nahr-el-Damur*, between Berytus and Sidon; *h*, the Leo or Bostrēnus, *Nahr-el-Auly*: *i*, the great river, now called *Litany* and *Kassimiyeh*, which flows from Heliopolis S. S. W. through Coelesyria, and then, turning westwards, falls into the sea N. of Tyre, and which some call, but without sufficient authority, the Leontes: *k*, the Bēlus or Pagida, *Numan* or *Rahwin*; and *l*, the Kishon, *Kishon*, N. of Mt. Carmel.

3. The more important promontories on the coast were, 1, Theu-prosōpon, *Bas-esh Shukah*: 2, Album Prom., *Ras-el-Abiad*: besides those 3, occupied by the cities of Tripolis, Byblus, Berytus, Sidon, Tyrus, and Ptolemais.

4. The position of Phoenice, with reference to Babylonia, the Persian gulf, and the various trading countries of central Asia, as the most accessible part of the Mediterranean coast for the transmission of merchandise, rendered it an important commercial country for the ancient world. The neighboring heights of Lebanon supplied timber for ship-building, and the open sea, which spreads westwards, necessitated greater boldness and nautical skill than other nations possessed.

5. In consequence of these advantages Phoenice became a flourishing and thickly populated country, and is espe-

country, and what were its products? 2. Name the most important rivers. 3. Name the promontories on the coast. 4. What is said of the commercial position of Phoenice? 5. What resulted from these commercial advantages of Phoenice?

cially known as the seat of two most famous commercial cities, viz., Tyrus, of which the ruins are called *Sur*, but which is generally spoken of as Tyre, and Sidon, or in the English form, Zidon, the ruins of which are called *Saida*.

6. Of these two cities Sidon was the more ancient: it possessed a double harbor and strong fortifications, and carried on manufactures in glass and in purple dye: it was taken by Artaxerxes III. Ochus, and never regained its former prosperity. Tyre, situated somewhat to the S., was a colony from Sidon: it was first built on the main land, but, having been besieged by Nebuchadnezzar, it was rebuilt on a small island nearly half a mile distant: Alexander took this island-town, after a siege of seven months, by means of a moat which he formed, and which rendered Tyre, in after times, a peninsula. The town existed with various fortunes until the Crusades: it also had manufactories of glass and of purple dye. Small as it now is, it still retains some commercial importance. The other noteworthy towns have been mentioned in connection with the promontories.

11.—*Palaestina*.

1. We come now to a land which, though small in extent, abounds with objects of the highest and most lasting interest to the whole human race. In the Old Testament it is called first, the Land of Canaan, afterwards the Land of Promise, and in a later age, when the Hebrews were settled there, the Land of Israel: the Romans called it Judaea, and ancient geographers, Palaestina, a name derived from the coast district of Philistia, and extended thence to the whole country: it is still called *Palestine*, and sometimes, in reference to the great events which have taken place on its soil, the *Holy Land*.

2. It was bounded on the W. by the Great Sea (as Scripture calls the Mediterranean) and by Phoenicia: on the N. by Syria: on the E. by the Arabian Desert: and on the S. and S. W. by the deserts which stretch N. of the head of the Red Sea as far as the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean: here it was separated from Egypt by the small

6. Which of these cities was the more ancient, and what historical and other facts are stated respecting each?

1. How is Palaestina called in the Old Testament, how by the Romans, by ancient geographers, how at present? 2. How was Palaestina bounded? 3. What

stream called *Torrens Aegypti*, in Scripture the River of Egypt, (probably the brook *El-Arish*,) which fell into the Mediterranean at Rhinacolura, (*El-Arish*,) the frontier town of Egypt. It attains its greatest breadth in the northern half, where it extends eastward as far as Mons *Alsādāmus*, *Kelb-Hauran*.

3. The most remarkable feature in Palaestina is the Valley of the Jordan, and the series of lakes connected with it. This valley lies considerably below the level of the Mediterranean, the depression at the Dead Sea amounting to 1312 feet.

4. The Jordan is formed and fed by several great fountains, rising in the N. around the base of Mount Hermon: the largest at Tell-el-Kadi, is called *El Leddan*, which, with another, somewhat smaller, forms what Josephus designates as the Greater and Lesser Jordan. After a short southerly course, the second, called *Baniasy*, receives the third, the *Hasbāny*, and these three united streams form the Jordan, which now flows southward, first through an extensive marsh, at times overflowed with water, and called the lake *Hūleh*, called in the O. T. Waters of Merom, by geographers *Sēmēchōnitis* or *Samachonitis Lacus*: then through the Lake of Gennesaret, and afterwards along a broad, flat valley, now called *El-Ghor*, to the Mare Mortuum or Dead Sea. The Arabs call the *Jordānes*, *Esh-Sheriah el Kebir*, or *el Urdun*.

5. The Lake of Gennēsāret, or *Tibēriās*, otherwise called the Sea of Galilee, in the O. T. *Chinnereth*, by the Arabs *Bahr Tabariyeh*, is almost surrounded by hills, which render it liable to sudden and very violent gusts of wind. It is a beautiful sheet of water, with a luxuriant vegetation on its banks: it is about 14 miles in length and 8 in breadth, and its surface is 755 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Its sweet waters abound with excellent fish.

6. The Dead Sea, called in Scripture the Salt Sea, by ancient geographers the *Lacus Asphaltites*, from the quantity of bitumen in it, also *Mare Mortuum*, is about 50 miles in length, and of varying width: it is in the S. E. of the country. Its shores are steep and barren: its

is the most remarkable feature of the country? 4. Where does the Jordan rise, and what is its course? 5. The lake of Gennesareth, having what other names, is of what character and dimensions? 6. By what other names is the Dead Sea known, what are its dimensions, what its general character, and what the nature

waters heavy, bitter, and strongly impregnated with salt and bitumen, their specific gravity averaging about 1,200, that of distilled water being 1,000: and though it is not strictly true that no living creature is found in it or about it, yet, the general absence of birds and plants, combined with the awful stillness of the lake, has justly obtained for it the name of the *Dead Sea*. Its southern extremity lies in the once fertile vale of Siddim, the site of Sodom and Gomorrah and of the other cities of the plain. It has no visible outlet.

7. Between the Jordan and the Mediterranean the country is intersected by mountains. From the valley of the Jordan the hills rise on either side to a considerable elevation, and form a couple of corresponding plateaus, which decline on the one side to the shores of the Mediterranean, and on the other to the Great Desert. The highest mountains are in the N., where Libanus and Anti-Libanus enter it: the latter rises to a peak in the lofty Hermon, and sends forth a ridge southwards to the Sea of Galilee. On the W. side of Jordan the remarkable hills are Tabor, *Tur*, S. W. of the Sea of Galilee: Carmelus Mons, Mt. Carmel, a long wooded ridge running out to the N. W., and terminating in a bold promontory: Ebal and Gerizim in the centre of Samaria: Mount Ephraim, well covered with trees and shrubs; and the hill country of Judaea, westward of the Dead Sea. On the E. side of Jordan we have to notice Alsadāmus, *Hauran*, a cluster of hills rising on the extreme range of the desert E. of the Sea of Galilee: Mt. Gilead, opposite Ebal and Gerizim: Peor, a short distance from the head of the Dead Sea; and Nebo a little S. of it.

8. The table-land, out of which these hills rise, is broken up by numerous valleys and ravines, directed mostly towards the Jordan: these valleys were exceedingly fertile, and even the table-land, with the exception of the highest portions, such as the desert of Judaea, admitted of cultivation. The soil, however, is generally thin, and hence great labor was bestowed upon the formation of terraces for the growth of the vine and other fruits. The maritime plain was remarkable for fertility: the upper portion of it, from Caesarea to Joppa, was named Sārōnas Planities, *Sharon*, and the lower, Sēphēla Planities. The valley of Esdraēlon,

of its waters? 7. What is the face of the country, and what hills are to be noted, 1st on the W. side, 2d on the E. side of Jordan? 8. What is the character of the

on the banks of the Kishon, was also very rich; and the greater part of Galilee was highly cultivated. On the other side of Jordan the table-land afforded good pasture-grounds, especially around the Bāsan Mons, the *hill of Bashan*, the N. part of the *Mountains of Gilead*.

9. In the time of our Saviour, Palaestina, W. of the Jordan, was divided into three parts, viz.: Galilaea, *Galilee*, in the N., Samaria in the centre, and Judaea in the S. Neither of the first two touched the sea, Judaea possessing the line of coast, to the border of Phoenicia. The eastern district, which had been occupied by the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, was called Peraea, the name expressing the land beyond the river Jordan: it was subdivided into the following districts: *a*, Peraea in the narrower sense, from the Arnon to the Jabbok, or even somewhat beyond that river: *b*, Decapolis, the district round about ten confederate towns, in the neighborhood of the river Hieromix: *c*, Auranitis, eastward to Alsadāmus Mons: *d*, Trachonitis to the N. W. of that ridge: *e*, Ituraea in the extreme N., not far from Damascus; and *f*, Gaulonitis, the mountainous region which descends from Hermon to the Sea of Galilee.

10. The capital of Palestine was Jerusalem, situated westward of the head of the Dead Sea: it was advantageously posted on an elevated platform, which terminated precipitously towards the S. and W., but declined gradually to the N. This platform was itself divided by slight depressions into three parts: Zion the most southerly, probably the site of the old town of Jebus: Moriah to the S. E. and E., on which the temple of Solomon was erected; and Acra to the N. Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70, and restored by Hadrian, A. D. 135, with the name of Aelia Capitolina, however as a Roman colony, and with a temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the site of the temple of Jehovah.

11. Of the other noteworthy towns of Judea, we will mention, *a*, Bethlehem, *Beitel-Lahm*, the birthplace of our Saviour, 6 miles S. of Jerusalem, which the Mohammedans call *El-Kuds*: *b*, Hebron, *El-Khuleel*, in the hill country farther S.: *c*, Jericho, *Er-Riha*, in the valley of the Jor-

table-land out of which these hills rise? 9. What were the divisions of Palestine in the time of our Saviour, where were they, and what subdivisions were there? 10. What and where was the capital of Palestine, how situated, the platform on which it stood was how divided, when and by whom destroyed, and by whom and when restored? 11. What other noteworthy towns in Judaea, and where situated?

dan: *d*, Gaza, *Ghuzzeh*, near the southern frontier: *e*, Azōtus or Ashdod, *Esdood*, in the plain of Sephela: *f*, Joppa, *Jaffa*, the sea-port of Jerusalem, to the N. W. of it: and *g*, Caesarea, formerly Stratōnis Turris, now *Kaisariyeh*, the later capital under the Romans, Herod the Great having raised it from a small village to be a sea-port town of consequence.

12. The capital of Samaria was a town of the same name, in the centre of the district, originally erected by Omri, but very much enlarged by Herod, who changed its name to Sēbaste: the ruins are called *Sebastieh*. Neapolis, the Sichem or Sychar of Scripture, now *Nablous*, lay somewhat to the S., between Ebal and Gerizim, on the latter of which the temple of the Samaritans stood.

13. The chief towns of Galilaea were, *a*, Tiberias, *Tubariyeh*, the capital, on the western shore of the lake, erected by Herod Antipas, and named after Tiberias: *b*, Sepphōris, or Diocaesarea, *Sefurieh*, to the westward, also enlarged by Antipas: *c*, Capernaum, on the site of the present *Tell Hūm*, on the western shore of the lake, with Bethsaida, ruins in *Jaulān*, a little to the S. of it; and *d*, Nazareth, *En Nasirah*, to the S. of Sepphōris.

14. In Peraea were, *a*, Caesarea Philippi, or Panēas, *Banias*, at the S. foot of Mt. Hermon, on the Jordan, the residence of Philip the Tetrarch, its founder: *b*, Gādāra, *Um-Keis*, one of the ten that formed the Decapolis, a little S. of the Hieromix, *Yarmuk*: *c*, Pella, *El-Bujeh*, the southernmost of the ten cities of the Decapolis, in the valley of the Jordan, whither the disciples took refuge on the destruction of Jerusalem: *d*, Ramoth Gilead; *Jelaad*, at the foot of Mt. Gilead: *e*, Rabbath-Ammon, or Philadelphīa, *Ammūn*, the ancient capital of the Ammonites; and *f*, Rabbath-Moab, or Ar of Moab, now *Rabba*, the capital of the Moabites, on the Arnon.

15. Besides the Jordan, the streams of Palaestina were small: they were, 1. East of the Jordan, *a*, the Hieromax or Hieromix, *Yarmouk*: *b*, the Jaboch or Jabbok, *Nahr Zurka*: *c*, the Arnon, *Wady Mojib*, which empties into the Dead Sea. 2. Emptying into the Mediterranean, the Kisōn, according to the Septuagint Kischōn, into the

12. What was the capital of Samaria, and what other town was there, noted for what? 13. What and where were the chief towns of Galilaea? 14. What towns were in Peraea, and where? 15. What streams besides the Jordan may be mentioned?

bay of Ptolemais or Acre. 3. Emptying into the Sea of Tiberias, N. of Capernaum, Kison Minor; and 4. Emptying into the Dead Sea from the W., the Torrens Kidrôn, rising near Bethphage, at the Mount of Olives, close by Jerusalem.

12.—*Arabia.*

1. Arabia is the large peninsula which stretches southwards from the Euphrates and the borders of Palaestina to the Erythraeum Mare (*Gulf of Bab-el-Mandeb* and *Indian Ocean*) on the S. E., bounded on the W. by the Sinus Arabicus or Mare Rubrum, *Red Sea*, and on the E. by the Sinus Persicus, *Persian Gulf*. The name is occasionally extended beyond the limits here assigned, so as to include the sandy plain of Mesopotamia, and the part of Egypt between the Red Sea and the eastern margin of the Nile Valley.

2. Arabia consists of an immense table-land, surrounded on all sides by a strip of plain parallel to the sea. The mountain-belt which bounds the plain varies considerably in height and breadth: it seems to widen gradually towards the S.; and as it receives a more abundant supply of water than either the plain or the interior, it has ever been the most fertile and habitable part of the country. The Sinus Arabicus forks off at its northern extremity into two long arms, called Sinus Aelanitis (the more eastern) and Sinus Heroopolites: between them lies the rocky peninsula, which contains the celebrated heights of Sinai and Horeb. A barren waste succeeds to the N. of it, along the shores of the Mediterranean, separated on the E. from the main peninsula by a peculiar rocky valley, which runs northward from the Aelanitic arm of the Red Sea to the southern extremity of the Dead Sea.

3. Arabia was divided into three districts, viz.: Petraea, the *rocky* region about the arms of the Red Sea; Felix, the *fruitful*, the southern part of the peninsula from the heads of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea; and Deserta, the *barren*, the remaining portion, to the N., which gradually contracts with the convergence of the Euphrates towards the Mediterranean. It would be a

1. What and where and how bounded is Arabia? 2. Of what does Arabia consist, and what was the general aspect of its surface, what gulfs on its N. W. part, with what famous mountains between them? 3. What were the divisions of

mistake to suppose that the whole of Arabia Felix corresponds with its name: the interior is a parched, burning desert: the hill country towards the S., comprising the province of *Yemen*, and the sea-coasts, with which the ancients were naturally best acquainted, gave origin to the name. These yielded frankincense and myrrh, together with other spices and fruits, which were held in great esteem by all the civilized nations of antiquity: gold and precious stones are also mentioned among the productions of Arabia, but these were probably imported from India, and merely exchanged at the Arabian ports for European merchandise.

4. Petraea is chiefly interesting to us from the numerous notices of it in Holy Scripture, particularly in reference to the forty years' wandering of the Israelites. At that era the Amalekites occupied the plain between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea: the Midianites, the peninsula of Sinai: the Edomites, the rugged country from the Aelanitic Gulf, (*gulf of Akaba*), to the border of Palestine; and the Moabites, the eastern shores of the Dead Sea. These names disappear from history, and in a later age we find all the tribes described under the generic name of Nabataei.

5. The capital of Petraea, (N. W. part of *El-Hejaz*), was Petra, the Selah of Scripture, now *Wady-Mousa*, situated in the rocky valley already referred to. The houses and temples were hewn out of the solid rock. It was probably a place of considerable traffic for the caravans from Persia. There were two ports on the Aelanitic Gulf, Elath or Aelāna, on the eastern, and Berenice or Eziongeber, on the western shore. The former was the station of Solomon's fleet.

6. Arabia Felix was occupied by a variety of tribes, of which the Sabaei, in *Yemen*, (which corresponds with the Sheba of Scripture,) were the best known. The extreme southern angle was occupied by the Homeritae, whose town of Adāna, *Aden*, is most probably the Ophir whither Solomon's fleet traded, that being an emporium for Indian merchandise. The Gerrhaei, on the Persian Gulf, carried on an extensive traffic from the port of

Arabia, where were they, and what was their character? 4. What makes Petraea specially interesting, by what nations inhabited? 5. What was the capital of Petraea, where, how constructed, what two ports, and where? 6. By whom was Felix occupied, with what town, and what commercial tribe was on the Per-

Gerrha, *Katiff*, across the desert to Petra and Babylon.

7. Arabia Deserta has at all times been occupied by nomad tribes. In the Old Testament these are called Kedar: by ancient geographers, Scenitae, i. e. *livers in tents*; and by moderns, Bedouins or Bedawins. They led a pastoral life under a patriarchal form of government, secured by the nature of their country from foreign dominion, and occasionally availing themselves of this immunity for purposes of plunder and rapine.

sian Gulf? 7. How was Deserta occupied, how called in the O. T., how by geographers? What life did these occupants lead?

CHAPTER VI.

A F R I C A .

1.—*Africa as known to the Ancients.*

1. The name Africa was brought into use by the Romans, and was used by the ancients in two senses: it applied originally to the first Roman province in that continent, about the shores of the Syrtis Minor, (*Gulf of Kabes* :) it was that portion of N. Africa which constituted the territory of Carthage, and which the Romans erected into a province, under the name of Africa Propria: from this they gradually extended the name to all their territory and to the whole continent. By the Greeks it was called Libya, though this also had a double sense, being sometimes confined to the coast district W. of Egypt.

2. The general boundaries of Africa have been already noticed. The greatest geographers who lived before Ptolemy, namely, Eratosthenes, (born 276 B. C.,) and Strabo, (born about 54 B. C.,) had accepted the tradition that Africa was circumnavigable. The shape of the continent they conceived to be that of a right-angled triangle, having for its hypotenuse a line drawn from the Pillars of Hercules to the S. of the Red Sea; and as to its extent, they did not suppose it to reach nearly so far as the Equator. Ptolemy, (date of birth unknown: known to have been living 139 A. D. and 161 A. D.,) supposed the W. coast to stretch N. and S. from the Pillars of Hercules, and he gave the continent an indefinite extent towards the S. We shall here mark the general features of the continent as known to the ancients.

3. The S. coast of the Mediterranean is far more regular than the northern: there are no peninsulas, and but

1. Who brought the name Africa into use, and how was it applied? How did the Greeks call the continent? 2. What notion had Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Ptolemy of Africa? 3. What were the general features of the continent as known

few promontories or islands. There is, however, one great deviation from its direction, caused by the southward advance of the great bay, the inmost angles of which were named Syrtis Major, *G. of Sidra*, and Syrtis Minor, *G. of Khabs* or *Kabes*. The character of this coast differs very much: generally speaking the eastern half, as far as the angle of the Syrtis Minor, resembles the desert of the interior, being flat, dry, and sandy: the western half, on the contrary, is broken up by hills and well watered, and presents a broad belt of habitable and remarkably fertile country.

4. The great chain of Atlas Mons, still called *Mount Atlas*, commences on the western shore, and runs towards the N. E. gradually converging towards the Mediterranean, and meeting it in the neighborhood of the lesser Syrtis; it formed a mighty barrier between the Roman provinces and the great Desert of Sahara, and prevented all communication in that direction.

5. The western coast had been explored as far as the Magnus Sinus, *Gulf of Guinea*, but no regular traffic was kept up beyond the limits of Maurêtānia, or Maurītānia; the eastern coast, to a somewhat more southerly point, Promontorium Prāsum, probably *Cape Delgado*, in $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. lat.; but this also was far beyond the limits of ordinary navigation. The interior was known by report only: no doubt the traffic was carried on as regularly in ancient as in modern times by caravans, and the Greek and Phœnician merchants on the coast had many opportunities of obtaining information from the native traders.

The Oāses which skirt the edge of the Desert at a short distance from the Mediterranean were well known to Herodotus: these were, *a*, Oāsis Major, the *Greater Oasis*, *Wah-el-Khargeh*, W. of Thebes, described by Strabo as seven days' journey W. of Abydos: *b*, Oāsis Minor, the *Lesser Oasis*, *Wah-el-Bahryeh* or *Wah-el-Behnesa*, a good day's journey from the S. W. end of Lake Moeris: *c*, Oasis Ammon, Hammon, Ammonium, Hammōnis Oraculum, called by the Arabs in the middle ages *Santariah*, and now *Siwah*; here stood the temple of Jupiter Ammon, which was visited by Alexander: *d*, O. Augela, *Aujilah*, S. E. of the Syrtis Major: *e*,

to the ancients? 4. What great chain of mountains runs from the W. shores towards the N. E.? 5. What was known of the western, what of the eastern coast, and what of the interior? 6. What oases were known to Herodotus? 7. How was

Phazania, *Fezzan*, inhabited by the Garamantes; and others more to the W. not easily identified.

7. Gaetūlia was the name given to the interior of N. Africa, S. of Mauritania, Numidia, and the region bordering on the Syrtes, reaching to the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and of very indefinite extent towards the E. and S. The people included under the name Gaetūli, in its widest sense, were the inhabitants of the region between the countries just mentioned and the Great Desert, and also in the Oases of the latter, and nearly as far S. as the river Niger. They were a great nomad race, including several tribes, the chief of whom were the Autololes and Pharusii, on the W. coast, the Daræ or Gaetuli-Daræ, in the steppes of the Great Atlas, and the Melanogaetuli, a black race resulting from the intermixture of the Gaetuli with their southern neighbors, the Nīgrītae.

8. We have some indefinite accounts of a great inland river, the Gir, (which may very possibly be the *Niger*, but different authorities identify it with other rivers of modern geography,) with some towns upon it: also of some lakes in the same region, named Nigritis and Nuba, perhaps *L. Debo*, and *L. Tchad*.

9. The only portion of the continent with which the ancients had any full acquaintance was the northern coast, which may be divided into the following districts: Aegyptus, Marmarica, Cyrenaica, Syrtica, Africa Propria, Numidia, and Mauritania.

2.—*Ægyptus and Æthiopia.*

1.—*Ægyptus*. Egypt is most correctly defined to be that part of the basin of the Nile, which lies below the first Cataract. According to the extent usually assigned to the country, it was bounded on the N. by the Mare Internum, on the E. by Palaestina, Arabia Petraea, and the Sinus Arabicus, on the S. by Aethiopia, and on the W. by the great Libyan Desert. It consists of a long single valley about 500 miles long, and of an average width of 9 miles, bounded by low ranges of hills, the eastern named Mons Arabicus, the western Mons Libycus.

the interior of N. Africa called, and by what tribes was it inhabited? 8. We find indefinite accounts of what river and lakes in the interior? 9. Into what districts may the portion of Africa thoroughly known to the ancients be divided?

1. How was Egypt bounded, and of what does it consist? 2. What lay and lies

2. Between these is the bed of the river Nilus, *Nile*, the most remarkable feature in the map of Egypt: it flows in an unbroken stream from the border of Aethiopia to the head of the Delta: higher up it receives a tributary on its right bank, the *Astäböras*, *Atbarah* or *Tacazza*, after which the main stream was called *Astäpus*, *Abai*: it again divides into two branches, the eastern of which, the *Blue Nile*, *Bahr-el-Azrek*, has its rise in the mountains of Abyssinia, the western, the *White Nile*, *Bahr-el-Abiad*, in a more southern range named *Lunae Montes*: [so, at least, the ancients believed: the existence of these mountains is neither proved nor disproved.] In its lower course it has formed a considerable delta, and, as is usual in such cases, the divided streams have varied at different times: there were anciently seven channels, the most important of which were the outside arms, the *Pelusiæ* in the E., and the *Canopic* in the W. To the valley and Delta must be added the country round the great natural lake *Moeris*, *Birket-el-Keroun*, connected with the valley by a break in the western range of hills.

3. The whole district thus described is periodically laid under water by the overflowing of the Nile, from April to October. The immense quantities of alluvial deposit brought down by the Nile had a double effect: they constantly increased the Delta, and served as a fertilizing manure for the upper country, over which they were spread by those annual overflowings; and thus Egypt was in a twofold sense the "gift of the Nile."

4. There are several remarkable lakes in Egypt, connected either with the Nile or the western arm of the Red Sea. Of the former we may mention the one already named above, *Moeris Lacus*, *Birket-el-Keroun*, which was used for the reception and subsequent distribution of a part of the overflow of the Nile; and the *Nitriæ* or *Nitrariæ*, *Birket-el-Duarah*, the celebrated *Natron Lakes*, in a valley on the S. W. margin of the Delta, which valley appears to have been an ancient bed of the Nile: of the latter, the *Amärus Lacus* or *Bitter Lake*, which formed a connecting link between the Nile and the Red Sea, at its northernmost extremities; a canal was constructed by which the line of communication was completed: this canal

between these ranges of hills, and what rivers are connected with the main stream? 3. What effects had the alluvial deposits of the Nile? 4. What lakes

was finished by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and subsequently cleared by Trajan of the sand which had choked it up.

5. Egypt was divided by the Greeks into two portions, the Delta or *Lower Egypt*, now *El Bahari* or *El Kebit*, and Thebaïs, or *Upper Egypt*, *Said*: to these a central division was afterwards added, named Heptanömis, or *Middle Egypt*, *Meer Vostani*. The land was further subdivided in 36 nomes or governments: the number, however, is variously stated: Heptanomis derived its name from its containing seven such subdivisions.

6. The chief cities were: *a*, Alexandria, Arabic *Iskanderiä*, founded by Alexander the Great, B. C. 332, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile, the chief port and the royal residence of the Ptolemies, and still a very important commercial town: *b*, Naucrätis, the ruins at *Sa-el-Hajar*, the port conceded to the Greeks by Amasis, on the Canopic channel: *c*, Arsinoë, at the head of the Sinus Heroopolites; and *d*, another town of the same name, otherwise called Cröcödilopölis, in the Heptanomis, on Lake Moeris, near which was the celebrated Labyrinth: *e*, Heliopolis, in the Old Testament On or Bethschemesh, on the E. side of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, a little below the apex of the Delta, the seat of a famous temple of the Sun: *f*, Pélusium, the Sin of Scripture, on the E. side of the easternmost mouth of the Nile, a strongly fortified town: *g*, Memphis, in the O. T. Noph, above the head of the Delta, the capital of Egypt after the fall of Thebes, near which stand the far-famed pyramids: *h*, Thebae, afterwards Diospolis Magna, in Scripture No or No Ammon, the ancient capital, of immense size and magnificence, and *i*, Sýênē, now *Assouan*, in ruins, on the southern border, just below the first Cataract, well known as the spot through which, as it lay just under the tropic of Cancer, ancient geographers drew their chief parallel of latitude. The Land of Goshen lay eastward of the Delta, between Lacus Amarus and the Mediterranean.

7. Egypt possessed two ports on the Sinus Arabicus or Red Sea, Mýos Hormos, and Berenice, on the Sinus Immundus, now Foul Bay, from each of which there was a route to Coptos, on the Nile, below Thebae.

2. Æthiopia. 8. Aethiöpia, the Cush of Scripture,

were in Egypt? 5. What were the divisions of Egypt? 6. What were the chief towns, severally noted for what? 7. What ports had Egypt on the Red Sea? 8. How was Æthiopia bounded, what did it include, its name whence derived?

was bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Sinus Arabicus, on the W. by the Desert, on the S. the boundary, in about 10° N. lat., was undefined. It includes *Nubia*, *Abyssinia*, *Sennaar*, and *Kordofan*. The name of the people inhabiting it is said to have been derived from their *sun-burnt complexion*, and compounded of $\alpha\theta\omega$ and $\omega\psi$. The subdivisions of the Nile have been already noticed: the Cataracts or rapids in the course of the river occur in this country, near the border of Egypt. The southern district is very mountainous.

9. Aethiopia includes the following districts: *a*, Dodecaschoenus, or Aethiopia Aegypti, on the border of Egypt, to which it was attached by the Romans: it received the first name from its being twelve schoeni (a measure of land in Egypt, consisting of 60 stadia according to some, of 30 according to Hero Geometra) in length along the course of the Nile: *b*, Mērōē, the country surrounding the Nile at its junction with the Astaboras; the insulated district, inclosed by these two rivers, and almost an island, was called the *Island*; and *c*, Regnum Axomitaram, the mountainous region in which the sources of the *Blue Nile* are found. Both the two last were at different eras powerful independent states: Meroë was governed by a hierarchy or college of the priests who served at the temples of Ammon and Osiris; there was, indeed, a sovereign, but wholly under their power: Candace, mentioned in the New Testament, was one of the queens of this country.

10. The capital, Meroë, stood on the Nile: it was the centre of an extensive commerce between the interior of Africa and Egypt. Auxūme or Axūme rose to importance after the decay of Meroë in the 2d century A. D., and became the capital of a powerful kingdom of the same name: it was situated near the sources of the Astaboras, and was a great market for ivory. The chief port of Aethiopia was Adūle or Adūlis, on an inlet or bay of the Arabicus Sinus, called Adulitānus Sinus, now *Annesley Bay*.

3.—*Marmarica, Cyrenaica, and Syrtica.*

1. Marmarica was a portion of the northern coast adjacent to Egypt on the E., and Cyrenaica on the W.: it is

9. Give a succinct account of the districts into which Aethiopia was divided. 10. Where was the capital, and what other towns were there?

1. What was Marmarica, what was the character of the country, what town

now divided between *Egypt* and *Tripoli*. It is a dry and uncultivated district: the coast is skirted by a range of low hills, which in two spots open towards the interior in steep valleys, which were designated Catabathmus-Major and Minor. The only town of interest was Paraetōnium or Ammōnīa. The tribes who inhabited it in the days of Herodotus were the Adyrmachidae and the Giligam-mae on the coast; and the Nasamones and Augilae in the interior.

2. Cŷrēnāica was contiguous to Marmarica on the E. and to Syrtica on the W.: it lay in the projecting curvature of the coast which bounds the Syrtis Major: it is now called *Derna* or *Jebel-Akhdar*. Its position was favorable, being the nearest point to Greece, and equidistant from Egypt and Carthage; and from its position, formation, climate, and soil, this region is perhaps one of the most delightful on the surface of the globe.

3. The chief city was the Greek colony of Cŷrēnē, of which very large ruins are to be seen at *Ghrennah*, the present name of the site, founded 631 B. C. by settlers from Thera: it was situated on a rising ground, 1,800 feet above the sea, 10 miles from the coast, in one of the finest situations in the world, and was large and highly ornamented. It was the head of a flourishing state at first monarchical, afterwards republican, consisting of five towns, which lasted until the time of Ptolemy Soter, B. C. 321.

4. The other towns were: *a*, Apollōnia, now *Marza Susa*, the port of Cyrene: it was the birthplace of Eratosthenes: *b*, Ptōlēmāis, the ruins of which are called *Tolmeita* or *Tolometa*, at first only the port of Barca, which was, however, so entirely eclipsed by Ptolemaïs that, under the Romans, even the name of Barca was transferred to the latter city: *c*, Arsīnōē, or Tauchīra, more to the S.; and *d*, Bērēnice, formerly Hesperis, the ruins now called *Ben Ghazi*, the fabled site of the Gardens of the Hesperides. These formed the Cyrenaïc Pentapolis. In the interior, 12½ miles from the sea, was Barca or Barce, the ruins called *Merjeh*, a colony from, and a rival of, Cyrene. In 510 B. C. it was taken by the Persians, who removed most of its inhabitants to Bactria, and under the Ptolemies its ruin was completed by the erection of its port

of note was there, and what tribes inhabited it? 2. Where was Cyrenaica, and what made its position favorable? 3. What was the chief city of Cyrenaica, how situated, and the head of what? 4. What were the other four towns, and what

into a new city, which was named Ptolemais, (see above,) and which took the place of Barca as one of the cities of the Pentapolis. Herodotus mentions the native tribes as the Asbystae in the E., and Auchisae in the W.

5. Syrtica Regio, now the W. part of *Tripoli*, was a poor, barren district, sand interspersed with salt marshes, along the shores of the sea between the Syrtis Major and the Syrtis Minor, which belonged at different times to the Cyrenians and to the Carthaginians, and was incorporated in the province of Africa by the Romans, along with the other possessions of Carthage. The native tribes mentioned by Herodotus were the Lotophagi, Macae, Psylli, and Nasamones. The only river to be noticed is the small Cinyps, the banks of which were remarkably fertile. There were three confederate towns, (whence the name Tripolis,) viz.: Leptis Magna or Neapolis, founded by Sidonians, and under the Romans a place of great trade: Oea, probably on the site of *Tripoli*; and Abrotōnum, also called Sabrāta, more to the W. These three cities formed the African Tripolis.

4.—*Africa Propria.*

1. Africa Propria or Provincia, or simply Africa, was the name under which the Romans, after the 3d Punic war, B. C. 146, erected into a province the whole of the former territory of Carthage. It was bounded on the E. by the Mare Internum, the Syrtis Minor, and the river Triton which separated it from Syrtica: on the W. by the river Tusca which separated it from Numidia: on the S. by the Desert and Trītōnis or Tritonitis Palus; and on the N. by the Mediterranean.

2. It differs much in character from the eastern countries of North Africa, being hilly, well watered, and eminently fertile. The hills are offsets from the great Atlas range. The chief river is the Bagrādas, *Mejerdah*, which flows towards the N. E., reaching the sea near Utica. There are also several lakes, particularly the large salt Palus or Lacus Trītōnis or Tritonitis or Palladis, now *El-Sibkah*, which bounds the Desert, and which

important place was in the interior? 5. What and where was Syrtica, what native tribes are mentioned, and what river and what town are to be noticed?

1. What and how bounded was Africa Propria? 2. What is the nature

was formerly connected with the sea by a river named Triton.

3. The sea-coast is irregular: on the N. coast we meet with the Hermaeum Promontorium, or in Latin Mercurii Prom., now *Cape Bon*, the nearest point to Europe, and Promontorium Pulchrum or Apollinis Prom., now *C. Farina*, between which lies the Sinus Carthaginiensis, *Gulf of Tunis*.

4. Africa Propria was in early times under the dominion of Carthago. This city, long the capital of Africa, was founded 853 B. C., (some say 876,) by Phoenicians, and existed until its overthrow by Scipio, B. C. 146. It stood on a bay of the N. coast, the Sinus Carthaginiensis, near the present *Tunis*, its sides being flanked by lagoons, one of which served as its port.

5. When the Romans had, after the destruction of Carthage, constituted its territory into a province, they divided it into two parts, Byzacena or Byzacium in the S., and Zeugis or Zeugitana in the N. The chief cities were: *a*, Thapsus, on the E. coast, where Caesar finally defeated the Pompeian army under Scipio and Juba, B. C. 46: *b*, Adrūmētum or Hadrūmētum, founded by the Phoenicians, and rendered a place of commercial importance by the Romans: *c*, Tysdrus, in the interior, S. of Hadrūmētum: *d*, Utica, on the N. coast, at the commencement of the Bay of Carthage, raised by the Romans to be the capital of the whole province, and historically famous for the death of Cato, and as the resort of the republican faction: and lastly, Hippo Diarrhŷtus or Zarŷtus, a port a little to the westward.

5.—Numidia.

1. Numidia was bounded on the E. by Africa Propria and the Tusca River, on the W. by Mauretania and the river Ampsaga, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Gaetulia, and corresponds with the E. part of Algeria. It derived its name from the *nomad* (Νομάδες) tribes who frequented it.

of the country, and what rivers and lakes are there? 3. What was the character of the coast, and what promontories were on it? 4. Africa Propria was long under whose dominion, being what, founded by whom, and when and where? 5. When the Romans had made the territory a province, how did they divide it, and what and where were the chief cities?

1. How was Numidia bounded, corresponding with what? Whence its name?

2. The chief tribe was the Massylii, a brave and active race, living under a monarchical form of government: they were conquered by the Romans, B. C. 46, and their territory formed into the province of Numidia.

3. The interior of the country is mountainous, the highest range being known by the name of Mons Thambes. The chief rivers are the Rubricātus or Ubus, now *Seibous*, and the Ampsāga, *Wad-el-Kabir*; the former drains the central district, the latter is on the border of Mauretania.

4. The chief towns on the coast were the following two sea-ports: Hippo Regius, the ruins of which are near *Bonah*, W. of the mouth of the Rubricatus, once a royal residence, and afterwards celebrated as the bishopric of St. Augustine, and Rusicāda; and in the interior, Zāma Regia, a strongly fortified city on the border of Africa Propria, and sometimes included in it, the residence of Juba, and the scene of an important battle between Hannibal and Scipio, B. C. 202, when the 2d Punic war ended: Sicca Veneria, probably *Al Keff*, on a hill near the Bagradas; and Cirta, afterwards Constantīna, the ruins called *Constantineh*, in the W. part of the province, the capital of the Numidian kings, and from its central position, the most important town under the Romans also.

6.—*Mauretania.*

1. Maurētānīa was bounded on the E. by Numidia, on the S. by Gaetulia, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by the Atlantic: it corresponds with western *Algeria* and a great portion of *Morocco*.

2. The Romans first became acquainted with it in the Jugurthine war, but it was not incorporated in the empire until the time of Claudius: it was then divided into two provinces, Caesariensis in the E., and Tingitāna in the W., separated by the river Mulūcha.

3. There are two ranges named Atlas in this province: Atlas Major, also called Dyrin, in the S., and a lesser range, A. Minor, along the coast in the N.; the

2. What was the chief tribe, what their character and government, they were conquered by whom, and what was done with their territory? 3. What was the character of the country, and what are the chief rivers? 4. What were the chief towns, and where? Severally how noted?

1. How was Mauretania bounded, and with what does it correspond? 2. When did the Romans become acquainted with it, when incorporate it in the empire, and

termination of the latter was the lofty rock of Abŷla or Abīla Mons or Columna, *Jebel Zatout*, already noticed as one of the Columnae Herculis.

4. The chief rivers were, the Chinalaph, *Shelliff*, in Caesariensis; the Mulūcha, Malva, or Malochath, *Mulwia*, which formed the boundary between the provinces; and the Subur, *Sebou*, *Subu*, or *Cubu*, flowing into the Atlantic. The general name of the inhabitants was Mauri, *Moors*, and the most important tribe was the Massaesylii, between the Mulucha and the Chinalaph.

5. The chief towns were: *a*, Caesarēa, on the coast, formerly a Phoenician station with the name Jol, afterwards the residence of Bocchus and of Juba II., and finally made the capital of the province by Claudius: *b*, Carthenna, a considerable port, W. of the Chinalaph: *c*, Sitifi, *Setif*, in the interior and on the border of Numidia: *d*, Tingis, *Tangier*, the capital of Tingitāna, just outside the Fretum Gaditanum, and on the Atlantic Ocean: *e*, the Phoenician colonies of Lix, Lixa, or Lixus, and Thymia'terium, founded by Hanno.

how divide it? 3. What mountains were in Mauretania? 4. What were the chief rivers, what the name of the inhabitants and of the most important tribe? 5. What and where were the chief towns?

THE END.

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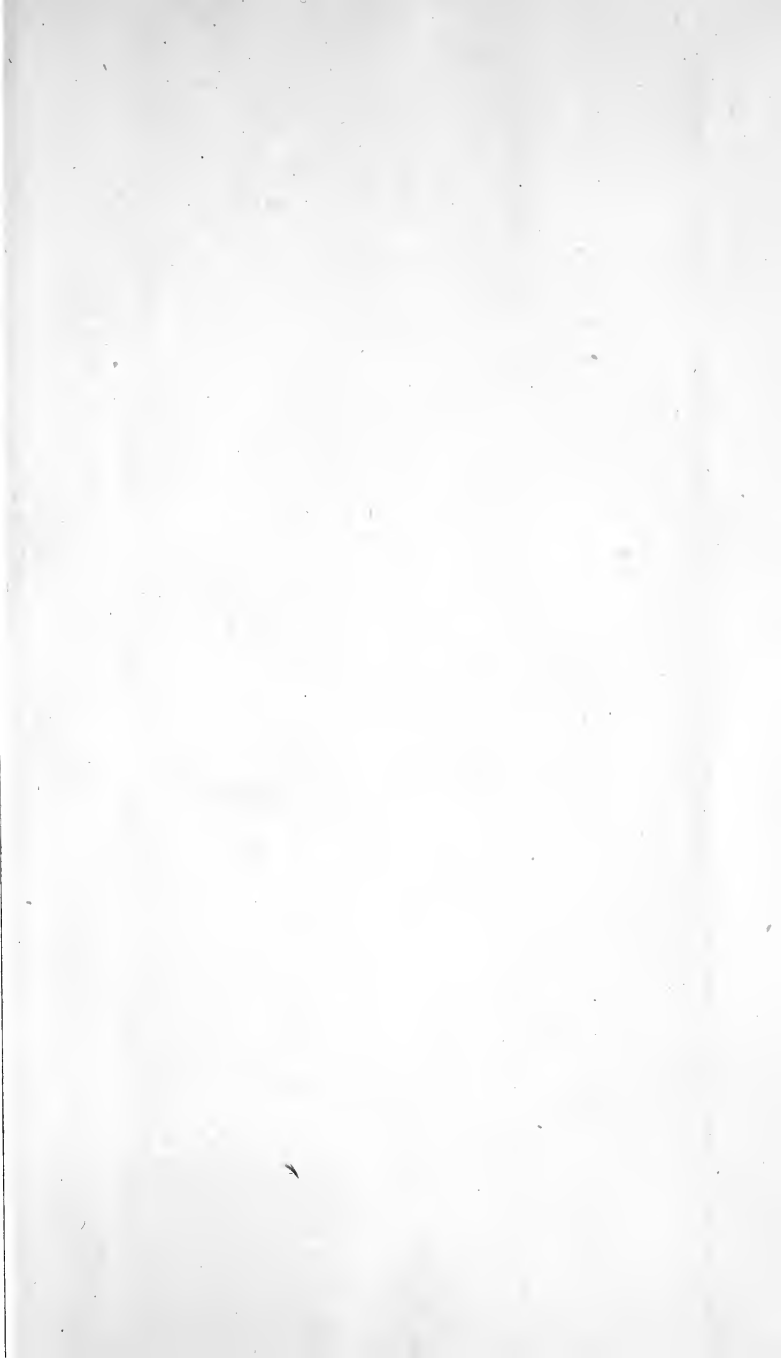
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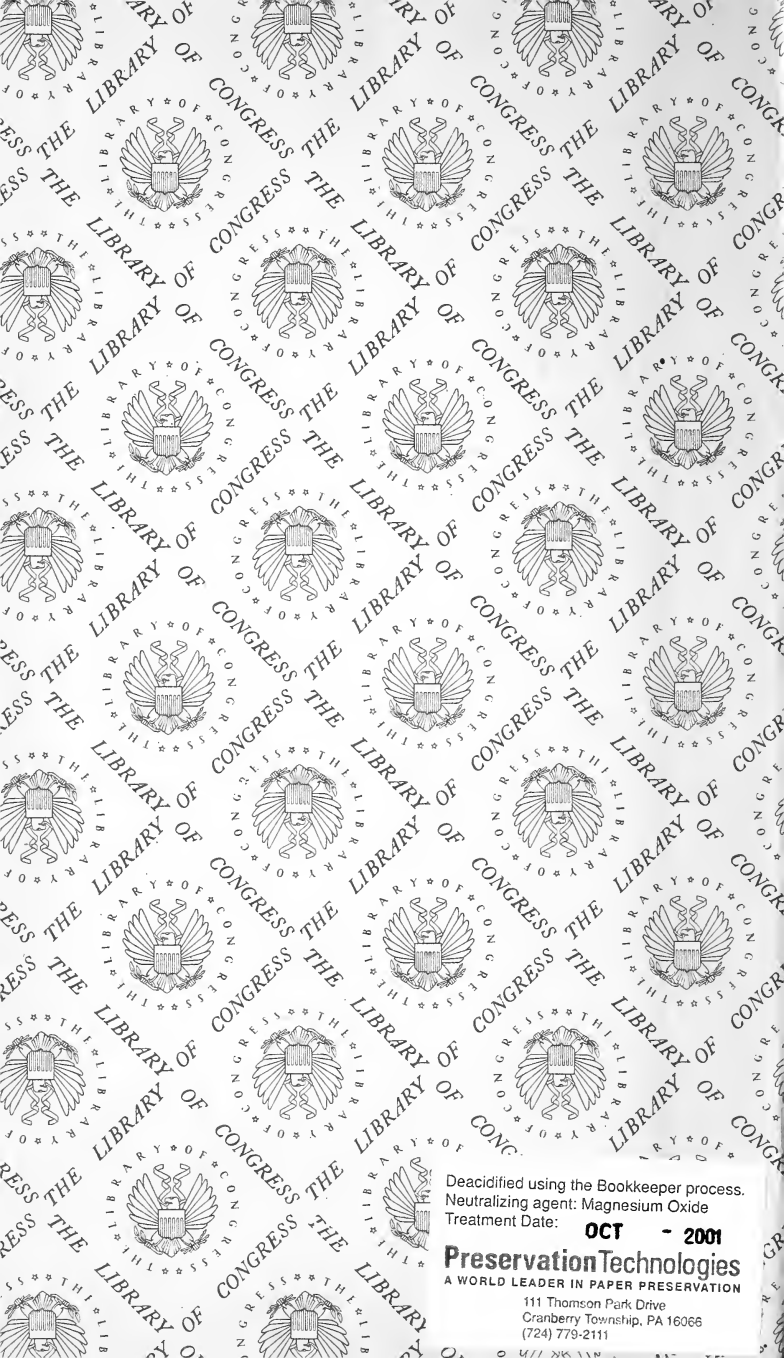
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